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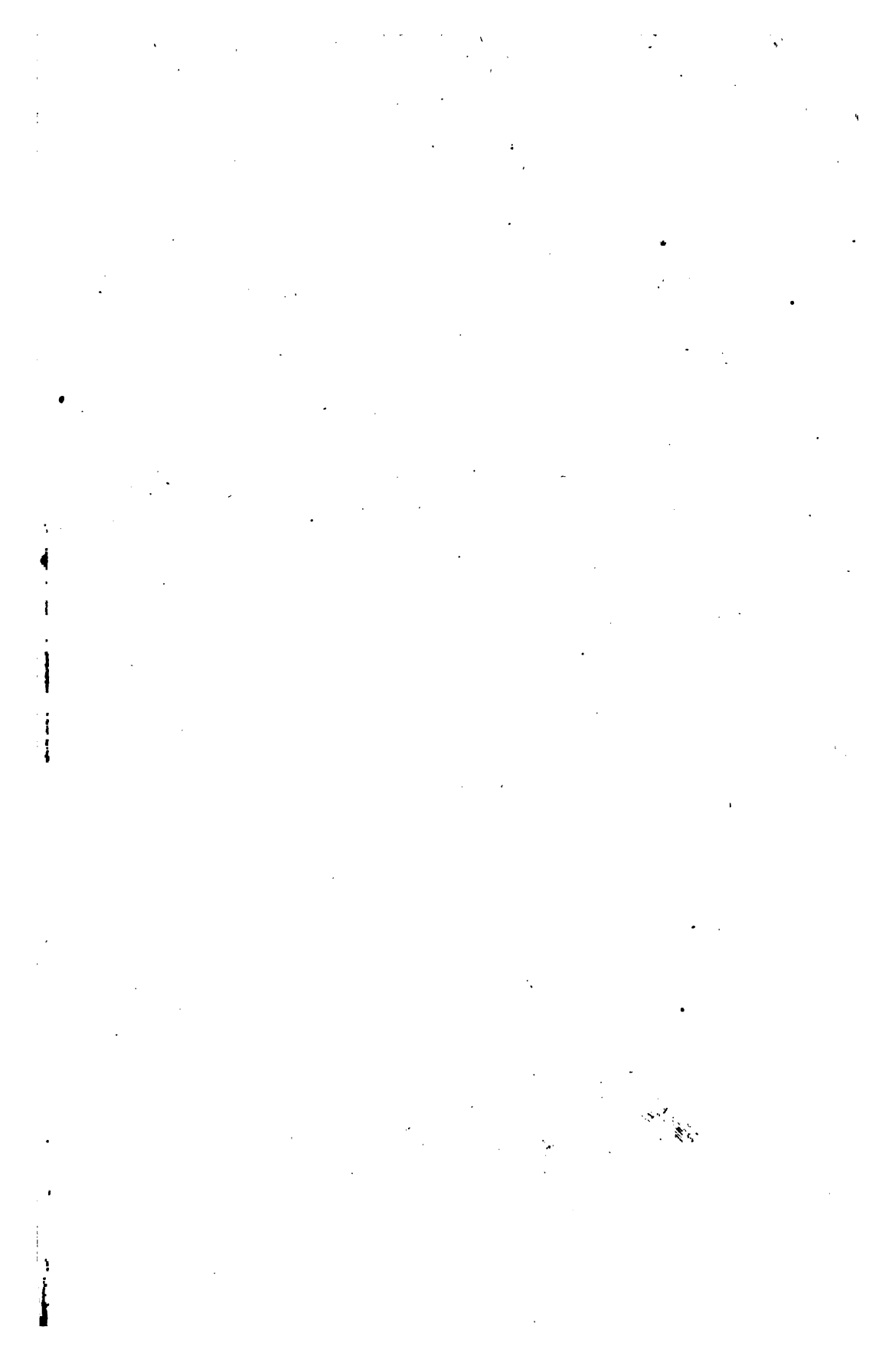
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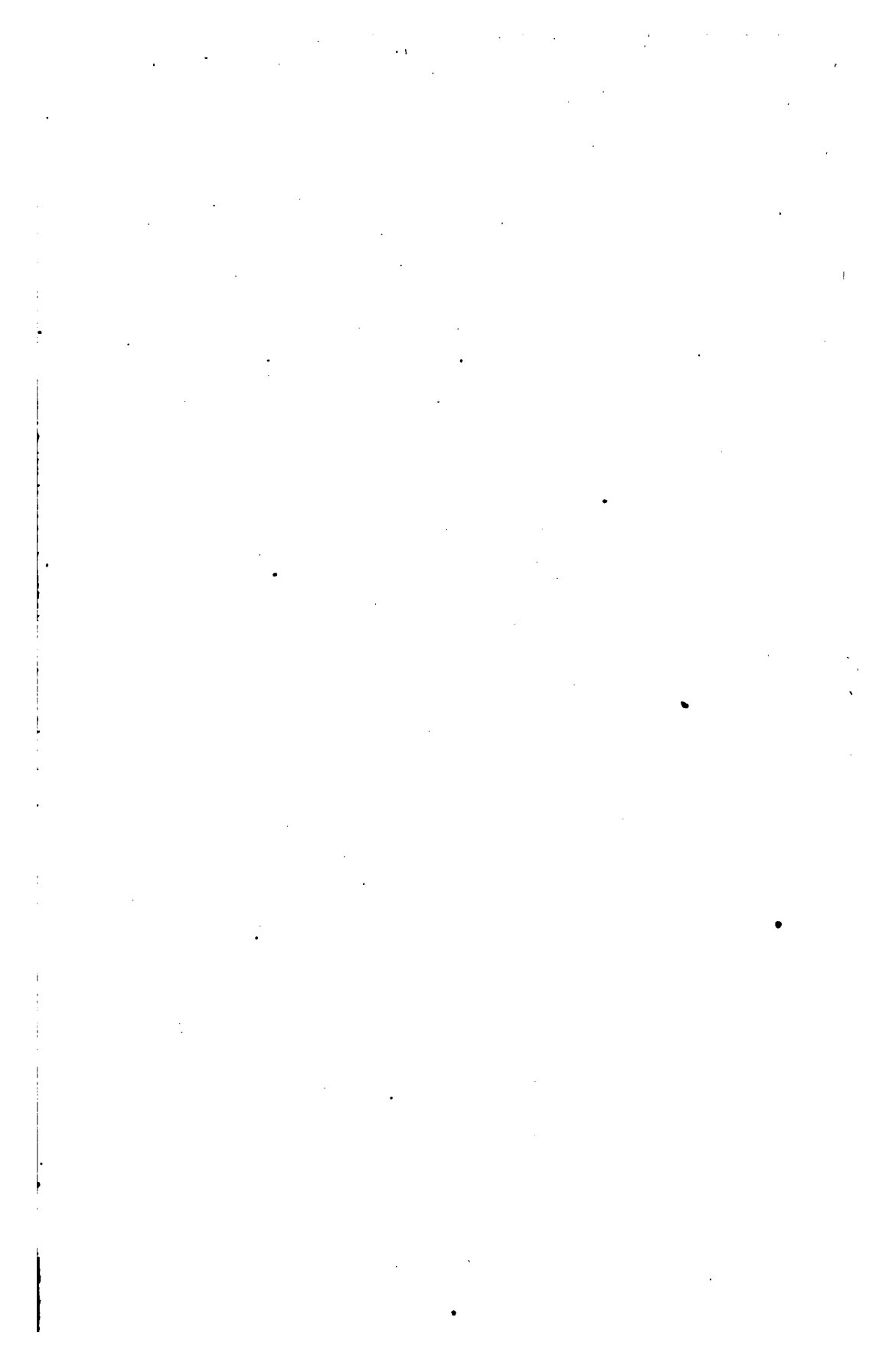
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# FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

# CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

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FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

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MINNEAPOLIS:  
HARRISON & SMITH, PRINTERS,  
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APR 18 1894 STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

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OFFICE AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

---

Gov. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, *ex-officio*.

JOHN W. WILLIS, St. Paul.....Term expires January, 1891.  
CHRISTOPHER AMUNDSON, St. Peter.....Term expires January, 1892.  
WILLIAM C. WILLISTON, Red Wing.....Term expires January, 1892.  
SAMUEL G. SMITH, St. Paul.....Term expires January, 1893.  
GEORGE A. BRACKETT, Minneapolis.....Term expires January, 1893.

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OFFICERS.

Gov. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM.....President.  
HASTINGS H. HART.....Secretary.  
GEORGE G. COWIE.....Clerk.  
ZILLAH KNOX,.....Clerk.

---

COMMITTEES.

ON HOSPITALS FOR INSANE—Messrs. Brackett and Amundson.  
ON INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES—Messrs. Smith and Willis.  
ON REFORM SCHOOL AND SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN—Messrs.  
Williston, Brackett and Amundson.  
ON STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY—Messrs. Willis, Smith and  
Amundson.  
ON JAILS, LOCKUPS AND POOR HOUSES—Messrs. Amundson, Williston  
and Willis.  
ON SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Brackett and Williston.  
AUDITING COMMITTEE—Messrs. Smith, Willis and Amundson.

## PREFATORY NOTE.

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The board of corrections and charities offers recommendations as follows:

### FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

1. With reference to the length of sentences to city prisons, city work-houses and county jails. (Page 10.)
2. With reference to residence of trustees of state institutions. (Page 10.)
3. With reference to rebuilding the centre building at the Rochester hospital for insane. (Pages 10 and 69.)

### NEW RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. With reference to the capacity of the Fergus Falls hospital for insane. (Page 18.)
2. With reference to a hospital for the treatment of acute insanity. (Page 18.)
3. With reference to the classification of insane patients. (Page 19.)
4. With reference to improving the force of attendants in the hospitals for insane. (Pages 22-23.)
5. With reference to provision for insane criminals. (Page 24.)
6. With reference to tendering the state soldiers' home property to the General Government. (Page 26.)
7. With reference to a new dormitory building for the school for the deaf. (Page 69.)
8. With reference to the age of commitment to the state reform school. (Page 30.)
9. With reference to apprenticing children from the state reform school. (Page 32.)
10. With reference to obstruction to the sale of prison products. (Page 34.)

11. With reference to the employment of the inmates of the state reformatory on the erection of buildings. (Pages 36 and 55.)
12. With reference to the conveyance of convicts to the state reformatory. (Page 36.)
13. With reference to furnishing subsistence for officers at the state prison. (Page 56.)
14. With reference to the amount to be appropriated for current expenses of the state institutions. (Pages 46-7.)
15. With reference to appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements. (Page 62.)
16. With reference to requiring detailed estimates for buildings at state institutions. (Page 64.)
17. With reference to separate appropriations for furniture. (Page 64.)

AN ACT  
TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS  
AND CHARITIES FOR THE STATE OF  
MINNESOTA.

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*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:*

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint six (6) persons, not more than three (3) of whom shall be from the same political party, who shall constitute a state board of corrections and charities, to serve without compensation, their traveling expenses only being defrayed by the state; two (2) of whom, as indicated by the governor upon their appointment, shall serve for one (1) year, two (2) for two (2) years, and two (2) for three (3) years; and upon the expiration of the term of each, his place, and that of his successor, shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of three (3) years. The governor shall be *ex-officio* a member of said board and the president thereof. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of such terms, may be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments.

SEC. 2. The state board of corrections and charities shall be provided with a suitable room in the state house. Regular meetings of the board shall be held quarterly, or oftener if required. They may make such rules and orders for the regulation of their own proceedings as they may deem necessary. They shall investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the state, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums; and the officers in charge of all such institutions shall furnish to the board, on their request, such information and statistics as they may require; and to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential; and all plans for new jails, lock-ups, and infirmaries shall, before the adoption of the same by the county or municipal authorities, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The governor, in his discretion, may, at any time, order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution of the state; and said board, or committee, in making any such investigation, shall have power

to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the governor, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestion, to the legislature.

SEC. 3. The said board may appoint a secretary and a clerk, whose salaries they may establish and determine; and there is hereby appropriated, from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the said board the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary for each year ending July thirty-first (31st), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight (1888), and July thirty-first (31st), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889.) All accounts and expenditures shall be certified as may be provided by the board, and shall be paid by the state treasurer upon an order from the auditor of state.

SEC. 4. The state board of corrections and charities shall, every two (2) years, make a full report of all their doings during that period, stating in detail all expenses incurred, and showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable, of which report two thousand (2,000) copies shall be printed for the use of the legislature, and one thousand (1,000) copies for the use of the board.

SEC. 5. Whenever the governor shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practicable workings of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in other states, he may authorize or designate any member or members of said board, or the secretary thereof, to visit such institutions in operation in other states; and by personal inspection to carefully observe and report to said board on all such matters relating to the conduct and management thereof as may be deemed to be interesting, useful, and of value to be understood in the government and discipline of similar institutions in this state.

SEC. 6. No member of said board, or their secretary, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, poor house or jail which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution, jail or poor house be eligible to appointment on the board hereby created.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1883.

Amended March 3, 1885.

Amended March 5, 1887.



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FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
State Board of Corrections and Charities.

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OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF  
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES. }  
ST. PAUL, Minn, October 31, 1890.

*To the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:*

The statute requires that "the state board of corrections and charities shall, every two years, make a full report of all their doings during that period, stating in detail all expenses incurred, showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they deem advisable." Accordingly we have the honor to submit our fourth biennial report.

The board of corrections and charities desire to make acknowledgement of the deference with which its recommendations have been treated by the legislature. This board offered to the legislature of 1883 nine recommendations, of which seven have been adopted; to the legislature of 1887, six additional recommendations, of which four have been adopted, and a fifth partially adopted, and to the legislature of 1889, fifteen recommendations, of which nine were adopted and two more partially adopted. The total number of recommendations made by the board to the legislature since its inception in 1883 is thirty, of which twenty have been adopted, three have been partially adopted and seven are still pending.

This board has never offered any recommendations to the legislature except on unanimous agreement of its members, preferring delay to any risk of hasty action, and believing that a wise conservatism should control the action of an advisory board.

We offered to the legislature of 1889, for the first time, detailed estimates of the current expenses of the state institutions.

These estimates were adopted by the legislature without essential modification. We present herewith similar estimates for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1892 and 1893.

#### FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

We respectfully renew the following recommendations made in our former reports:

1. That sentences to city prisons or work-houses and county jails for a shorter period than ten days be prohibited, and that provision be made by law for cumulative sentences to work-houses, increasing with each repeated conviction for the same offence. (Report of 1886, p. 44; report of 1888, p. 14.)

There is universal complaint from the officers of city work-houses that five and ten day sentences demoralize the prison and do no good to the prisoner.

2. That it be provided by law that no board of trustees of any state correctional or charitable institution shall have a majority of its members resident in the county in which the institution under its charge is located. The propriety of this recommendation seems self-evident. (Report of 1889, p. 33.)

3. That the centre building of the Rochester hospital be reconstructed to avert danger from fire. (Report of 1884, p. 20; report of 1886, p. 22; report of 1888, p. 20.)

In this connection we wish to repeat what we said in our last report: "This improvement is an imperative necessity. Should a second holocaust occur, like that of St. Peter in 1881, the legislature could not escape the responsibility for a calamity which has been so often prophesied. In our judgment, this appropriation should be granted, whatever else may fail."

#### THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

During the past two years the board has been called upon for advice more frequently than before. The trustees and officers of state institutions have counseled freely with us, as well as county commissioners and village officers. The commissioners of Big Stone, Jackson, Morrison, Norman, Scott, Sherburne, Wadena and Winona counties have consulted us with reference to changing their systems of caring for the poor.

The advice given by this board was adopted by the commissioners of every county except Morrison and Norman counties. Contrary to our advice, the question of changing from the county system to the town system of caring for the poor, was submitted to a vote of the people in those two counties. In Morrison county, the change was adopted. In Norman county

it was defeated by a vote of 585 to 539. The commissioners of Goodhue county asked advice with reference to plans for a new poor house, and the commissioners of St. Louis and Swift counties with reference to plans for new county jails.

Plans for station houses or lockups have been submitted by the municipal authorities of Duluth, Minneapolis, Cannon Falls, Newport and Willmar. In general the building plans submitted show a decided improvement over those of former years, and in nearly every case the suggestions made by this board were promptly adopted. This is especially gratifying, because while these authorities are required by law to consult this board, they are under no legal obligation to accept its advice.

The new poor house in Goodhue county, the county jails in Goodhue, Olmsted, Otter Tail and St. Louis counties, and the lockups in Brainerd and Newport are all satisfactory buildings, built under the advice of this board.

In addition to applications for advice from those who are required by law to consult this board, applications for advice are often received from public officers and private citizens as to the disposition of non-resident paupers or special cases of misfortune. This board is often consulted by the authorities of other states; and recently an officer of the state of Michigan was sent to Minnesota to study the system of accounts of state institutions kept in this office, with a view to the adoption of a similar system in Michigan.

During the past two years investigations have been made by committees of this board under orders from the governor, of the hospitals for insane at St. Peter and Rochester. The reports of these investigations will be found in the supplement and the recommendations based upon them will appear under the remarks on the state institutions.

Heretofore we have been unable to obtain satisfactory information as to the number of paupers receiving aid outside the poorhouses in the several counties.

During the past year, we have prepared blanks for returns of every pauper so aided and have inaugurated a semi-annual pauper census.

The result of the pauper census taken June 30, 1890, is as follows:

Paupers boarded in poorhouses or elsewhere .....	598
Paupers receiving relief without board .....	3,914
Paupers receiving medical attendance only .....	528

Total number of paupers in June, 1890 .....	5,040
Number of families represented .....	2,320

For several years we have been accustomed to take a semi-annual prison census. It is a highly encouraging fact that the prison population of the state, instead of increasing with the population, shows an actual decrease as shown by the following statement of

#### PRISONERS IN MINNESOTA.

	Awaiting trial.	Serving sentence.	Total.
Dec. 20, 1885.....	184	652	836
July 31, 1888.....	231	748	979
Dec. 31, 1888.....	154	768	922
June 30, 1889.....	193	820	1,013
Dec. 31, 1889.....	167	856	1,023
June 30, 1890.....	140	782	922

#### THE STATE INSTITUTIONS:

The number of state institutions subject to the supervision of this board is now eleven; the state reformatory having been opened in October, 1889, and the Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane in July, 1890.

The institutions of this state now cover the entire field of correctional and charitable institutions usually established by states, except a separate prison for women, a girls' reform school and an asylum for insane criminals. Only Massachusetts and Indiana have distinct prisons for women. In all other states they are kept in connection with prisons for men. In Michigan, female convicts for the entire state are sent to the Detroit house of correction, where special facilities are provided for their care. The three state prisons are thus relieved of female convicts. It would be a great gain if the St. Paul or Minneapolis work house could take all female convicts. August 31, 1890, there were five women in the state prison; four in the St. Paul city work house, and fourteen in the Minneapolis city work house; making a total of twenty-three female convicts, who employ three matrons and form a disturbing element in three prisons; whereas they could all be better cared for at less expense in some one of the three prisons. The erection of a separate prison for women has been considered by the city council of Minneapolis. Should they build such a prison it would be wise for the state to send its female convicts there, provided the administration should be made satisfactory to the state.

A separate reform school for girls should be provided soon. Such institutions exist in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

It is generally agreed that the association of girls with boys in reformatories is wrong. It prevents giving suitable liberty to the girls; permits undesirable acquaintances to be formed and complicates the discipline.

It is expected that the sale of the old reform school site will produce in all about \$400,000. The board of managers has been authorized to expend \$200,000 on the new plant at Red Wing. It is important that provision should be made for a girls' reform school from the remainder of this fund as soon as it can be made available—probably within four or five years. (See our report for 1886, p. 24.)

#### HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

Reports from all parts of the civilized world show that insanity is increasing faster than the population is increasing. Minnesota is no exception to the rule. The proportion of inmates of our insane hospitals in 1870 was one in 2,136 inhabitants; in 1875 one in 1,375; in 1880 one in 1,078; in 1885 one in 845, in 1890 one in 666. For ten years ending July 31, 1888, the average increase of insane patients under state care was more than 10 per cent yearly. During the year ending July 31, 1888, it was 11.2 per cent. During the year ending July 31, 1889, the increase dropped suddenly to 2.4 per cent; but in the year ending July 31, 1890, it arose again to 6.7 per cent.

This sudden check in the apparent increase of insanity is believed to have been due partly to the slower increase of our population and partly to other causes; the Rochester scandal and the investigations of the two hospitals in 1888, impaired the confidence of the people in the hospitals and led them to keep their insane friends at home as far as possible; on the other hand the crowded condition of the two hospitals led the superintendents to send home many patients who would have been retained if there had been room for them.

There was a similar check in the increase of the hospital population after the St. Peter fire in 1880 to 1883, but it was only temporary.

There is some reason to hope that the rate of increase has permanently diminished. In the state of Wisconsin, the number of insane under public care increased at the average rate of 8 per cent yearly for five years from 1881 to 1886, but in the past four years the average rate has been only 4 per cent; the rate being as follows: 1887, 5.5 per cent; 1888, 4.4 per cent; 1889, 1.9 per cent; 1890, 5.9 per cent.

In the state of Illinois, the number of insane under public care has increased as follows: 1880 to 1882 (2 years) 13 per cent.; 1882 to 1884 (2 years) 20 per cent.; 1884 to 1886 (2 years) 20 per cent.; 1886 to 1888 (2 years) 10 per cent.; 1888 to 1890 (2 years) 11 per cent., showing, as in Minnesota and Wisconsin, a sudden check in the past three or four years.

At present the ratio of insane patients in institutions to inhabitants of the states named is about as follows: Massachusetts, one in 417; Pennsylvania, one in 726; Michigan, one in 874; Indiana, one in 909; Illinois, one in 645; Wisconsin, one in 550; Minnesota, one in 666.

Judging from the experience of our own and other states, it will not be safe to count on an increase of less than ten per cent. annually for the next three years. This would give, July 31, 1890, 1,950 patients; July 31, 1891, 2,150; July 31, 1892, 2,360; July 31, 1893, 2,600. We have now accommodations for 1,000 patients at St. Peter, 1,000 at Rochester, and 150 at Fergus Falls. It will be necessary, therefore, to make provision within the next two years and a half for 450 additional patients.

This provision might be made in either of three ways: First, by overcrowding the present hospitals, laying beds on the floors and putting up "double deck" beds. The advantage of this plan is its economy; it will save new buildings and reduce the per capita cost, since the cost of fuel, service, etc., would not increase materially. The objections to this plan are; *a* Its inhumanity; overcrowding causes discomfort and suffering to the patients, increases the liability of suicide and injuries to patients and attendants and increases sickness and mortality. *b*. Its injustice to curable cases. All authorities agree that the probability of a cure is greatly decreased in a crowded institution. *c*. Its expense. While expenses will decrease temporarily, they are likely to increase in the long run, because of the smaller number of cures, causing a large accumulation of chronic cases.

Second.—Provisions for the increased number of insane might be made by throwing them back upon the counties. This is the plan which is followed by nearly every state in the Union. When the quota of any county is full, the county authorities are notified that they must take a mild chronic case from the hospital for every new patient admitted. This plan is unavoidable if the state does not make adequate provision, but there are several objections to it:



a. The counties, having no special provision for insane patients, are forced to place homeless patients in almshouses, where experience proves that they are soon reduced to a pitiable condition. The recent investigation of the county care of the insane in New York by the state lunacy commission revealed a dreadful state of things, and caused immediate legislation for the care of insane patients by the state, on the plan pursued in Minnesota. Similar conditions have been discovered at different times in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The only state in the union where county care for the insane is satisfactory is Wisconsin; but there the state pays part of the expenses, and those counties only are allowed to keep their own insane where county asylums are built and conducted, subject to the approval of the state board of charities and reform. Counties are induced to build asylums, because under the Wisconsin law there is a charge back upon each county of \$1.50 per week for each inmate cared for in state asylums. By building county asylums they save this \$1.50 per week and receive \$1.50 additional from the state, making \$3.00 per week. The cost of maintenance is about \$2.00 per week, leaving a profit to the counties.

In order to operate such a system in Minnesota it would be necessary to change the present system in some way so as to make it an object to the counties to build suitable asylums.

The Wisconsin system depends for its success upon the efficiency of the oversight of the state board of charities and reform. Should this fail, abuses would immediately arise.

b. Many counties have no almshouses, and can not make any provision for insane persons, except in private families.

c. The burden would fall unequally upon the counties, since some counties have a much larger proportion of insanity than others, as will be seen from the following statement:

Number of inhabitants to each insane patient from the counties having more than 20,000 inhabitants each:

St. Louis county.....	1 insane patient to	1,059 inhabitants
Wright county.....	1 insane patient to	982 inhabitants
Blue Earth county.....	1 insane patient to	971 inhabitants
Polk county.....	1 insane patient to	912 inhabitants
Stearns county.....	1 insane patient to	726 inhabitants
Otter Tail county.....	1 insane patient to	712 inhabitants
Hennepin county.....	1 insane patient to	682 inhabitants
Winona county.....	1 insane patient to	554 inhabitants
Ramsey county.....	1 insane patient to	529 inhabitants
Goodhue county.....	1 insane patient to	464 inhabitants
Dakota county.....	1 insane patient to	450 inhabitants
Washington county.....	1 insane patient to	438 inhabitants
Rice county.....	1 insane patient to	413 inhabitants
The state .....	1 insane patient for every	666 inhabitants

The third and only remaining way of providing for the increase of the insane is by continuing the system, which Minnesota has steadfastly pursued for twenty-three years, of providing adequate facilities for caring for all of the insane at state expense.

While this has been the theory of some of the states, notably Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and California, Minnesota is almost the only state which has actually succeeded in keeping the insane out of the poorhouses. The wisdom of this policy has been confirmed by the state of New York, where the legislature of 1890, after a most thorough investigation of the system of county care for the chronic insane, took steps to relieve the counties of all care of the insane; making them a state charge.

The St. Peter and Rochester hospitals have already, in our judgment, gone beyond the proper limit of size; it will be necessary, therefore, to make additional provision at Fergus Falls.

The execution of this policy involves expense. The St. Peter hospital has a capacity of 1,000 patients housed at a cost of \$660 per bed; the Rochester hospital has a capacity of 1,000 patients and has cost thus far \$330 per bed but an additional expenditure of about \$100,000 will be required at Rochester, making a total of \$430 per bed. The experiment of cheap construction at Rochester has proven unsatisfactory in the points of durability and safety from fire. The trustees have therefore adopted a permanent fire proof construction at Fergus Falls which will probably bring the cost of the buildings there up to \$600 per bed. It must be remembered, however, that if the county system prevailed the counties must erect expensive buildings. There are already twenty county asylums in Wisconsin having a united capacity of about 1,700 patients. The buildings have cost about \$750,000 or nearly \$400 per bed. This is somewhat less than the cost of the Rochester hospital but it must be remembered that the Wisconsin asylums receive only the chronic insane who in Minnesota are housed in detached wards at a cost of not more than \$300 per bed and are cared for at an estimated cost of about \$2.00 weekly per capita.

#### A CHANGE OF SYSTEM PROPOSED.

Our hospitals at St. Peter and Rochester are overgrown. We believe that no institution for insane should contain more than 600 patients, and we understand that the superintendents of

our hospitals for insane concur in this opinion. The excuse for building great institutions is its supposed economy; but we are convinced that this economy is not real. Statistics prove that the economy of numbers is reached with about 500 patients, and that expenses do not necessarily decrease with increasing numbers, as appears from the following statement:

	Average No. patients	Current expense per capita.
Minnesota, Rochester, (1888).....	751	\$166.00
St. Peter (1888).....	945	173.00
Rochester (1886).....	581	161.00
Rochester (1890).....	903	183.00
Wisconsin, Mendota (1888).....	479	195.00
Oshkosh (1888).....	634	198.00
Illinois, Anna (1890).....	612	149.60
Jacksonville (1890).....	900	149.23
Pennsylvania, Warren (1889).....	722	167.00
Norristown (1889).....	1,707	191.00

What is gained in decreased cost is lost in efficiency. The limit of economy is reached with the number of patients that can be brought under the close supervision of the superintendent.

On the other hand, there is great gain in economy by caring for what is called the "chronic" class by themselves. By the chronic class we do not mean "incurable" cases, but those which do not yield promptly to treatment, and do not show encouraging prospects of recovery. In the state of New York, two asylums for the chronic insane have been established, at Willard and Binghamton. The annual cost per patient was \$130 at Willard and \$138 at Binghamton. The annual cost per patient at the state hospitals for insane, treating the chronic and acute cases, was: State Lunatic Asylum, \$261; Hudson River State Hospital, \$259; Buffalo State Asylum, \$216; State Homeopathic Asylum, \$251.

Where "acute" and "chronic" cases are treated together, it is necessary to maintain a larger force of physicians and attendants, better diet and more expensive care generally than is necessary for "chronic" cases alone.

On the other hand, where the two classes are kept together, as in this state, the tendency is, in the effort to economize, to depress the provisions for the care of patients below the standard needed for the proper treatment of acute cases.

We believe the time has come for the separation of recent and presumably curable cases from chronic cases in this state.

To this end, there should be built, in a central location, a state hospital for the treatment of acute insanity. This hospital should have a capacity of about 250 or 300 patients, and should be built on the best procurable plans, at a cost of about \$1,000 per bed. It should have no large dormitories and a large number of single rooms. It should have a complete system of baths of all kinds, facilities for electrical treatment, a complete gymnasium, and every means of amusing patients; or employing them healthfully. It should have sick wards of the best possible construction.

The hospital should be manned by a competent superintendent with two or three medical assistants, the medical force to be sufficient so that it would be possible to study each new case elaborately.

The attendant force should be large enough so that it would be possible to have a special skilled nurse for every case where necessary, and so that there should be an attendant for every five or six patients, throughout the house.

The end and purpose of this institution should be the cure of insanity. All new cases of insanity, throughout the state should be sent to it and it should be kept full of the most hopeful cases. The other three institutions would then become largely asylums for the insane, to which the least hopeful cases would be drafted from the hospital for acute cases as fast as necessary, and it would be possible to reduce the expenses of the asylums for insane without doing injustice to recent and curable cases.

There should be an able pathologist connected with the hospital for acute insane, whose duty it should be to study the physical causes of insanity. He should be required by law to cause an autopsy to be performed on every insane patient dying in either of the state institutions and to have a careful examination of the brain in each case.

This would afford the best possible opportunity for the study of diseases of the brain and nervous system by the medical faculty and students of the State University, and would make available the valuable material for the study of the causes and cure of insanity which is now going to waste.

We respectfully recommend that the capacity of the Fergus Falls Hospital be limited by law to 600 patients and that the board of trustees be directed to make the necessary changes in the plans for the hospital. We further recommend that the

next institution for the care of the insane in this state be a hospital for the treatment of acute insanity.

In the meantime, we believe that improvement may be made in the treatment of the insane, with the present facilities, by an improved classification of patients. Owing to the crowded condition of the hospitals at St. Peter and Rochester, and also to other causes, the classification of patients in those institutions has never been either scientific or complete. The best therapeutic results can only be obtained when the classification is exact enough to admit of the most favorable regime. We therefore believe that an effort should be made to render the classification as thorough as possible, under the existing conditions, and we recommend that, as far as practicable, the patients in the two hospitals be graded as though they were inmates of one institution. By working the two hospitals as though they were one, the possibilities of proper classification would be just doubled, and the opportunities for recovery would be increased in a still greater ratio.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE FORCE OF ATTENDANTS.

The recent investigations, both at Rochester and St. Peter, revealed cases of abuse of patients by attendants; in some instances, of a very serious character.

We concur in the opinion expressed by both the investigating committees, that no precautions can absolutely prevent the recurrence of such abuse at intervals. Attendants are human and their work is arduous and exacting. Some patients are trying, to the last degree; taking a malicious delight in annoying the attendants, and even taking advantage of the knowledge that they cannot be held accountable. On the other hand, we believe with the committees that these abuses can be almost entirely eradicated: First, by enlisting the services of the best possible character of attendants—capable, reliable men and women; second, by establishing and requiring an efficient system of training; third, by applying incentives to good work in the form of increasing wages, grades, honors, etc.; fourth, by a thorough supervision, accompanied by severe punishment in every case where a patient is ill-used.

The Rochester committee, after sitting for fifteen days, examining carefully one hundred and thirty-eight witnesses, and considering the subject with much care, proceeded to "submit in outline a plan for promoting the efficiency of attendants and minimizing the acknowledged abuses."

They recommended, in substance:

*First*—An increase in the number of assistant physicians, one of whom should be a woman.

*Second*—Additional assistant supervisors, to be appointed from among the attendants, who should patrol the wards to promote efficiency and to prevent or report abuses.

*Third*—Attendants' training schools.

*Fourth*—A system of merit and demerit marks for attendants.

*Fifth*—That minors be not employed as attendants.

*Sixth*—That attendants be divided into four classes, with promotion quarterly from class to class and increased pay, depending on the record made; first class attendants to receive further increase of wages for special merit.

*Seventh*—New attendants to serve one month on trial without compensation unless they become permanent employees.

*Eighth*—First class attendants, honorably discharged, to receive a certificate from the superintendent.

*Ninth*—Attendants guilty of ill-treating patients, to be discharged with forfeiture of arrears of pay; the facts to be furnished the county attorney for proper action before such discharge; and the discharged attendant to be disqualified from further service in any hospital in the state.

The board of trustees for the three hospitals for insane have adopted the first three of these recommendations. They have also partially adopted some of the other recommendations of the committee. But in our judgment, they have as yet neglected some of the most important suggestions of the committee, namely, those in the direction of improving the *morale* of the service, and creating a stronger sentiment of fidelity among the attendants. There is, as yet, no sufficient incentive to attendants to do the best possible work. Many take it up as temporary employment. They do their duty because they are closely watched and know they will be discharged or otherwise punished if they do not. There is very little *esprit de corps*.

Few of the attendants take much interest in the training schools, which are not compulsory. At present, the reward for good service is transfer to easy wards, so that the most efficient attendants are found where they are least needed. Many good attendants drift into other employments for lack of inducement to stay.

The following is a statement of the relative number and cost of attendants (excluding two male and one female supervisors

and four night watches, but including "night nurses") for the month of September 1888, 1889 and 1890.

## ST. PETER HOSPITAL:

	MONTH OF SEPTEMBER		
	1888	1889	1890
Average number of attendants.....	61	62	65
Average number of patients.....	961	966	910
Patients to each attendant.....	15.7	16.6	14
Total wages of attendants.....	\$1,227.00	\$1,299.00	\$1,288.00
Average per patient.....	1.28	1.35	1.41
Average wages of male attendants....	24.35	23.02	24.46
Average wages of female attendants..	11.00	15.68	16.74

## ROCHESTER HOSPITAL.

	MONTH OF SEPTEMBER		
	1888	1889	1890
Average number of attendants.....	49	64	69
Average number of patients.....	827	865	960
Patients to each attendant.....	16.9	13.5	14
Total wages of attendants.....	\$950.00	\$1,160.00	\$1,402.00
Average per patient.....	1.15	1.34	1.42
Average wages of male attendants....	24.36	22.99	24.42
Average wages of female attendants..	14.00	15.66	16.55

The Rochester investigating committee said: "In the judgment of the committee the compensation paid is not sufficient to secure thoroughly competent attendants." This opinion is confirmed by a comparison of our expenditures with that of other states.

The following is a statement of the yearly expense per patient for salaries and wages in the public hospitals for insane of the states named:

The Illinois hospitals.....	\$65.00	The Kansas hospitals.....	\$65.00
The Pennsylvania hospitals	62.00	The Wisconsin hospitals...	59.00
The Massachusetts hosp'als	58.00	The Ohio hospitals.....	57.00
The Minnesota hospitals....	45.00		

In the summer of 1889, Dr. R. M. Phelps, assistant physician at the Rochester hospital for insane, made a careful study of the relative number of attendants and the wages paid them in seventy hospitals for insane. The results were very valuable and interesting and we present them in the supplement to this report.

The wages paid attendants in the states above named were as follows:

	MEN.	WOMEN.
Illinois .....	\$18.00 to \$35.00	\$14.00 to \$26.00
Kansas.....	22.50 to 25.00	22.50 to 25.00
Pennsylvania .....	14.00 to 30.00	11.00 to 18.00
Wisconsin.....	18.00 to 30.00	12.00 to 16.00
Massachusetts.....	18.00 to 40.00	14.00 to 25.00
Ohio .....	20.00 to 30.00	15.00 to 21.00
Minnesota .....	18.00 to 27.00	12.00 to 20.00

The general rate of wages paid attendants was:

		MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM
In Eastern states .....	Men .....	\$16.60	to \$28.76
	Women .....	13.79	to 20.29
In Central and Western states .....	Men .....	21.38	to 27.66
	Women .....	16.04	to 21.56
In Southern states .....	Men .....	19.60	to 21.44
	Women .....	15.36	to 17.10
In Pacific States .....	Men .....	43.33	to 46.63
	Women .....	40.00	to 45.53
In United States (Average of 71 hospitals.) .....	Men .....	21.30	to 27.57
	Women .....	16.28	to 21.15

The ratio of attendants to patients was:

Illinois, 1 to 11.3; Kansas, 1 to 12.5; Pennsylvania, 1 to 10.2; Wisconsin, 1 to 8.8; Massachusetts, 1 to 11.3; Ohio, 1 to 15.0; Minnesota, 1 to 16.0; (Now, 1 to 14).

The general ratio of attendants to patients was:

In Eastern states, 1 to 9.5; In Middle and Western states, 1 to 12.6; In Southern states, 1 to 15.2; In Pacific states, 1 to 18.8; In the United States (average of 69 hospitals), 1 to 12.6.

It appears from these statistics that the Minnesota hospitals were much below the average both in rate of wages paid and in the relative number of attendants.

The wages of the female attendants have been increased during the past two years from an average of \$14.00 per month to an average of \$16.55, an increase of about 20 per cent. Their wages have also been graded on a scale of gradual increase with encouraging results. The average wages of male attendants is unchanged. They begin at \$18 per month and are advanced to \$25 per month after three months service. There is, after that, no pecuniary incentive except the possibility of becoming one of three head attendants or one of three watchmen at \$27 per month.

Following in the line of the Rochester investigating committee, we recommend the following action in addition to that already taken by the Board of Trustees:

1. That subordinate to the supervisors and head attendants there be established three grades of attendants, to be known as "attendants" or "nurses," "assistant attendants" or "nurses" and "dining room attendants;" assistant attendants and dining room attendants on the same ward to have equal rank and pay.
2. That no assistant attendant or dining room attendant be promoted to the rank of attendant without six months' successful work in the attendants' training school. And that no attendant be promoted to the rank of head attendant without a year's successful work in the attendant's training school.



3. That the wages of attendants be graded as follows: Head attendants; males, \$28 to \$30; females, \$20 to \$22; attendants; males, \$24 to \$28; females, \$16 to 20; assistant attendants, and dining room attendants; males, \$18 to \$24; females, \$12 to \$16. The increase of wages from the minimum to be gradual; and the maximum wages to be paid only by special vote of the board of trustees, to those who show extraordinary faithfulness and, in no case, under two years' service. Attendants on dangerous, suicidal, filthy and sick wards, in all cases to receive more wages than those of the same grade serving on chronic and convalescent wards.

4. That all attendants, after the first month's trial service be required to wear a suitable uniform.

The proposed scale of wages will increase slightly the hospital pay rolls, and we have provided for this increase in our estimates for the coming two years; believing that there is need of additional protection to this unfortunate class of our citizens and that the proposed increase is one means of securing this protection, not only by acting as an incentive to the employes now in the service but also by attracting better material.

The guards at the State Reformatory receive from \$35 to \$40 per month and board and the State Prison guards \$50 to \$60 and board for service that is less arduous and not more responsible than that of hospital attendants.

#### INSANE CRIMINALS.

Asylums for insane criminals have been established in Massachusetts, New York, Michigan and Illinois, and the establishment of similar institutions has been strongly advocated in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

These asylums generally receive not only insane criminals, (convicts who have become insane in prison) but also those who are "criminally insane": i. e. patients whose infirmity inclines them to commit homicide or other acts, dangerous to the public.

In March, 1890, there were at St. Peter five insane convicts and at Rochester three. There were also at Rochester three patients under indictment; making a total of eleven insane criminals. There were also in the two hospitals nineteen patients known to have homicidal propensities; many of them having killed one or more persons each.

In addition to these thirty persons there were other convicts at Stillwater who would have been sent to an asylum for insane criminals, had there been one.

The present practice of sending insane convicts to the hospitals for insane, not only works hardship upon the innocent insane in compelling them to associate with the depraved, but it presents a constant temptation to convicts to feign insanity in order to be sent to the hospital, where they can escape with comparative ease. In one case a convict feigned insanity with great skill for eighteen months, but finally abandoned the attempt when convinced that it was in vain. The result is that convicts must often be retained at Stillwater on suspicion of feigning when they ought to be under hospital care.

The number of this class is not sufficient to warrant establishing a separate institution for them, but we respectfully recommend that a ward especially designed for the care of insane convicts and state insane patients of vicious or criminal tendencies be constructed and operated at and in connection with the State Hospital for Insane at Fergus Falls.

#### THE ST. PETER HOSPITAL.

There has been a decided improvement in the appearance of the wards and the general aspect of the hospital. There has been considerable over-crowding on both sides of the house; at one time over 80 male patients were sleeping on the floor. The opening of the Fergus Falls hospital relieved the pressure in part, but there are still several men sleeping on the floor. The board of trustees proposes adding a story to the north detached ward at a cost of about \$10,000. This change will relieve the over-crowding and will be a decided architectural improvement.

The trustees propose also introducing the electric light. The present gas plant was designed for an institution of 500 inmates. It has long been inadequate and is now nearly worn out. A new plant is indispensable, and electric lighting is unquestionably the better system.

The trustees propose putting up iron verandahs with outside fire-escapes, at a cost of \$2,000 and to introduce a telephone system at a cost of \$1,000. Both these improvements seem wise as means of fire protection. A cold storage house and a new side track are needed for the better handling and care of supplies.

## THE ROCHESTER HOSPITAL.

The administration of the Rochester hospital is thorough and efficient. The employe force has been improved and vigorous efforts have been made to increase the sense of responsibility among the attendants.

It has been necessary to remove a large portion of the floors and ceilings in the wings; their fall being imminent because of dry rot. Others must also be removed.

The new sewage system has been put in operation and is expected to prove successful. A new slaughter house and soap house have been built.

It is proposed to build outside fire-escapes and put in a telephone system, and they are needed, as at St. Peter, for fire protection. The trustees contemplate purchasing additional land which is needed in order to employ the patients and economize in food. It is hoped also that the long desired reconstruction of the old center buildings will soon be accomplished.

## THE FERGUS FALLS HOSPITAL.

The hospital at Fergus Falls was opened July 30, 1890, with 83 male patients. This hospital is under control of the homeopathic school of medicine, the superintendent and his assistant being of that school. The building now occupied can accommodate about 150 patients but has no conveniences for treating acute cases. Another building of similar size, but having more small rooms, is under cover but waits for additional appropriations. We have already discussed the improvements proposed at Fergus Falls.

## THE STATE SOLDIERS HOME.

The soldiers' home occupied its two cottages in 1889, and they have proved to be admirably adapted to their purpose. The legislature of 1889 appropriated \$50,000 for additional buildings, with which an elegant and commodious hospital has been built and is now occupied. The home can now accommodate about 150 men. The maximum number of inmates reported was 141 in May 1889. The present number is 118, excluding 20 men absent on furlough. The average number was 98 for the year ending July 31, 1889 and 128 for the year ending July 31, 1890.

The number of deaths was 1 in 1887-8, 8 in 1889 and 19 in the year 1889-90, being 15 per cent of the average number and 10 per cent of the total number during the year.

The board of trustees has exercised great discrimination-excluding men who had families or those who could care for themselves. Many of the inmates are hospital cases. On the average, they have resided in Minnesota for 25 years. Inmates who have pensions are required to surrender all but \$4.00 per month to the state. During the past year, \$700 have been realized from this source. The United States appropriates \$100 annually per man toward the expenses of the home.

In our last biennial report (p. 23) we called attention to the fact that the states of New York and Illinois had made a tender of their state soldiers home to the general government.

We now respectfully recommend that the state soldiers' home at Minneapolis be tendered to the general government to be used only as a home for disabled soldiers and sailors who have served the United States, in time of war, previous to the present time; provided, that preference shall be given to soldiers and sailors resident in Minnesota; and provided further, that whenever the general government shall cease to maintain the said soldiers' home, then the lands and all buildings and fixtures thereon shall revert to the state of Minnesota.

In May, 1889, the soldiers' home reached its maximum population of 141 men. Since that time the capacity of the home has been increased about 60 by the opening of the new hospital, so that 200 men could be accommodated, if necessary. The number of inmates September 30, 1890, was 118, against 121, September 30, 1889. The average number for six months ending September 30, 1890, was 131, against 123 for the corresponding six months. There are no indications of any considerable increase in the coming two years; on the contrary, the effect of the new dependent pension law will be to enable some men to maintain themselves at home who would otherwise go to the soldiers' home. A few men will also leave the soldiers' home rather than surrender the excess of their pensions over \$4 per month, as required by the rules of the home. For these reasons we do not anticipate any considerable increase in numbers during the coming two years.

#### THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

The institute for defectives embraces the schools for the deaf, blind and feeble minded under a single board of directors. Some inconvenience arises from the close association of these three institutions; the schools for the deaf and blind being

especially educational in their purpose and the school for feeble minded being more a charitable than an educational institution; but in practice the inconvenience is not serious.

#### THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The work of this school during the past two years has been satisfactory. Its graduates who have entered the National Deaf Mute College in Washington have invariably taken a high rank; while the practical character of the school work is seen in the fact that the pupils, on their discharge find their way readily into the ranks of self-supporting industry.

The expenses of the school for the deaf for the past year, with an average of 185 pupils have been \$189 per pupil while those of the Illinois school for the deaf with an average of 496 pupils have been \$198 per pupil. In view of the difference in climate as well as numbers, this indicates close economy.

#### THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The school for the blind has also reached the limit of its present capacity but the legislature of 1889 made an appropriation for a hospital and the old broom shop has been fitted up for temporary use as a dormitory. With these two buildings the pupils can be accommodated for another two years.

The pipe organ provided by the last legislature has been set up and will add greatly to the musical advantages of the school.

Repeated personal visitation has convinced us of the efficiency of the work done at the school for the blind. The school instruction is thorough and practical, and the results accomplished in music are surprising in view of the small number of pupils to select from.

#### THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

It is a gratifying fact that Minnesota is making fuller provision for this class of unfortunates in proportion to her population than any other state in the Union.

The following is a statement of state provision for the feeble minded in all of the states which make state provision:

## STATE PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

STATE.	Approximate capacity of buildings for feeble minded.		Proportion of inmates to population of state.
Minnesota.....	320	1 to	4,000
Indiana.....	500	1 to	5,000
Ohio.....	800	1 to	5,000
Connecticut.....	130	1 to	5,400
Iowa.....	330	1 to	5,500
Massachusetts.....	350	1 to	6,300
Pennsylvania.....	725	1 to	7,500
New York.....	750	1 to	8,000
Illinois.....	400	1 to	9,000
Nebraska.....	110	1 to	10,000
Kentucky.....	175	1 to	10,000
California.....	120	1 to	10,000
Massachusetts;.....	200	1 to	11,000
Kansas.....	100	1 to	15,000
Totals.....	5,010	1 to	7,000

Notwithstanding this liberal provision there is pressing need of more room. The institution now has more than 300 inmates, with many applications pending. There are doubtless at least 200 children in the state who would be fit subjects for the institution. Room can be made for this increasing number only by discharging inmates; but as the institution grows older the importance of the system of custodial care, to which the state is already committed, becomes more manifest—especially in the case of the older girls. A single feeble-minded woman, through her offspring, may cost the state more than this proposed new building, as has been demonstrated by the statistics of the Juke family in New York, and the "tribe of Ishmael" in Indiana.

If the legislature can command the \$68,000 needed to erect and furnish the building, and the \$25,000 per year needed to support its inmates, we do not doubt the wisdom of the increased provision.

The work of this institution has become three-fold: first, that of a training school for improvable pupils of feeble mind; second, that of an asylum for the custody of adults of feeble minds; third, that of a hospital for epileptics.

These departments shade into each other, for the better class of epileptics go to school and the inmates of the custodial department need some school work to prevent deterioration.

The condition and needs of the custodial class of the feeble-minded, are similar to those of the chronic insane; healthful employment, innocent amusement, wholesome diet, cleanliness and kindly supervision are the essentials. The purchase of additional land has increased the facilities for such care. A small, cheerful dormitory building on the farm under the care of a good farmer and his wife, provides for twenty of the older boys who are delighted with the change from the large building.

This plan suggests what may be done on a similar plan but on a larger scale.

The new laundry and girls' work-building will give needed relief in the main building and allow the more satisfactory employment of the girls.

At every visit we are impressed with the spirit of interest and kindness toward these unfortunate children which pervades the whole institution. We believe that parents can safely trust their helpless little ones to the care which they will find here.

#### STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The school for dependent children, at Owatonna, has handled 247 children during the past year, of whom about 140 have been placed in homes and 97 remained in the school July 31, 1890. There were, at the same time, 230 children in homes under the guardianship of the institution.

The internal administration of the school has our approval. The children are apparently well trained and cared for. The most important work of the school is the selection of homes for the children and their supervision when placed.

In the spring of 1890, our secretary visited and inspected the homes of about thirty children placed out in Steele and Waseca counties. His report showed that, in most cases the homes had been carefully selected and that great pains had been taken to adapt the children to their homes.

The small size of the school is greatly to the credit of the administration. It would be easy to accumulate 500 or 600 children, or even more, as is shown by the experience of California, Ohio, Indiana and New York.

The expense of the school, per capita, is not unreasonable, considering the small number of inmates and considering also the work to be done in fitting the children for homes. For example, the expense of clothing the last year was \$27 per child, which seems excessive; but during the last fiscal year, with an

average of 110 children, the school received 143 children and dismissed 150. Nearly every child came in rags, and every one sent out to a home had to have two good suits.

The board of control asks for an appropriation of \$20,000 for a new north wing and a cottage for the state agent, and \$10,000 for fire protection, outside improvements, increased electric lighting, library, etc.

#### THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The reform school works under disadvantages in its present inconvenient, over-crowded buildings. In view of the approaching removal to Red Wing, only the most indispensable repairs are undertaken. The girls' department has suffered especially from overcrowding, for a long time.

The industries of the reform school have suffered from the difficulty of finding suitable work. The tinner's trade is no longer profitable, and it has been difficult to dispose of the wagons and hand-sleds manufactured. At present rocking-horses are being made. Cane-seating has been introduced for the smaller boys. At Red Wing it is the intention to develop the manual training system.

It has been the practice to send young children to the reform school. Several children have been committed at 5 years of age; one at 3. Before the establishment of the school for dependent children, there was some excuse for this; but now it is unnecessary. In many states there is a minimum age limit for commitment to the state reform school. The minimum age is fixed by law at ten years in Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin. They are received at 8 years of age in California, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas and Maine; at 7 years of age in Massachusetts and New Jersey. So far as we can learn, there is no minimum age limit in Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania.

In our judgment the commitment of young children to a reformatory is unnecessary and wrong and we respectfully recommend that the minimum age of commitment to the Minnesota state reform school be fixed at 8 years.

The commitment of children to county jails is a source of great injury, owing to the contamination to which they are there subjected. Older prisoners in jail often teach boys secret vices which poison their after lives. Our statute requires that boys be kept separate from older prisoners, where practicable



but so far as we are informed the law is not operative, except in the jails of Ramsey, Otter Tail, Olmsted and Goodhue counties. The commitment of children to jail is forbidden under the age of 16 years in New Jersey, and under the age of 12 years in Massachusetts (Laws and Resolves of Massachusetts; 1882, ch. cxxvii).

In the states of Massachusetts and Michigan it is required that in every case where a child under 16 years of age is arrested an agent of the state board of charities shall be present at the trial and that the judge may, at his discretion, dismiss the case or suspend sentence, under the advice of the agent, and the child may be released subject to the supervision of the agent, subject to re-arrest if he does not do well, or he may be committed to the guardianship of the agent to find a home and watch over him in it.

Under this law many petty offenders are reclaimed without being sent to the reform school; saving them from the stigma of a criminal sentence and saving the state a heavy expense. In Michigan there is an agent of the state board of corrections and charities in each county. In addition to the duty of attending trials and looking after petty offenders, the county agents co-operate with the authorities of the state public school and the state reform school in finding homes for their inmates and visit the children in their homes. The county agents receive \$3.00 per day and expenses but their annual allowance is limited to \$100 yearly, except in one or two populous counties.

The county agency system costs Michigan about \$6,000 yearly; but if the average population of the reform school and the school for dependent children is diminished 40, the saving will pay the expense of the system. The county agency system has existed in Michigan for about 15 years and has grown in public favor.

We believe that such a system would be of great benefit in this state, especially in the matter of locating boys from the state reform school in good homes, away from bad influences.

The reform school law provides that the board of managers "shall have the power to bind out the said children, *with their consent*, as apprentices for the period of their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such trades and employment as, in the judgment of said managers, will be most conducive to their reformation and amendment, and will tend to the future benefit and advantage of such children."

We respectfully recommend that the law be amended by striking out the words "with their consent." In practice this restriction operates to prevent placing children in proper places. Those who most need to be apprenticed are most likely to object.

#### THE STATE REFORMATORY.

The state reformatory at Saint Cloud was opened in October, 1889. Seventy-five convicts were transferred from the state prison, of whom ten were subsequently returned as unsuited to reformatory treatment.

The buildings thus far erected are excellent, both in plan and construction. The cell room is admirably lighted. The plumbing is apparently perfect. The kitchen, store room, etc., are convenient and well arranged. The only exceptions are the underground dungeons for punishment, which are damp and unfit for use; and the wooden hospital, which is insecure.

The administration of the reformatory is efficient. Superintendent Myers has labored under difficulties from inexperience, but has shown great aptness to learn. Mr. Garvin, the principal keeper, is a prison man of many years experience, having served efficiently as warden of the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet.

The discipline is severe and strict, but kindly; the effort being to lead the men to exercise self-restraint and to fit them to take their places as citizens.

The reformatory discipline aims to change the character of the inmates through several agencies: First, by the discipline of the prison, cultivating obedience, promptness, neatness, order and self respect. This agency is thoroughly organized at St. Cloud. Second, by moral and religious training to cultivate conscience and self-restraint—to lead men to do right by their own volition. This agency is as yet imperfectly applied. The clergymen of St. Cloud alternate in a Sunday preaching service which is of great advantage. In addition to this, there is needed a carefully chosen man—call him chaplain, moral instructor, school master, what you will—who shall work wisely, systematically and assiduously to build up moral character by such means as have proven efficient outside. This man, to do good, must study the men individually. He must be able to win their confidence and to influence them by his personality. To attempt to carry on the moral training of these men merely

by means of five or six clergymen, alternating in Sunday services, would be like trying to administer the discipline by half a dozen sheriffs coming up to the reformatory alternately for one day in the week.

The third reformatory agency is intellectual discipline. This has been but partially organized for lack of sufficient teaching force, but it is hoped to make it efficient from now on. It is important, not only for the illiterate, but for all of the men, as a means of occupying their minds with healthful thoughts and cultivating in them worthy ambitions. The schools of the reformatory ought to be among its best instrumentalities, but with the amount and kind of work which is now required at St. Cloud, we do not believe that it is possible to do efficient school work or indeed to exercise a satisfactory reformatory influence.

The fourth reformatory agency is labor. The labor at this institution consists principally in quarrying and dressing the granite of which plentiful deposits exist in the vicinity of St. Cloud. A fine quarry lies within the prison enclosure. Farming and gardening are occupations pursued by the convicts to some extent. The object of labor is two-fold; to employ the men healthfully during their incarceration and to fit them to earn an honest living. To these ends the labor must be productive and it must be such work as is done outside.

A great deal of complaint is made from some sources about the competition of prison labor with free labor. Under a proper administration of penal institutions some competition is unavoidable. Men become convicts because they do not compete with free laborers outside and they can never be reformed unless they become competitors with free labor.

In response to an active public sentiment, the legislation of 1887 enacted that the state account system should prevail at St. Cloud. Thus far the system has not been a complete success. An organized opposition has obstructed the sale of the products of state account labor both from the prison and reformatory.

We believe that if the nature of prison discipline were more generally understood and if the tax-payers of the state realized the burden necessarily cast upon them by the enforced idleness of convicts, all opposition to their employment in productive industries would speedily disappear. We recognize the rights of labor and we desire to see honest labor well rewarded. We

cannot, however, coincide with any view which forces free laborers to pay taxes wherewith to support the vicious and depraved in idleness.

If the prisoners work, they work for the benefit of the state and her tax-payers. If they do not work, their leisure is a means of corrupting them and rendering them a burden to the state. If the prisoner does not work for the state, the tax-paying laborer must work in his stead.

In order to make the labor of prisoners remunerative, the products of prison labor must be sold. To offer any article for sale in any market necessarily introduces an element of competition into that market. If a boycott on articles made in prison is to prevail because the products come into competition with the products of free labor, then the sale of prison products must cease and the prisoners must remain idle. We do not believe that the prevailing boycott against the products of labor performed at the state prison and the state reformatory is sustained by the most intelligent sentiment of our citizens. It has received no impetus nor encouragement from the agriculturists of Minnesota. The farmer is a laborer who wants no boycott on prison industries but hopes for a boycott on prison idleness.

We recommend the adoption by the legislature of vigorous and stringent measures of defense against any organized or occasional obstruction to the sale of prison products.

Experience proves that quarrying and cutting granite is too heavy work for many of the inmates, especially light weight boys under 18 years of age and those of imperfect health. Such men have been employed, as far as possible, in farm and garden work or about the buildings. It is necessary to provide additional light and varied employment. The superintendent proposes establishing a garden seed industry. This board favors the introduction of other light employments as soon as practicable.

The fifth reformatory agency is the mark system, whereby each inmate is marked strictly on his conduct, his work and his studies. These marks determine whether the prisoner goes into the first, second or third grade, regulate his privileges as to correspondence, visits from friends, dining in the public hall, etc.

The sixth reformatory agency is the indeterminate sentence, whereby the length of the confinement is determined not by

the sentence of the court but by the ability of the convict to convince the board of managers that he is fit to go free.

The seventh reformatory agency is the parole system, whereby the convict is discharged subject to re-arrest in case of misconduct and must earn his complete release by good conduct outside.

The board of managers has pursued a conservative course, with reference to paroles, not wishing to discredit the system by extending this privilege to unsuitable persons. Thus far thirteen prisoners have been paroled, of whom five have been released from parole, after a suitable probation, and eight are still under surveillance.

As an adjunct to the seventh agency there is need of an outside organization to aid in obtaining employment for men upon their discharge.

These last three agencies are in full operation at St. Cloud.

The board of managers asks for an appropriation to purchase tools and implements and for the establishment of light industries. The last legislature gave the state prison \$75,000 for carrying on industries on state account, but gave the reformatory nothing. It would seem reasonable, therefore, to give the reformatory the small amount now requested. The new dining rooms asked for are much needed. The reformatory is now full and it will be necessary for the legislature either to provide additional cell room or to make other provision for the surplus of this class of convicts.

We are of the opinion that the labor of the inmates of the St. Cloud reformatory should be utilized, as far as possible, on the construction of the buildings needed for the institution, to the exclusion of free labor. They can do the excavating; quarry, dress and lay the stone in foundations and walls; do the brick-laying for the cells and smoke-stack; set up the iron work, etc.

At our request, the architect has made an estimate of the amount of work which can be done by inmates upon the buildings for which the legislature is asked to make appropriations, as follows:

**ARCHITECT'S ESTIMATE OF LABOR TO BE PERFORMED BY  
CONVICTS ON BUILDINGS AT THE REFORMATORY.**

	Excavation.	Foundation.	Brick.	Cut stone, etc.	Carpenter work.	Total.
Guard room.....	\$ 330	\$ 1,144	\$ 2,933	\$ 4,809	.....	\$ 9,216
Dining rooms.....	220	330	432	2,038	.....	3,020
Engine room.....	660	880	600	.....	.....	2,140
North cell room.....	385	880	2,359	4,420	.....	8,044
South cell room.....	385	880	2,359	4,420	.....	8,044
136 cells north.....	1,342	1,047	1,412	.....	.....	3,801
136 cells south.....	1,342	1,047	1,412	.....	.....	3,801
Barn.....	200	500	.....	.....	\$ 550	1,250
Total.....	\$4,864	\$6,708	\$11,507	\$15,687	\$ 550	\$39,316

We respectfully recommend that in appropriating money for buildings at the state reformatory, it be provided that such buildings be built as far as possible of granite, and that a suitable part of such appropriation be set apart to be paid to the superintendent for the labor of inmates employed on such buildings at the rate of not less than 60 cents nor more than 75 cents for each day's labor, the amount so paid to the superintendent to be turned in by him with other miscellaneous receipts, and reappropriated by the state auditor, to apply on the current expenses of the institution. The reasons for this recommendation have already been given.

In considering the requests of the board of managers of the state reformatory, it should be considered that for eight consecutive years past, the legislature has appropriated \$30,000 per year for "permanent improvements" at the state prison, besides appropriating \$75,000 for starting industries on state account; in fact, the special appropriations for buildings, etc., at the reformatory since its foundation, have amounted to \$166,000, while those for the prison have amounted to \$165,000 for the same time.

The present law provides that the reformatory shall send its own officers to the counties for prisoners sentenced to the reformatory. In practice this plan has not proved advantageous, and we recommend that the law be so amended that convicts shall be taken to the reformatory by county sheriffs, as they are now taken to the state prison; in that case the special appropriation asked for that purpose will be unnecessary.

On the whole we approve of the management of the State reformatory and anticipate that it will do successful work.

#### THE STATE PRISON.

There has been a noticeable decline in the population of the state prison. The number of state prison convicts at the close of each of the past four years has been as follows: July 31, 1887, 412; July 31, 1888, 437; July 31, 1889, 440; July 31, 1890, reformatory, 113, state prison, 314; total 427. During this period, the number of inmates of the hospitals for insane has increased 22 per cent., and the number of inmates of the State reform school, 24 per cent.

The following is an approximate statement of the ratio of convicts in state prisons to inhabitants in the states named, not including convicts in workhouses:

California, 1889.....	1,922 state prisoners, or 1 for 630 inhabitants.
Massachusetts, 1888..	*1,493 state prisoners, or 1 for 1,500 inhabitants.
Indiana, 1890.....	1,383 state prisoners, or 1 for 1,592 inhabitants.
Kansas, 1888.....	887 state prisoners, or 1 for 1,610 inhabitants.
New York, 1889.....	3,480 state prisoners, or 1 for 1,730 inhabitants.
Illinois, 1888.....	1,990 state prisoners, or 1 for 1,920 inhabitants.
Michigan, 1890.....	1,073 state prisoners, or 1 for 1,950 inhabitants.
Ohio, 1889.....	1,537 state prisoners, or 1 for 2,390 inhabitants.
Nebraska, 1890.....	379 state prisoners, or 1 for 2,790 inhabitants.
Pennsylvania, 1889..	1,788 state prisoners, or 1 for 2,940 inhabitants.
Minnesota, 1890.....	427 state prisoners, or 1 for 3,050 inhabitants.
Wisconsin, 1888.....	438 state prisoners, or 1 for 3,850 inhabitants.

\* Including 242 women at the Sherburne reformatory.

This record speaks strongly for the character of our population.

The discipline of the Minnesota state prison has always been less stringent than that of many state prisons, but under the present warden it is milder than under any of his predecessors. In some respects the changes have been improvements. The warden has succeeded in arousing in many of the convicts a cordial spirit of obedience, which is good; but on the whole, we are of the opinion that the discipline of the convicts has been relaxed to a degree that is inconsistent with the best administration. There has been a corresponding relaxation of discipline among the officers, which has been apparent in the lack of vigilance which has allowed seven escapes in fifteen months.

#### THE STATE ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

The operation of the state account system at the prison has not realized the expectations of its friends. The broom business did not prove practicable and has been abandoned.

The tub and pail business has been worked under great disadvantages. This business is generally carried on in connection with other manufactures; only the refuse and waste lumber being used for making tubs and pails. This was not practicable at the prison, but the logs had to be bought out of the water; they were then sawed up and the best of the clear lumber sold; therefore the material was unavoidably expensive.

A great disadvantage was encountered in the character of the labor employed. The labor, being light, is performed in free manufactories largely by boys who work for small wages and acquire very quick motions. In the prison, men have to be employed, and it is almost impossible for them to acquire the requisite quickness of motion. This difficulty has been increased by the fact that frequent changes have been found necessary. A considerable number of the convicts employed in the tub and pail shop have been infirm and defective men whose labor was not equal to that of able bodied convicts.

A third difficulty has been encountered in marketing goods. Dealers have been suspicious of convict-made goods, and the market is slow. The product, however, is of good quality and it is to be hoped that this difficulty will be overcome.

Owing partly to the difficulty of selling goods and partly to being short-handed because of the small number of convicts, the tub and pail factory has been shut down for some three months, but is now running. The warden stated that up to the close of the fiscal year he should have to be satisfied if he got back the cost of his material and foreman's wages, without any remuneration for the labor of the convicts. Now that the shop is fairly established, better results are hoped for.

In accordance with the urgent requests of the farming interests, it has been decided to undertake the manufacture of binding twine, and one set of machinery to cost about \$20,000 has been ordered. This set of machinery will employ from 15 to 20 convicts and is estimated to manufacture 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per day, of flax, hemp or jute twine.

We should not be faithful to our duty if we did not record our conviction that the binding twine industry will prove a failure at the prison.

The machinery already ordered is estimated to make from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per day. For 300 days in the year, that will be at least 600,000 pounds per annum; reckoning this twine at 10 cents per pound, we shall have a product worth \$60,000



which with the machinery and the additional shop room required will make a total of about \$80,000, to employ not more than 20 men; making a total working capital of \$4,000 per man.

This estimate is based on the supposition that the product is sold for cash at the end of the year; but in practice it will have to be sold on 60 to 90 days time. If 300 men were employed at the same rate it would require a total capital of \$1,200,000. We anticipate that serious difficulty will be encountered in marketing the binding twine. The present manufacturers of binding twine have their agents in every town in Minnesota, and it is doubtful whether jobbers can be induced to handle this product. It will be necessary for the state to find agents to handle its product, and to this end it will probably be necessary to send out traveling men at a considerable expense. It will also be necessary for the board of managers to extend credit in all parts of the state involving a liability to a certain amount of loss.

In our opinion, the binding twine plant already provided for should not be increased until the business has been thoroughly tested and found to be practicable.

## FINANCES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The following is a statement of the appropriations made for the state correctional and charitable institutions for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1889, and 1890.

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1889.

	Special.	Current.	Total.
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$ 3,500	\$163,800	\$167,300
Rochester hospital for insane.....	65,000	131,040	196,040
Fergus Falls hospital for insane....	25,000	.....	25,000
Total for insane.....	\$93,500	\$294,840	\$388,340
State soldiers' home.....	25,000	20,000	45,000
School for the deaf.....	.....	.....	.....
School for the blind.....	.....	95,000	95,000
School for feeble minded.....	8,000	.....	8,000
School for dependent children.....	52,505	22,482	74,987
Reform school.....	2,000	40,000	42,000
State reformatory.....	116,000	.....	116,000
State prison.....	105,000	75,000	180,000
	\$402,005	\$547,322	\$949,327
From insurance appropriation.....	3,639	.....	3,639
Totals.....	\$405,644	\$547,322	\$952,966

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

	Special.	Current.	Total.
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$ 2,000	\$164,250	\$166,250
Rochester hospital for insane.....	15,000	164,250	179,250
Fergus Falls hospital for insane....	65,000	27,000	92,000
Total for insane.....	\$ 82,000	\$355,500	\$437,500
State soldiers' home.....	25,000	22,000	47,000
School for the deaf.....	1,534	42,000	43,534
School for the blind.....	918	15,400	16,318
School for feeble minded.....	21,548	56,000	77,548
School for dependent children.....	14,200	21,900	36,100
Reform school.....	.....	45,000	45,000
State reformatory.....	.....	28,000	28,000
State prison.....	30,000	61,400	91,400
	\$175,200	\$647,200	\$822,400
For insurance appropriation.....	1,948	.....	1,948
Totals.....	\$177,148	\$647,200	\$824,348

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

	Special.	Current.	Total.
Balance from old appropriations.....	\$169,990	, \$92,776	\$262,766
Appropriated for year ending July 31, 1889.....	405,644	547,322	952,966
Appropriated for year ending July 31, 1890.....	177,148	647,200	824,348
Totals.....	\$752,782	\$1,287,298	\$2,040,080
Appropriations cancelled.....	34,004	42,855	76,859
Appropriations drawn.....	563,754	1,134,336	1,698,090
Appropriation undrawn July 31, 1890	\$155,024	\$110,107	\$265,131

It will be observed that \$76,860 of unused appropriations have been cancelled under the law of 1889. The amount of appropriations undrawn at the beginning of the biennial period was about the same as at its close.

In addition to the legislative appropriations, the state institutions have a small income from miscellaneous sales, and in some cases from the board of inmates. The state prison and the soldiers' home receive an allowance from the United States government.

The following statement exhibits the assets of the state correctional and charitable institutions, including appropriations cash on hand at the beginning of the biennial period, and miscellaneous receipts, with their disposition and the balances available at the close of the biennial period.

## BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

RESOURCES, EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES FOR THE TWO  
YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

	Special.	Current.	Total.
Unexpended balances July 31, 1888..	\$171,088	\$92,216	\$263,304
Appropriations for year ending July, 31, 1889.....	402,005	547,322	949,327
Insurance appropriation.....	3,640	.....	3,640
Receipts from sales of lands, etc....	39,421	14,311	53,732
	\$616,154	\$653,849	\$1,270,003
Expended during year.....	\$341,056	\$552,586	\$893,642
Appropriations cancelled.....	34,005	42,855	76,860
Transferred to current funds.....	4,000	.....	4,000
Paid into state treasury.....	.....	15,900	15,900
Balances unexpended July 31, 1889 ..	237,093	42,508	279,601
	\$616,154	\$653,849	\$1,270,003
Unexpended balances July 31, 1889..	\$237,093	\$42,508	\$279,601
Appropriations for year ending July, 31, 1890.....	175,200	647,200	822,400
Insurance appropriation.....	1,948	.....	1,948
Receipts from sales of land, etc .....	130,817	19,824	150,641
	\$545,058	\$709,532	\$1,254,590
Expended during the year.....	\$407,466	\$656,844	\$1,064,310
Transferred to current funds.....	1,346	.....	1,346
Unexpended balances July 31, 1890..	136,246	52,688	188,934
	\$545,058	\$709,532	\$1,254,590

## SITUATION OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

	Special.	Current.	Total.
Appropriations undrawn July 31, 1890	\$155,024	\$110,107	\$265,131
Cash on hand July 31, 1890 .....	5,614	<i>a</i> 5,945	<i>a</i> 331
Miscellaneous receipts uncollected ..	.....	15,776	15,776
	\$160,638	\$119,938	\$280,576
Deduct accounts payable.....	24,392	67,250	91,642
Net balances (as above).....	\$136,246	\$52,688	\$188,934

*a* Overdraft.

This available surplus was distributed among the several institutions as follows:

INSTITUTIONS.	Special.	Current.	Total.
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$5,618	\$26,184	\$31,802
Rochester hospital for insane.....	17,965	958	18,923
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....	234	82	316
State soldiers home.....	1,344	3,905	5,249
School for the deaf.....	<i>a</i> 533	<i>a</i> 13,245	<i>a</i> 13,778
School for the blind.....		1,262	1,262
School for feeble minded.....		7,672	7,672
School for dependent children.....	4,835	156	4,991
Reform school.....	57,728	15,622	73,350
State reformatory.....	2,235	<i>b</i> 14,217	<i>b</i> 11,982
State prison.....	45,754	<i>b</i> 2,181	43,573
	\$136,246	\$52,688	\$188,934

*a* This surplus belongs jointly to the three schools

*b* Deficit.

Appropriations were made by the legislature of 1889 for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1891, as follows:

INSTITUTIONS.	Special.	Current.	Total.
St. Peter Hospital for Insane.....	\$3,250	\$172,400	\$175,650
Rochester Hospital for Insane.....	3,000	164,250	167,250
Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane ...	750	60,750	61,500
Total for insane.....	\$7,000	\$397,400	\$404,400
State Soldiers' Home.....	\$1,000	\$20,000	\$21,000
School for the Deaf.....	<i>a</i> 21,500	45,000	45,000
School for the Blind.....		16,400	<i>a</i> 37,900
School for Feeble Minded.....		58,000	58,000
School for Dependent Children.....	16,250	21,900	38,150
Reform School.....	750	45,000	45,750
State Reformatory.....	750	28,000	28,750
State Prison .....	31,256	65,600	96,850
Totals.....	\$78,500	\$697,300	\$775,800

*a* Joint appropriation for the three schools.

## ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Two years ago the State Board of Corrections and Charities submitted its first estimate of current expenses for the state institutions.

Two elements of uncertainty enter into such estimates: First, the probable number of inmates; second, the probable rate of expense.

In most cases our estimate of the probable number of inmates proved reasonably correct, as is shown by the following comparison:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890. (OMITTING  
THE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.)

INSTITUTIONS.	Estimated Average.	Actual Average.
School for the deaf.....	140	135
School for the blind.....	41	44
School for feeble minded.....	280	268
Total institute for defectives.....	461	447
School for dependent children.....	100	110
Reform school.....	250	281
Prison and reformatory.....	468	433
Total for eight institutions.....	1,279	1,271

The Reform School had more inmates than we anticipated but the state prison had less, so that the net result was surprisingly close.

The average number of inmates of insane hospitals proved less than we anticipated, being, for the year ending July 31, 1890, 1,876, instead of 2,090—a difference of ten per cent. This difference was owing to an unexpected check in the increase of the insane population from an average of ten per cent. yearly to 2.6 per cent. for 1888-89 and 6.4 per cent. for 1889-90.

Our estimate of the average cost per inmate proved less accurate; the expense, in most cases being less than we anticipated. This was due partially to the mild winters and the low cost of provisions, and partially to the careful administration of the institutions by their trustees and officers.

The following is a statement of the expense per capita for the year ending July 31, 1890.

## EXPENSE PER INMATE.

INSTITUTIONS.	CURRENT EXPENSE PER INMATE.	
	Estimated.	Actual.
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$164.25	\$156.19
Rochester hospital for insane.....	164.25	183.35
Total insane.....	a\$164.25	a\$169.27
Soldiers' home .....	275.00	230.19
School for deaf (school year).....	218.75	188.74
School for blind (school year).....	282.00	246.33
School for feeble minded. ...	200.00	185.10
School for dependent children.....	200.00	193.94
Reform school.....	160.00	138.72
State reformatory.....	290.00	520.56
Same, deducting inventory. (\$14,985.00).....	.....	338.53
State prison.....	164.00	231.40
Totals.....	a\$182.30	a\$192.33
Same, deducting St. Cloud inventory.....	182.30	187.66

a. Omitting the Fergus Falls hospital, which did not open until the close of the fiscal year.

In most cases an analysis of the expenses gives evidence of great economy, especially at the St. Peter hospital, the three schools at Faribault and the state reform school.

Only three institutions exceeded our estimate, the Rochester hospital for the insane, the state reformatory and the state prison.

Nearly the whole of the appropriation of \$27,000 for current expenses at the Fergus Falls hospital and about \$10,000 from the current expense appropriation at the state reformatory were expended in the purchase of furniture and equipment. We think that expenditures for furnishing and equipment should be provided for by special appropriation and the current expense appropriations should be used strictly for their designated purposes.

We think that the expense per inmate at the Rochester hospital and the prison for the year 1889-90 was higher than necessary, while that at the St. Peter hospital was possibly too low.

## ESTIMATES FOR 1891 TO 1893.

We present herewith the following estimates for the current expenses of the eleven state institutions subject to our supervision for the two fiscal years ending July 31, 1893.

**ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1892.**  
*Estimated Current Expenses per Inmate, exclusive of Lands, Buildings and Extraordinary Repairs.*

	St. Peter Hospital.	Rochester Hospital.	Fergus Falls Hospital.	Soldiers' Home.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	State Public School.	Reform School.	State Reformatory.	State Prison.	TOTALS.
Salaries and wages.....	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$80.00	\$70.00	\$130.00	\$140.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$44.00	\$150.00	\$75.00	\$63.65
Food.....	50.00	50.00	62.00	58.00	50.00	70.00	50.00	34.00	42.00	58.00	45.00	51.40
Clothing and bedding.....	18.00	18.00	21.00	20.00	4.00	7.00	5.00	20.00	14.00	24.00	15.00	15.80
Fuel and lights.....	26.00	26.00	32.00	25.00	43.00	48.00	28.00	30.00	20.00	28.00	12.00	26.10
Medical supplies.....	1.50	1.50	2.00	5.00	7.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
Furniture and household supplies	6.00	6.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	13.00	6.00	8.00	3.50	8.00	3.00	6.10
Repairs (ordinary).....	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	3.00	7.80
Farm, garden and grounds.....	3.00	5.00	10.00	3.00	12.50	7.00	7.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	.....	5.00
Expenses not classified.....	9.30	9.50	11.00	26.00	12.00	30.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	30.00	.....	10.00
Industrial training and good conduct	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	20.00	3.00	.....	25.00	40.00	31.00	7.50
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$174.00</b>	<b>\$174.00</b>	<b>\$220.00</b>	<b>\$225.00</b>	<b>\$390.00</b>	<b>\$350.00</b>	<b>\$178.00</b>	<b>\$180.00</b>	<b>\$170.00</b>	<b>\$354.00</b>	<b>\$296.00</b>	<b>\$196.45</b>
Estimated miscellaneous receipts	5.00	5.00	1.00	.....	20.00	13.50	3.00	.....	20.00	100.00	52.00	13.00
Estimated expenses for the year.	\$169.00	\$169.00	\$225.00	\$225.00	\$370.00	\$336.50	\$175.00	\$180.00	\$150.00	\$254.00	\$156.00	\$183.45
Same per week.....	3.25	3.25	4.50	4.30	5.15	6.45	3.35	3.45	2.88	4.87	3.00	3.50
Estimated average No. of inmates..	1,000	1,000	300	160	146	52	310	122	300	135	375	3,900
Total estimated current exp.....	\$169,000.00	\$169,000.00	\$70,500.00	\$86,000.00	\$39,420.00	\$17,500.00	\$51,250.00	\$22,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$34,200.00	\$58,500.00	\$715,400.00
Deduct standing appropriation.....	140,000.00	140,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	35,000.00	12,000.00	45,000.00	15,000.00	35,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00	522,000.00
Deduct U. S. appropriation.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	17,500.00
Additional appropriation needed	\$29,000.00	\$29,000.00	\$45,500.00	.....	\$4,420.00	\$5,500.00	\$9,250.00	\$7,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$19,200.00	\$17,000.00	\$175,900.00
Estimated school term per capita	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$197.00	\$250.00	\$170.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same per week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.14	6.46	3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Est. average No., school term. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	74	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1893.  
*Estimated Current Expenses per Inmate exclusive of Lands, Buildings and Extraordinary Repairs.*

	St. Peter Hospital.	Rochester Hospital.	Fergus Falls Hospital.	Soldiers' Home.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble-Minded.	State Public School.	Reform School.	State Reformatory.	State Prison.	TOTALS.
Salaries and wages.....	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$63.00	\$68.00	\$130.00	\$130.00	\$58.00	\$65.00	\$42.00	\$150.00	\$75.00	\$61.65
Food.....	50.00	50.00	58.00	58.00	50.00	67.00	50.00	34.00	38.00	58.00	58.00	51.40
Clothing and bedding.....	18.00	18.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	7.00	5.00	20.00	18.00	28.00	15.00	15.60
Fuel and lights.....	26.00	26.00	20.00	23.00	43.00	45.00	27.00	30.00	18.00	28.00	15.00	25.10
Medical supplies.....	1.50	1.50	2.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.50	2.00	2.00	1.50
Furniture and household supplies	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	8.00	3.00	6.00
Repairs (ordinary).....	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	10.50	8.00	8.00	6.00	10.00	3.00	7.50
Farm, garden and grounds.....	5.00	5.00	10.00	9.00	6.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	.....	5.50
Expenses not classified.....	9.50	9.50	11.50	14.30	12.00	25.00	8.00	8.00	10.50	30.00	9.00	10.60
Indust train'g and good conduct	.....	.....	.....	14.30	25.00	.....	3.00	.....	15.00	40.00	31.00	9.50
Totals .....	\$174.00	\$174.00	\$210.50	\$214.30	\$290.00	\$327.50	\$172.00	\$180.00	\$156.00	\$354.00	\$208.00	\$193.75
Estimated miscellaneous rec'pts.	5.00	5.00	2.00	.....	20.00	13.50	3.00	.....	15.40	100.00	52.00	13.10
Estimated expenses for the year	\$169.00	\$169.00	\$208.50	\$214.30	\$270.00	\$314.00	\$169.00	\$180.00	\$140.00	\$254.00	\$156.00	\$180.65
Same per week.....	3.25	3.25	4.00	4.10	5.15	6.00	3.75	3.45	2.70	4.87	3.00	3.47
Estimated av'ge No. of inmates..	1,000	1,000	500	175	160	60	350	122	320	135	380	4,212
Total estimated current exp.....	\$169,000.00	\$169,000.00	\$104,750	\$57,500.00	\$43,200.00	\$18,840.00	\$29,150.00	\$22,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$34,290.00	\$60,840.00	\$763,570.00
Deduct standing appropriation...	140,000.00	140,000.00	25,000	20,000.00	35,000.00	12,000.00	45,000.00	15,000.00	35,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00	522,000.00
Deduct U. S. appropriation.....	.....	.....	.....	17,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	19,000.00
Additional appropriation needed	\$29,000.00	\$29,000.00	\$79,750	.....	\$8,200.00	\$6,840.00	\$14,150.00	\$7,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$19,290.00	\$19,340.00	\$222,570.00
Estimated school term per capita	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$197.00	\$235.50	\$164.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same per week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.15	6.00	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Est. average No., school term.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21½	80	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The foregoing estimates are the result of careful study, based on the experience of the past four years.

The following is a statement of the amount thus estimated compared with the amount appropriated by the legislature of 1889, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1891:

	Appropriated for 1890-91.	Estimated for	
		1891-2.	1892-3.
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$172,400	\$169,000	\$169,000
Rochester hospital for insane.....	164,250	169,000	169,000
Soldiers' home .....	20,000	20,000	20,000
School for deaf .....	45,000	39,420	43,200
School for blind.....	16,400	17,500	18,840
School for feeble minded.....	58,000	54,250	59,150
School for dependent children.....	21,900	22,000	22,000
Reform school.....	45,000	45,000	45,000
State reformatory.....	28,000	34,290	34,290
State prison.....	65,600	57,000	59,340
Totals.....	\$636,550	\$627,460	\$639,820
Add Fergus Falls hospital.....	60,750	70,500	104,750
Grand totals.....	\$697,300	\$697,960	\$744,570

It will be observed that the amount recommended for 1891-2 is \$9,090 less than the appropriations for the current year ending July 31, 1891; and the amount recommended for the year 1892-3 is \$3,890 more than that for the current year, if the Fergus Falls hospital is left out of the account. The increased estimate for that hospital is due to the expected increase in the number of insane. The amount recommended per patient is \$235.00 for 1891-2 and \$208.50 for 1892-3.

The following table exhibits the population of the state correctional and charitable institutions, taxable property in the state, expenses of institutions and rate of taxation required to support them for twelve years ending July 31, 1890, with an estimate of the same for three years ending July 31, 1893.

## ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THREE YEARS COMPARED WITH EXPERIENCE FOR TWELVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Estimated population of the State.	Average number of inmates of the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions.	Number of inmates for each inmate.	Total valuation of taxable property in the State.	Amount expended for expenses of State Correctional and Charitable Institutions.	Rate of these expenses on all taxable property in the State.	Amount expended for each inhabitant of the State.	Amount expended for each inmate maintained.
1878-79.....	735,000	1,133	649	\$242,000,000	a \$242,850	1. mill	33 cents	a \$214
1879-80.....	780,773	1,206	647	250,000,000	243,800	.98 mill	31 cents	202
1880-81.....	830,000	1,183	701	253,056,000	241,750	.94 mill	29 cents	205
1881-82.....	900,000	1,235	697	271,156,000	274,700	1.01 mill	31 cents	212
1882-83.....	960,000	1,388	692	311,193,000	200,150	c 1.01 mill	c 33 cents	c 226
1883-84.....	1,040,000	1,680	616	334,456,000	318,950	.95 mill	31 cents	188
1884-85.....	1,117,793	1,634	578	383,250,000	353,000	.91 mill	31 cents	183
1885-86.....	1,155,000	2,182	530	399,730,000	363,400	.91 mill	33 cents	167
1886-87.....	1,190,000	2,408	494	442,872,000	395,750	.90 mill	33 cents	164
1887-88.....	1,225,000	2,772	442	486,670,000	403,000	1.01 mill	40 cents	178
1888-89.....	1,293,000	3,052	414	555,196,000	552,000	.90 mill	44 cents	181
1889-90.....	1,301,826	3,275	397	559,342,000	656,850	1.17 mill	50 cents	d 192
ESTIMATE FOR THREE YEARS, 1890-93.								
1890-91.....	1,340,000	3,590	374	590,000,000	\$662,300	1.12 mill	49 cents	\$185
1891-92.....	1,360,000	3,900	354	624,000,000	715,400	1.15 mill	51 cents	183
1892-93.....	1,420,000	4,212	338	650,000,000	763,570	1.15 mill	53 cents	181

a In this table, earnings of convicts and miscellaneous receipts are deducted.

b For eight months.

c Adding 50 per cent to expense for eight months.

d Omitting Fergus Falls hospital. The apparent increase is due to the expenses incident to opening the state reformatory.

## BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

## PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR FOUR YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

YEAR ENDING JULY 31.	St. Peter Hospital.	Rochester Hospital.	Soldiers' Home.	School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for feeble minded.	School for dependent children.	Reform School.	State Reformatory.	State Prison.	Totals.
Attendance, (salaries and wages).....	1887 \$43.17 1888 45.43 1889 38.59 1890 45.94	1887 \$44.30 1888 45.96 1889 38.59 1890 44.70	1887 \$110.65 1888 77.13 1889 75.22	1887 \$125.44 1888 131.26 1889 131.29 1890 126.56	1887 \$166.87 1888 165.23 1889 156.04 1890 141.85	1887 \$87.30 1888 80.99 1889 76.08 1890 68.06	1887 \$117.34 1888 89.70 1889 76.02 1890 76.23	1887 \$50.63 1888 46.11 1889 50.38 1890 46.56	1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 \$191.10 1890 .....	1887 \$69.75 1888 77.48 1889 82.40 1890 93.08	1887 \$87.29 1888 58.81 1889 56.84 1890 62.92
Food.....	1887 52.03 1888 54.23 1889 45.50 1890 45.01	1887 54.00 1888 50.53 1889 58.82 1890 54.10	1887 87.40 1888 66.02 1889 59.24	1887 54.15 1888 54.82 1889 53.73 1890 46.48	1887 77.60 1888 68.96 1889 80.92 1890 74.60	1887 52.63 1888 53.95 1889 51.13 1890 46.46	1887 42.80 1888 31.04 1889 32.76 1890 31.52	1887 38.68 1888 43.22 1889 43.76 1890 38.51	1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 80.22 1890 .....	1887 47.47 1888 47.65 1889 52.73 1890 60.02	1887 51.01 1888 51.30 1889 51.41 1890 50.12
Clothing and bedding..	1887 15.28 1888 19.77 1889 14.15 1890 16.61	1887 13.86 1888 17.59 1889 16.54 1890 20.41	1887 63.40 1888 43.84 1889 16.04	1887 6.06 1888 5.55 1889 5.65 1890 2.34	1887 9.07 1888 7.62 1889 7.62 1890 5.44	1887 11.46 1888 5.32 1889 7.48 1890 7.48	1887 22.54 1888 21.48 1889 32.76 1890 26.7	1887 18.88 1888 19.43 1889 13.95 1890 12.67	1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 55.82 1890 .....	1887 13.04 1888 14.85 1889 16.28 1890 17.51	1887 14.23 1888 17.39 1889 15.71 1890 17.27
Fuel and light.....	1887 25.87 1888 26.35 1889 29.86 1890 22.40	1887 20.19 1888 25.66 1889 21.34 1890 20.68	1887 23.02 1888 14.21 1889 18.95	1887 54.95 1888 40.17 1889 38.75 1890 38.48	1887 60.68 1888 58.41 1889 40.33 1890 40.14	1887 34.33 1888 36.70 1889 29.04 1890 23.30	1887 31.65 1888 37.35 1889 32.85 1890 30.25	1887 22.53 1888 18.17 1889 23.24 1890 12.74	1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 ..... 1890 41.16	1887 15.23 1888 20.40 1889 13.07 1890 8.88	1887 26.90 1888 26.72 1889 24.77 1890 21.22
Medical supplies.....	1887 1.07 1888 1.60 1889 1.00 1890 1.31	1887 1.07 1888 1.08 1889 1.35 1890 2.05	1887 9.56 1888 5.27 1889 8.32	1887 47 1888 32 1889 26 1890 22	1887 83 1888 40 1889 1.01 1890 1.02	1887 1.72 1888 3.41 1889 5.88 1890 2.08	1887 84 1888 1.20 1889 1.74 1890 1.07	1887 22 1888 22 1889 45 1890 19	1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 5.02 1890 .....	1887 1.06 1888 1.75 1889 1.43 1890 3.32	1887 1.06 1888 1.18 1889 1.24 1890 2.03
Furniture and household supplies.....	1887 3.38 1888 5.20 1889 3.34 1890 5.68	1887 4.40 1888 5.58 1889 5.02 1890 7.42	1887 58.08 1888 18.56 1889 5.63	1887 8.20 1888 6.17 1889 10.01 1890 5.68	1887 9.64 1888 16.00 1889 18.40 1890 15.13	1887 20.39 1888 14.33 1889 7.62 1890 10.65	1887 11.33 1888 10.28 1889 6.48 1890 9.40	1887 3.96 1888 5.56 1889 2.87 1890 2.28	1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 32.56 1890 .....	1887 2.72 1888 3.21 1889 8.76 1890 3.08	1887 4.70 1888 6.54 1889 5.18 1890 6.75
Repairs (ordinary)....	1887 8.40 1888 11.66 1889 11.16 1890 11.94	1887 6.49 1888 19.54 1889 10.84 1890 17.82	1887 24.31 1888 18.27 1889 19.96	1887 27.52 1888 20.36 1889 20.36 1890 11.47	1887 26.42 1888 24.31 1889 13.63 1890 6.74	1887 37.68 1888 38.37 1889 16.02 1890 11.15	1887 4.01 1888 0.20 1889 7.02 1890 8.16	1887 2.32 1888 9.05 1889 3.88 1890 77	1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 10.44 1890 .....	1887 3.00 1888 2.88 1889 3.25 1890 1.46	1887 8.88 1888 13.07 1889 10.25 1890 11.59
Farm, garden stock and grounds.....	1887 6.45 1888 6.40 1889 4.75 1890 2.62	1887 3.79 1888 3.27 1889 3.69 1890 4.22	1887 8.26 1888 9.08 1889 6.76	1887 13.49 1888 14.74 1889 6.89 1890 6.46	1887 6.74 1888 11.13 1889 4.30 1890 6.70	1887 12.51 1888 11.03 1889 10.82 1890 8.28	1887 41.74 1888 14.82 1889 6.07 1890 5.90	1887 8.06 1888 5.90 1889 7.39 1890 4.21	1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 18.22 1890 .....	1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 ..... 1890 .....	1887 5.48 1888 5.46 1889 4.60 1890 4.17



## ANNUAL CURRENT EXPENSE PER CAPITA IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE.	FISCAL YEAR.	INSANE.		SOLDIERS HOME.		DEAF.		BLIND.		FEEBLE MINDED.		DEPENDENT CHILDREN.		REFORM SCHOOL.		STATE PRISON <sup>e</sup>	
		Inmates.	Expense.	Inmates.	Expense.	Inmates.	Expense.	Inmates.	Expense.	Inmates.	Expense.	Inmates.	Expense.	Inmates.	Expense.	Inmates.	Expense.
Minnesota.	1888-89	1,798	\$162	98	\$278	175	\$208	50	\$200	198	\$207	102	\$201	297	\$172	425	a\$186
	1889-90	1,876	169	128	230	185	189	50	246	268	185	110	104	281	138	352	a209
Illinois.	1888-89	3,715	153	653	181	496	194	151	216	382	160	344	148	318	165	2,241	b155
	1889-90	3,701	146	789	157	496	198	164	230	410	162	313	171	359	146	2,103	c164
Wisconsin	1887-88	1,113	197	.....	.....	206	183	84	242	.....	.....	116	174	359	137	441	174
Iowa.	1887-88	1,374	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	179	293	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	b171
Kansas	1887-88	1,076	201	.....	.....	198	199	.....	.....	69	213	.....	.....	191	164	934	135
Ohio	1888-89	4,598	149	307	159	404	172	240	215	808	133	.....	.....	560	115	1,497	147
Pennsylvania.	1888-89	4,658	191	.....	.....	432	250	170	311	730	150	.....	.....	458	171	1,799	134
New York.	1887-88	4,889	200	873	129	342	303	340	329	448	186	.....	.....	1,107	221	3,597	d118

<sup>a</sup> Omitting "good conduct fund," not allowed in other states. <sup>b</sup> 1887. <sup>c</sup> 1888. <sup>d</sup> 1889.

<sup>e</sup> In the state prisons the gross current expense is given because the net expenses vary with the earnings.

In the foregoing statement deductions have been made for petty sales and receipts from the labor of inmates except in the institutions of New York and Pennsylvania. The figures are official, except for Iowa, where they are partly estimated from the report of 1888—no per capita being given.

In comparing Minnesota with other states, except Wisconsin, the difference in climate must be considered, affecting the expense for fuel, food and clothing. Probably \$10 per capita is not too much to allow for the difference. Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania have the further advantage of cheap fuel. In nearly every case where the Minnesota rate is higher than in other states, the difference is plainly due to smaller numbers: <sup>e. g.</sup> the soldiers' home and the school for the blind.

The especially low rate in the Ohio institutions is due largely to cheap fuel and low wages. On the whole, the comparison is decidedly favorable to Minnesota, except in the case of the state prison.

## REMARKS ON ESTIMATES OF CURRENT EXPENSES

For the St. Peter and Rochester hospitals we have recommended a very slight increase in the amount appropriated, for reasons already explained. The amount appropriated for this year is \$336,650. The amount for each of the two coming years is \$338,000, an increase of \$1,150 per year.

For the Fergus Falls hospital, the estimated expense per capita is considerably larger than at St. Peter and Rochester. Experience proves that the expenses of a small and growing institution are unavoidably greater, relatively, than those of an old established institution.

For the soldiers' home, we have estimated for 160 men for 1891-2 and 175 for 1892-3. We expect that the number will be less rather than greater. The average number of inmates for the six months ending September 30, 1889, was 131, and for the corresponding six months of 1890 it was only 123, a decrease of 8. The number in the home September 30, 1889, was 121, and September 30, 1890, 118; a decrease of three.

Under the new dependent pension law many of the veterans now in the home will receive pensions and some will undoubtedly leave the home rather than surrender the excess above \$4 per month, as is very reasonably required by the rules of the home.

The board of trustees transferred \$2,000 from the soldiers' relief fund to the soldiers' home fund during the past year, as authorized by law; but they have not been obliged to use it and closed the fiscal year with a surplus of \$3,865. Should our estimate prove insufficient, however, they can have recourse to that fund.

The schools for the deaf, blind and feeble minded have been managed with great economy during the past two years. There has been a very great decrease in the per capita expense, as may be seen from the following statement:

Year Ending	SCHOOL FOR DEAF.		SCHOOL FOR BLIND.		FEEBLE MINDED.	
	Av'ge No. School Term.	Expense per Capita.	Av'ge No. School Term.	Expense per Capita.	Av'ge No. School Term.	Expense per Capita.
July 31, 1887.....	155.7	\$236.00	42.	\$307.00	112.2	\$268.00
July 31, 1888.....	164.2	231.00	45.6	285.00	165.1	250.00
July 31, 1889.....	173.1	208.00	49.9	298.00	202.5	202.00
July 31, 1890.....	184.7	189.00	58.9	246.00	274.7	180.00

This decreased expense has been due partly to economical management, partly to favorable seasons, and partly to the abandonment of the practice of charging extraordinary expenses to the current expense account. Our estimates for the deaf and blind are slightly in excess of the expenses of the past year, anticipating colder winters and higher prices. The expense per capita of the school for the deaf is less and that of the school for the blind is only a little above that of the Illinois schools, though the Illinois schools have nearly three times as many pupils. We are of the opinion that the expenditures of the three schools comprising the Minnesota institute for defectives have been as low during the past year as was consistent with efficiency.

For the school for dependent children, we have estimated an increase of only about 10 per cent. in the number of inmates, believing that with the present efficient system of placing children in homes there need be no considerable increase of number.

For the reform school we have estimated for a small increase of current expenses in 1891-2 on account of the unavoidable expenses incident to removal to Red Wing.

For the state reformatory the estimated expenses seem large, but it must be remembered that many expenses are necessarily as large for 128 men as for 500 or even 1,000 men. For example, there must be a superintendent, assistant superintendent, clerk, steward, storekeeper, gate keeper, engineer, quarry foreman, shop foreman, and eight guards on the wall, making eighteen officers who need not be duplicated with five times as many inmates.

Two years ago we estimated the net current expenses of the reformatory at \$290 per man for the first year, and \$220 for the second. The superintendent thought that \$220 per man for the first year would be sufficient, and the legislature appropriated at that rate; but the expenses for the first year proved to be \$42,217, or \$520 per man. This amount is offset by inventory of articles paid for from the current expense fund, \$10,000, and stone on hand July 31, \$5,000, leaving a net expense of \$27,217, or \$342 per man.

For each of the two years ending July 31, the superintendent estimates for an average of 135 convicts at \$379.37 per man, making the total estimated current expense \$51,215. We estimate the expense at \$354 per man, making the total estimated



current expense \$47,790. We estimate that the convicts will earn \$100 per man, leaving as the net expenses \$254 per man; net earnings \$100 per man or 33 1-3 cents per man for each working day, \$13,500, leaving to be appropriated \$34,290 for current expenses of each year.

During ten months of the past fiscal year, notwithstanding the inexperience of the men and the lack of facilities, paving blocks and curbing were quarried and cut to the estimated value of \$10,000 or \$123.00 per man. Much difficulty has been found in marketing the product, owing to the prejudice against convict labor.

We are of the opinion that this difficulty can be met and the interests of the state subserved by employing the convicts as far as practicable in producing the material and erecting the buildings needed for the institution. If this is done, it is only right that the institution should have due credit for the work performed. It is also important that the cost of the buildings in labor, as well as in money should be made a matter of record.

We recommend, therefore, that all future appropriations for buildings at the state reformatory be made with the proviso that they be constructed, as far as possible of granite and that the labor of the convicts shall be utilized to the utmost possible degree in their erection.

We recommend farther that payment be made to the superintendent for the labor of convicts employed on such buildings at such rate per day as the board of managers may fix—not less than 60 cents nor more than 75 cents; and that the amount so received be turned over by the superintendent with other miscellaneous receipts of the reformatory, as required by law, and be credited by the state auditor to the current expense fund.

This may appear to be an unnecessary piece of bookkeeping but it will result in putting the entire cost of the buildings onto the books of the state auditor and will at the same time allow the reformatory due credit for the legitimate earnings of the men. If this is not done, it will be necessary to add \$6,750 per year, making a total appropriation of \$26,040 yearly to the current expense fund, as we have deducted that amount from the amount to be appropriated.

For the state prison we have estimated for a reduction in expenses, per convict of about 12 per cent. The following is a

comparison of our estimate of two years ago with the actual expenses for the year ending July 31, 1890:

	PRISON EXPENSE, PER CONVICT.	
	Our Estimate.	Actual Expense.
Salaries and wages.....	\$68.00	\$ 93.08
Food .....	47.00	60.02
Clothing and bedding.....	15.00	17.51
Fuel and lights.....	18.00	8.88
Medical supplies.....	1.50	3.32
Furniture and household.....	3.00	3.98
Repairs ordinary.....	3.00	1.46
Expenses not classified.....	8.50	20.20
Good conduct fund.....	32.00	31.12
Totals .....	\$196.00	\$239.57

The principal items of excessive expenditure are wages and food. The law governing the prison, passed by the legislature of 1887, was drafted by the prison warden and the secretary of this board. They inserted the following proviso: "The board of managers may allow such other employes of the prison as they deem proper, to board at the prison at state expense, provided that persons receiving dinners only shall be paid five dollars less per month, persons receiving full table board shall receive ten dollars less per month, and persons receiving board and room shall receive thirteen dollars less per month than they would otherwise receive for the same service." This proviso, however, was stricken out by the legislature.

In view of the fact that the officers and guards have a living salary, and in view of the added fact that more convicts than officers are receiving officers' fare, we recommend that the practice of furnishing subsistence to the officers of the state prison by the state be abolished. We believe that this action will work less hardship to the officers than a corresponding reduction in salary, since most of them are married men. This done, the cost of food can readily be brought to a proper basis.

Having called attention to the rapid increase in the rate of expense at the prison, without apparent effect, in eight successive quarterly statements, we addressed the following communication to the board of managers:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF }  
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES. }

ST. PAUL, October 8, 1890.

*To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Minnesota State Prison:*

GENTLEMEN: At the quarterly meeting of the state board of corrections and charities held to-day, estimates of the current expenses of the state institutions for the coming two years were considered and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved: That the secretary of this board be directed to communicate to the board of managers of the state prison our judgment that the per capita for food is too high and the account for wages too large, such statement to be accompanied with an illustrative table of comparative statistics.”

In accordance with my instructions, I have the honor to forward herewith a comparative statement of the gross expenses of the state prison for the three years ending July 31, 1885, July 31, 1888, and July 31, 1890; also a statement of the pay roll of the state prison for the months of July, 1888, and July, 1890; also a statement of the quantity and cost of food consumed at the state prison during the months of July, 1888 and July 1890; also a statement of the gross expenses per capita of the state prison annually, for the past ten years.

Table A compares the gross current expenses of the state prison for three years ending July 31, 1885, July 31, 1888, and July 31, 1890. The expense of fuel and light has been omitted for the reason that most of the fuel during the past year has been paid for from state account appropriation.

The year 1885 is taken because the number of convicts was nearly that of the past year. The year 1888 was the year when the average number of convicts was the largest.

You will observe that in 1890 there was an average of 352 convicts as against an average of 427 in 1888. Nevertheless the total expenses were \$873 more in 1890.

Although the average number was 22 less than in 1885, the expenses were \$11,000 more; the expenses of clothing, medical supplies and expenses not classified being double that of 1885, and the expenses for salaries and wages being one-third more.

The cost of food per capita was the same in 1885 and 1890 and in 1888 it was \$12 less, although it was generally admitted in 1888 that the convicts were well fed and very few complaints were made.

It will be observed that although the salaries and wages in 1890 cost about the same as in 1888 they did not include the following named employes whose wages were charged to other appropriations: Superintendent of repairs; superintendent of tub and pail shop; assistant superintendent; engineer; fireman; foreman of wall repairs; masons working on the wall and laborers repairing boilers; amounting in all to \$7 028.

Table B shows the pay roll for the month of July 1888 and the month of July 1890. The average number of convicts in 1888 was 488 and in 1890 was 321; but the pay roll in 1890 was \$71 more than in 1888, although it did not include the engineer, four firemen and employes on the wall whose pay amounted to \$681 more.

Table C is a comparison of the quantity and cost of food consumed in the months of July 1888 and July 1890. The number of persons fed in 1888 was 485 and in 1890 367, yet in 1890 there was consumed a larger quantity of meat, coffee, sugar, milk and beans than in 1888; and there was an increase in the per capita cost of ten per cent notwithstanding the lower prices for food. A comparison of the quantity of food would show, per capita, an increase in the quantities of meat, butter, tea, sugar, coffee, milk and beans, with a small decrease in the quantity of flour consumed. Unless the men were seriously underfed in 1888 the present rations would seem large. You will observe that the quantity of meat consumed has increased one-third; butter one-fourth; coffee three-tenths; tea one-third; sugar two thirds.

Table D compares the gross per capita cost for ten years past. It is unfair to compare the net per capita cost because it has been affected by changes in the labor system.

The lowest point was reached in 1886 when, with an average of 412 men, the cost per inmate was \$189. In 1887 the salaries were increased and the cost of salaries and wages went up from \$61 to \$70; but the total cost per convict was only \$193, showing a reduction of \$5 per man, except in salaries and wages. In 1888 the expense was \$208 per man; in 1889 it was \$198 per man; and in 1890 it was \$240 per man.

The increase has been largely due to the higher scale of wages adopted in 1887. If we omit the cost of salaries and wages the remainder will be as follows: In 1886, \$128; in 1887, \$123; in 1888, \$131; in 1889, \$116; and in 1890, \$147 per convict; which is the highest rate since 1883, in which year there were only 285 convicts.

The expenses of 1890 show an increase over those of 1889 in every particular, except for fuel and repairs. These accounts also would have shown an increase, except that the most of the fuel was charged to the "state account" appropriation and the most of the repairs to the special appropriation for "permanent improvements."

As has been remarked, the great increase in expense dates from 1887 when the pay of guards was increased from the uniform rate of \$45 per month and board to \$50 per month and board for night and wall guards; and \$60 per month and board for shop guards and cell room guards. These rates are much higher than those paid in the other prisons in the state. At the state reformatory at St. Cloud, wall and night guards receive \$35 per month and board; shop guards \$40 per month and board. At the Minneapolis city work house guards receive \$45 per

month and board, and at the St. Paul city work house \$50 per month and board. In Iowa, prison guards receive \$50 per month, and in Wisconsin \$35 to \$45 per month.

It will be observed that there has been an extraordinary increase in "expenses not classified," which have doubled during the past two years. The cost of cigars and tobacco for the year ending July 31, 1888, was \$1,280 or \$3 per convict; for the year ending July 31, 1890 it was \$2,028 or \$6 per convict.

These facts are brought to your attention by the state board of correction and charities, believing that they may be helpful to you in adjusting the expenses of the prison to the income available therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

H. H. HART,  
Secretary.

TABLE A.

*Gross Expenses of the State Prison for Three Years, Ending July 31, 1885, 1888 and 1889. (Excluding Fuel and Light.)*

YEAR ENDING JULY 31.	1885.		1888.		1890.	
	Total.	Per convict.	Total.	Per convict.	Total.	Per convict.
Salaries and wages .....	\$24,717	\$66 00	\$33,046	\$77 00	\$32,303	a \$93 00
Food .....	22,390	60.00	20,321	48.00	21,150	60 00
Clothing and bedding .....	3,381	9.00	6,336	15.00	6,172	18.00
Medical supplies .....	544	1.45	744	1.75	1,168	3.32
Furniture .....	1,945	5.00	1,370	3.00	1,402	4.00
Repairs .....	1,640	4.00	1,227	3.00	516	1.46
Not classified .....	3,313	9.00	3,903	9.00	7,117	20.00
Good conduct .....	11,369	30.00	13,475	31.00	10,967	31.00
Totals .....	\$69,299	184.45	\$80,422	\$187.75	\$81,295	\$230.78
Average number convicts .....	374	.....	427	.....	352	.....

a. The expenses of 1890 do not include:

Superintendent of repairs, 4 months at \$75. ....	\$300.00
Superintendent tub and pail shop, 10.2 months at \$150 .....	1,535 00
Assistant superintendent tub and pail shop, 4 months at \$60. ....	240.00
Engineer, 6 months at \$75 .....	450.00
Five firemen, 6 months .....	1,609.00
Foreman of wall repairs .....	1,000.00
Masons' labor on wall .....	1,219.00
Labor repairing boilers, etc .....	655.00

\$7,028.00

TABLE B.  
*State Prison Pay Roll for the Months of July, 1888, and July, 1890.*

	July, 1888.		July, 1890. a.	
	No.	Amt. paid.	No.	Amt. paid.
Warden.....	1	\$208.34	1	\$250.00
Deputy warden.....	1	166.66	1	166.66
Physician.....	1	100.00	1	83.34
Clerk.....	1	125.00	1	125.00
Matron.....	1	40.00	1	30.00
Assistant deputy.....	1	90.00	1	100.00
Guards.....	29	1,648.00	28	1,589.00
Usher.....	1	60.00	1	60.00
Hospital steward.....	1	60.00	1	75.00
Storekeeper.....	1	60.00	1	60.00
Assistant clerk.....	.....	.....	1	50.00
Steward.....	1	100.00	.....	100.00
Chaplains.....	2	60.00	2	100.00
Totals.....	41	\$2,718.00	41	\$2,789.00
Average number convicts.....	448	.....	321	.....

a. The pay roll for July 1890 does not include

Engineer.....	\$ 75
Four firemen.....	200
Foreman on the wall.....	100
Masons on the wall.....	306

Total..... \$681

TABLE C.  
*Comparison of Food consumed at the State Prison during the Months of July 1888 and July 1890.*

	July 1888.		July 1890.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Meats, fish and poultry	lbs. 11,436	\$ 713.57	lbs. 11,631	\$ 632.41
Flour.....	lbs. 15,778	338.10	lbs. 11,125	229.89
Butter.....	lbs. 908	132.94	lbs. 900	67.00
Coffee.....	lbs. 347	59.47	lbs. 350	49.00
Tea.....	lbs. 140	28.75	lbs. 140	33.60
Sugar.....	lbs. 886	57.70	lbs. 1,100	79.77
Syrup.....	qts. 990	76.19	qts. 748	47.68
Potatoes.....	bu. 238	188.20	bu. 44	27.06
Milk.....	qts. 1,295	32.38	qts. 4,140	103.50
Apples.....	.....	10.01	.....	6.50
Beans.....	lbs. 460	17.76	lbs. 800	20.56
Miscellaneous.....	.....	225.12	.....	280.44
Total.....	.....	\$1,880.19	.....	\$1,577.41
Average No. fed.....	.....	484.8	.....	367.3
Daily cost per man.....	.....	\$ 0.125	.....	\$ 0.138

TABLE C—Continued.  
Same for each Person fed.

	July 1888.		July 1890.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Meats, fish and poultry	lbs. 23.6	\$ 1.47	lbs. 31.7	\$ 1.71
Flour.....	lbs. 32.5	.70	lbs. 30.3	.63
Butter.....	lbs. 1.9	.28	lbs. 2.4	.18
Coffee.....	lbs. .7	.12	lbs. .9	.13
Tea.....	lbs. .3	.06	lbs. .4	.09
Sugar.....	lbs. 1.8	.12	lbs. 3.	.22
Syrup.....	qts. 2.	.16	qts. 2.	.13
Potatoes.....	bu. .5	.39	bu. .1	.08
Milk.....	qts. 2.7	.06	qts. 11.3	.28
Apples.....	.....	.02	.....	.02
Beans.....	lbs. .9	.04	lbs. 2.2	.06
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.46	.....	.76
Total.....	.....	\$ 3.88	.....	\$ 4.29

TABLE D.

*Per capita Statement of Gross Current Expenses of the Minnesota State Prison  
for the Ten Years Ending July 31, 1890.*

YEAR.	Average No. con- victs.	Salaries and wages.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medical supplies.	Furniture.	Repairs.	Not classified.	Good conduct.	Totals.	Same deducting fuel and lights.
1881.....	235	\$89	\$80	\$13	\$15	\$1.46	\$3	\$3.00	\$9	\$29	\$242	\$227
1882.....	250	89	87	10	22	1.32	2	1.00	7	31	250	228
1883.....	285	80	82	15	20	1.58	4	1.00	5	26	235	215
1884.....	332	73	68	15	16	1.98	3	2.00	8	22	203	193
1885.....	374	66	60	9	19	1.45	5	4.50	9	30	204	185
1886.....	412	61	56	10	13	1.58	3	4.00	9	31	189	176
1887.....	398	70	47	13	15	1.50	3	3.00	9	32	193	178
1888.....	427	77	48	15	20	1.75	3	3.00	9	31	208	188
1889.....	425	82	53	16	13	1.43	4	3.00	13	12	198	182
1890.....	352	93	60	18	a 9	3.32	4	a 1.46	20	31	240	231

a. —Charged largely to special appropriations.

## DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The state prison had a deficit in current expense funds, July 31, 1890, of \$2,123.82. It is expected that this deficit will be met by the sale of tubs and pails.

The state reformatory had a deficit, July 31, 1890, of \$14,217.31, which the board of managers estimates will increase by July 31, 1891, to \$35,000. It will probably be safe to count on \$5,000 from the sale of stone, leaving \$30,000 to be appropriated.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Acting on our recommendation, the legislature of 1889 appropriated \$15,000 for extraordinary repairs and improvements. We recommend the appropriation of a like sum for each of the two years ending July 31, 1892 and 1893, to be distributed as follows:

St. Peter Hospital.....	\$ 3,000
Rochester Hospital .....	3,000
Fergus Falls Hospital .....	1,000
Soldiers' Home.....	1,000
School for the Deaf.....	1,500
School for the Blind.....	500
School for Feeble Minded .....	1,500
State public school.....	750
State reform school.....	750
State reformatory.....	750
State prison.....	1,250
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>

ESTIMATES OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDINGS, ETC.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities has not been accustomed to offer estimates of its own for the amount required for buildings, etc., for the several institutions under our supervision; but, having furnished the fullest information possible, as to the amounts asked by the several boards of trustees, we have left it to the legislature to decide between the claims of the several institutions.

The state correctional and charitable institutions asked the legislature of 1889 for \$974,925 for these purposes. The legislature granted them \$370,555, as follows:

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS IN 1889.

FOR BUILDINGS, ETC.	Asked.	Granted.
St. Peter Hospital .....	\$25,000	\$5,500
Rochester Hospital .....	94,000	30,000
Fergus Falls Hospital.....	312,000	65,000
<b>Total for insane .....</b>	<b>\$431,000</b>	<b>\$100,500</b>
Soldiers' Home.....	220,000	50,000
School for the Deaf.....	51,000	50,000
School for the Blind .....	9,000	
School for Feeble Minded.....	54,000	
School for Dependent Children.....	71,350	44,255
State Reformatory.....	78,575	60,000
State Prison.....	60,000	60,000
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$974,925</b>	<b>\$370,755</b>



In addition to the above mentioned appropriations for buildings, etc., the legislature made special appropriations:—

For establishing state account labor at State Prison.....	\$75,000
For the state agency of the School for Dependent Children...	3,000
For extraordinary repairs and improvements .....	15,500

Making the total special appropriations for the state correctional and charitable institutions.....	\$463,755
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

The legislature intended to appropriate \$15,000 yearly for two years for extraordinary repairs and improvements, but by a clerical error the appropriation was made for but one year. This would have made a total of \$478,755.

#### TRUSTEES' ESTIMATES FOR 1891-93.

The trustees of the several state correctional and charitable institutions ask for special appropriations from the legislature of 1891, as follows:

St. Peter Hospital .....	\$25,000
Rochester Hospital.....	109,000
Fergus Falls Hospital .....	314,000
<hr/>	
Total for insane .....	\$448,000
Soldiers' Home .....	150,000
School for the Deaf.....	57,000
School for Feeble Minded.....	68,000
School for Dependent Children .....	30,000
Reformatory at St. Cloud.....	309,166
State Prison (standing appropriation).....	30,000
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$1,092,166

These estimates do not include anything for the carrying on of industries at the state prison. If the manufacture of binding twine is carried on, additional funds will be necessary; but these funds can be provided, in part, at least, by transferring \$30,000 from the "improvement" fund to the "state account" fund of the state prison.

The trustees of the state correctional and charitable institutions ask for over a million dollars. We believe that the legislature is entitled to the fullest possible information as to the uses to which this great sum is to be put, in order to judge intelligently how much of it should be granted. Accordingly, November 4, 1889, we addressed the following communication to the trustees of the state correctional and charitable institutions:

*To the Trustees of the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions:*

GENTLEMEN: In view of past experience the State Board of Corrections and Charities has come to the conclusion that the method of making estimates and asking for special appropriations for buildings, lands and improvements for state institutions, can be improved.

This board therefore respectfully offers the following suggestions:

1. That estimates for special appropriations should state clearly what is to be done with the money, and why it is necessary; if for buildings, they should state the number of inmates to be cared for, or the kind and amount of work to be carried on for the inmates, in the space to be provided.

2. That each board of trustees decide as nearly as possible, before the first of January, 1890, what buildings, if any, they will ask the legislature of 1891 to provide for.

3. That a competent architect be engaged to prepare sketches and estimates in detail for such proposed buildings, under the direction of a suitable committee.

It is believed that architects can be found who will do the work efficiently without immediate compensation under agreement that they shall be employed as architect in case the legislature makes the necessary appropriations.

These sketches and estimates should be thoroughly revised by your honorable board before the publication of your biennial report. You will then be able to come before the legislature with distinct and definite propositions.

4. That estimates for buildings should be accompanied by estimates for separate and special appropriations for furnishing and equipping the same. These estimates should include necessary furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, household utensils, apparatus, etc., necessary to equip the building ready for occupancy. This is important, in order to avoid loading down the current expense fund with expenditures which properly belong to equipment. The board of corrections and charities will cheerfully recommend and urge suitable and sufficient appropriations for furnishing buildings.

By order of the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

H. H. HART,  
Secretary.

The suggestions of this communication do not appear to have met with favor, with the board of trustees. So far as we are informed, only the board of managers of the state reformatory have adopted them.

The trustees of the state hospitals for insane have adopted them in part.

We see no reason why these suggestions are not reasonable and proper, and we respectfully recommend that the legislature require such detailed estimates in advance, hereafter.

We recommend, also, that in every case where appropriations are made for new buildings, they be accompanied by a separate and distinct appropriation for the necessary furniture. Under the present system, the building appropriation is almost always exhausted on the buildings; and furniture, bedding, and household supplies have to be purchased from the current expense

fund, resulting in an exaggeration of the apparent expense. During the last fiscal year, about \$37,000 appropriated for the current expenses of the Fergus Falls hospital and the St. Cloud reformatory were thus used, making the apparent expenses of the reformatory \$120 per man more than the actual current expense.

On page 66 is a statement of the purposes for which special appropriations are asked.

The following is a comparison of the amount thus requested with the expenditures for like purposes during the past twelve years:

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC., FOR CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN TWELVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Amount expended for buildings, etc.	Rate of these expenditures on all taxable property in the state	Amount expended for each inhabitant of the state.
1878-79.....	\$87,350	0.36 mills.	12 cents.
1879-80.....	73,050	0.29 mills.	9 cents.
1880-81.....	113,200	0.44 mills.	14 cents.
1881-82.....	170,000	0.63 mills.	18 cents.
1882-83.....	<sup>a</sup> 116,650	0.37 mills.	12 cents.
1883-84.....	180,750	0.55 mills.	17 cents.
1884-85.....	144,950	0.37 mills.	14 cents.
1885-86.....	143,650	0.36 mills.	12.5 cents.
1886-87.....	180,850	0.41 mills.	15.2 cents.
1887-88.....	175,200	0.36 mills.	14.3 cents.
1888-89.....	335,673	0.60 mills.	26.6 cents.
1889-90.....	299,734	0.54 mills.	23.0 cents.
TRUSTEES' ESTIMATES.			
1890-91.....	<sup>b</sup> 400,222	0.68 mills.	30 cents.
1891-92.....	<sup>c</sup> 400,222	0.65 mills.	29 cents.
1892-93.....	400,222	0.62 mills.	28 cents.

<sup>a</sup> For eight months. <sup>b</sup> Including \$78,500 already appropriated. <sup>c</sup> Including \$30,000 already appropriated.

The legislature of 1889 appropriated about 47½ per cent of the amount asked for by the institutions. We are of the opinion that the pressing needs of the state institutions for the coming two years can be met by a similar course.

Should the legislature of 1891 appropriate the same proportion of the amount asked as was appropriated by the legislature of 1889, the aggregate amount to be appropriated for the state correctional and charitable institutions would be \$520,000, which might be made available as follows: For the fiscal year ending July 31, 1891, \$131,000; July 31, 1892, \$179,500; July 31 1893, \$209,500. (See page 67.)

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL  
AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

	St. Peter Hospital.	Rochester Hospital.	Fergus Falls Hos- pital.	Soldiers' Home.	School for the Deaf.	School for Feeble- Minded.	State Pub- lic School.	State Re- formatory.	State Prison.	Totals.
For new buildings.....	\$3,000		\$239,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$21,000	\$279,366	\$30,000	\$832,366
For reconstructions and additions.....	12,000	\$104,000	8,000							116,000
For plumbing.....										5,000
Total for buildings.....	\$15,000	\$104,000	\$247,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$21,000	\$279,366	\$30,000	\$953,366
For furnishing, lighting and heating.....	\$8,000		\$30,000		\$7,000	\$8,000	\$1,000	\$10,000		\$64,000
For furniture and household supplies.....			18,500					2,050		20,550
For telephone system.....	1,000	1,000	1,000					2,000		5,000
For library, etc.....			15,500				400	6,000		3,400
For tools and machinery.....							200	2,500		2,700
For farm machinery and stock.....										2,500
For water supply and fire protection.....							4,000			4,000
For side track.....	1,000		2,000							3,000
For purchasing land.....		4,000								4,000
For outside improvements.....							900			900
For state agency.....							2,000			2,000
For establishing industries.....							500	5,500		6,000
For transporting prisoners.....								1,750		1,750
	\$25,000	\$109,000	\$314,000	\$150,000	\$57,000	\$98,000	\$30,000	\$309,166	\$30,000	\$1,092,166

This would make the amount available for lands, buildings, etc., for the three years ending July 31, 1893, as follows:

YEAR ENDING JULY 31	Amount to be expended for lands, buildings, etc.	Rate of these expenditures on all taxable property in the state.	Amount to be expended for each inhabitant of the state.
1891.....	<i>a</i> \$209,500	.036 mills.	15 6 cents.
1892.....	<i>b</i> 209,500	.034 mills.	15.1 cents.
1893.....	209,500	.032 mills.	14.7 cents.

*a* Including \$78,500 already appropriated. *b* Including \$30,000 already appropriated.

### DETAILS OF THE TRUSTEES' ESTIMATE.

#### I. ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR IMSANE.

1. For electric lights.....	\$8,000
2. The telephone system.....	1,000
3. For raising roof of north detached ward, increasing the capacity.....	10,000
4. For verandas and outside fire escapes for both detached wards.....	1,000
5. For iron stairs for fire escapes, south wing.....	1,000
6. For ice house and cold storage.....	3,000
7. For side track.....	1,000
Total.....	\$25,000

#### II. ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

1. For remodelling the centre building and first east and west wings and making same fire proof.....	\$100,000
2. For connecting corridors.....	2,000
3. For fire escape stairs.....	2,000
4. For telephone system.....	1,000
5. For purchase of land.....	4,000
Total.....	\$109,000

#### III. FERGUS FALLS HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

1. For completing detached ward.....	\$9,000
2. For building 256 feet of south-west wing and finishing 175 feet now under construction.....	110,000
3. For centre building.....	70,000
4. For boiler house, laundry, machine shop, etc.....	20,000
5. For store room, steward's office, kitchen, bakery and dormitories for help.....	20,000
6. For sub-way between boiler house and centre building...	5,000
7. For horse stable, cow stable, sheds, etc.....	5,000
Total for buildings.....	\$239,000
8. For boilers, engines and pumps.....	10,000
9. For dynamos and wiring.....	10,000
10. For laundry, machinery and fixtures.....	3,000
11. For engineers' tools and fixtures.....	2,500
12. For heating south-west wing.....	20,000
13. For plumbing south-west wing.....	8,000
Total for buildings, etc.....	\$292,500

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14. Furnishing south-west wing.....	10,500
15. Furnishing centre building.....	4,000
16. Furnishing kitchen and bakery.....	4,000
17. Library and amusements.....	1,000
18. Grading side track.....	2,000
Total appropriation asked.....	<u>\$314,000</u>

## IV. THE STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

At the August meeting of the board of trustees, it was voted: "That the next legislature be asked to appropriate the sum of \$150,000 for various buildings necessary and the improvements of the home grounds and that the executive committee shall make the apportionment of the same."

## V. THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

1. For an outside dormitory building.....	\$50,000
2. For heating, lighting and furnishing the same.....	<u>a7,000</u>
Total .....	\$57,000

a The board of directors estimate that \$15,000 will be needed for the heating, lighting and furnishing of this building and the proposed building at the School for Feeble Minded. We infer that about \$7,000 of this sum will be needed for this building.

## VI. THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

No special appropriations are asked for this school.

## VII. SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

1. For separate custodial department (isolated) .....	\$60,000
2. For heating, lighting and furnishing.....	<u>a8,000</u>
Total .....	\$68,000

a Estimated.

## VIII. THE SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

1. For north wing to main building and furnishing, heating and lighting the same.....	\$15,000
2. For a cottage residence for the state agent, and furnishing, heating and lighting the same.....	5,000
3. For public water closet and lavatory.....	1,000
4. For water reservoir.....	1,000
5. For water mains, hose and hose reels.....	1,100
6. For laundry engine.....	200
7. For library.....	400
8. For henney and park.....	<u>300</u>
Totals.....	\$25,000

## IX. THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

No special appropriations are asked for the State Reform School. The new buildings at Red Wing with their furniture and equipments will be provided for from the sale of the old site in St. Paul.

## X. THE STATE REFORMATORY.

1. Two cell wings.....	\$172,346
2. Guard room.....	74,000
3. Dining room (two stories).....	17,120
4. Boiler house.....	8,200
5. Chimney.....	4,000
6. Barn.....	2,500
7. Rotary oven.....	1,200
8. Heating and ventilating.....	8,000
9. Electric light plant.....	2,000
10. Furnishing one cell wing.....	2,050
11. Farm machinery and stock.....	2,500
12. Tools and machinery for quarry: Stone crusher, steam engine, pump, steam drill, etc.....	6,000
13. Library.....	2,000
14. Establishing garden seed industry.....	5,000
15. Establishing tailor shop.....	500
16. Transportation of prisoners.....	1,750
Total.....	\$309,166

## XI. THE STATE PRISON.

No special appropriations are asked for the state prison.

As already stated we do not consider it wise to offer specific recommendations with reference to the foregoing requests of the several boards of trustees.

We shall, however, make an exception in the cases of the Rochester hospital for insane and the school for the deaf.

As we have already stated, the request of the trustees of the hospitals for insane is, in our judgment, the most important request that will come before the legislature. Four years ago, the trustees estimated that the necessary work could be done for \$72,000. They now estimate the expense at \$100,000. We understand that the larger estimate is due to the substitution of a strictly fire proof construction for the "semi-fire proof" construction which has proven defective in wings; but in the absence of detailed estimates, we are unable to judge whether it is possible to do the work for less than \$100,000.

Additional accommodations for the school for the deaf are absolutely necessary. The dormitory accommodations of the school have not been increased since 1882 and with the present number (200) an absolute limit has been reached. Unless additional room is provided at once, a portion of the deaf children of the state must be debarred from the privileges of an education. In our previous reports we have called attention to the fact that a part of the pupils sleep in the fourth story attic, where they would incur serious danger in case of fire. We recommend that detached dormitories be built only two stories in height and having fire proof staircases similar to those in the south wing of the school for feeble minded, and

that these dormitories have sufficient capacity not only to provide for the natural increase of pupils, but to allow the attic dormitories to be vacated.

In the absence of detailed estimates, we are unable to judge as to the amount required. We favor a liberal and sufficient appropriation and we think that the state can well afford to spend \$57,000 for this purpose if the work can not be well done for less; but we think that the board of directors should inform the legislature clearly how many pupils are to be provided for, what kind of buildings are to be erected and how the money is to be expended.

We understand that it is intended to provide sleeping rooms and day rooms for 150 pupils. Judging from the experience of other institutions, we should expect that this could be done for about \$300 per bed or \$45,000, exclusive of furnishing, etc., but we are willing to recommend the larger sum if the complete and detailed estimates show it to be necessary. The school for the deaf is doing admirable work at a very low cost and ought to have every needed facility.

#### THE CARE OF THE POOR.

The increase of pauperism in the state is very slow. In the older states the burdens of pauperism have been greatly increased by vicious systems—especially by abuse of “out door relief.”

In some counties of this state there has been a tendency to breed paupers by a system of pensions, continued in many cases, beyond the real needs of the pauper. In a few cases the care of the poor has been allowed to become a matter of political spoils to the detriment both of the paupers and the tax payers.

The legislature of 1889, passed an act governing the relief and care of the poor in counties where the town system prevails. Several of the provisions of that act ought in our opinion to be incorporated in the general poor law.

It is provided—

(1). That “the boards of supervisors or common councils themselves or by committees appointed by them, shall grant such relief as they shall deem necessary, by paying for the board and care of such poor persons, or providing transportation to their homes, paying rent, furnishing provisions, clothing, fuel and medical attendance or burying the dead” but “no cash shall be paid to any poor person under this act.”



(2). That "no bill shall be allowed \* \* \* for goods furnished or services rendered under this act unless some member of said common council or board of supervisors shall certify in writing that the account is correct and just, the prices reasonable", etc.

(3). That "every such bill shall specify the names of the paupers for whom services were rendered or goods furnished and the amount charged for each pauper."

(4). That "no member of any board \* \* \* charged with the care of the poor under this act shall be interested in the furnishing of any supplies for the benefit of any poor persons or in the erection and maintenance of any poor house, and no such member shall be a physician for the poor or overseer of the county poor house. Any person violating the provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

Experience proves that most counties establish a general policy in the care of the poor early in their history which governs largely their future course. It is important therefore that the commissioners of young counties establish habits of economy, discrimination and humanity in caring for the poor.

In the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, state conferences of charities have been found valuable. It is our intention to call such a conference of all who have the care of the poor and the management of charitable institutions in this state, at an early day.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTY POOR-HOUSES.

In consequence of the small amount of pauperism, the poor-house system of this state is yet undeveloped. There are only 25 poor houses in the state; and out of these, only the poor-houses of Hennepin, Ramsey, St. Louis, Winona and Goodhue counties have as many of 20 inmates each.

In some counties, as in Goodhue and Wabasha counties, the contract system prevails—the overseer boarding the paupers by the week.

There has been some excuse for this system, owing to the small number of paupers, but the system is objectionable and no county should build a poor-house until it has paupers enough to run the poor-house on county account. Where counties have not as many as 10 poor-house cases it is allowable to contract with some reliable woman at the county seat to board the paupers in her own house at a reasonable weekly rate, under close supervision by the county board.

This plan is more economical and secures better care than to build a poor-house in the county and rent it to some farmer to board the paupers where they can not be closely supervised.

#### COUNTY JAILS.

The best managed jails in the state are those of Otter Tail county under Sheriff Brandenburg and Olmsted county under Sheriff Richardson. In the Otter Tail county jail, each prisoner is kept exclusively in his own cell, and in the Olmsted county jail there is no promiscuous association of prisoners. In the Goodhue county jail, under Sheriff Anderson promiscuous association has largely been done away. Every visitor to these jails is struck with the improvement in the conduct and appearance of the prisoners.

The most important thing needed in jail reform is the complete separation of all jail prisoners preceding the trial.

This board is unwilling to approve the plans for any jail which does not make such separation possible.

#### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Meetings of the State Board of Corrections and Charities have been held during the biennial period as follows: October 23, 1888; January 8, March 7, April 3, May 15, August 8, October 15, 1889; January 7, April 1 and July 15, 1890.

The most important business transacted by the board at their meetings was as follows:

*October 23, 1888.* Rev. Samuel G. Smith, D. D., of St. Paul, took his seat as a member of the board, vice Rev. M. McG. Dana, D. D., resigned. The board considered and agreed upon its recommendations to the legislature of 1889.

*January 8, 1889.* Hon. H. R. Wells presented a special report on the care of the chronic insane, and a special report on district work houses. It was voted to request the governor to call a joint meeting of the board of inspectors of the state prison, the board of managers of the state reformatory and the state board of corrections and charities, together with the the prison committees of the legislature, to consider what legislative measures are desirable in order to promote efficient co-operation between the prison and reformatory.

*March 7, 1889.* Hon. Christopher Amundson, of St. Peter, and Hon. W. C. Williston, of Red Wing, took their seats as members of the board. The secretary submitted a special report on the work and the methods of the board.

Mr. H. H. Velie, of Pope County, had a hearing and filed charges against the management of the St. Peter Hospital for Insane.

*March 29, 1889.* The governor appointed S. G. Smith, John W. Willis and G. Vivian as a special committee to investigate the management of the St. Peter Hospital for Insane. (For their report see supplement.)

*April 3, 1889.* The rules were amended, making the April meeting the annual meeting of the board.

Dr. G. Vivian was elected vice-president of the board.

Plans for re-arrangement of cells in the county jail of Hennepin county were submitted by architect C. C. Yost, and were approved by the board.

*May 14, 1889.* A form for a circular letter to correspondents of insane patients in state hospitals was adopted. A circular was issued to county commissioners and city and village councils calling attention to the law requiring building plans to be submitted to the board.

*June 7, 1889.* The governor appointed W. C. Williston, Thomas Simpson and C. Amundson as a special committee to investigate the management of the Rochester Hospital for Insane. (For their report see supplement.)

*August 8, 1889.* The vice president and the secretary were designated to represent the board at the meeting of the national conference of charities and correction.

A special report of the secretary regarding the diet of patients in the hospitals insane was considered and "thereupon it was determined as the sense of the board that in all cases save such exceptional cases as may in the judgment of the medical authorities require special diet, the food provided for patients and attendants in hospitals for the insane should be equal in quantity per capita, identical in quality and equally varied."

*October 15, 1889.* Plans for a new lockup at West Duluth were approved.

Plans for the enlargement of the Duluth city lockup were disapproved.

An application was received from the commissioners of Big Stone county for advice with reference to adopting the town system of pauper relief. The secretary was instructed to advise the commissioners that in the judgment of the board the proposed change would be inadvisable and to furnish the board

of commissioners with information and statistics relating to the subject.

The secretary was authorized to issue a circular letter to the trustees of the state correctionable and charitable institutions with reference to estimates for building appropriations, to be asked from the legislature of 1891.

The secretary was authorized to issue a circular requesting the observance of the last Sunday in October as prison Sunday.

The secretary was authorized to prepare blanks and require reports from county and township authorities with reference to applicants for out-door relief.

The printing of the secretary's special report on the finances of state institutions was authorized.

*January 17, 1890.* Blanks for superintendent's reports of funds belonging to inmates of state institutions were approved.

Dr. G. Vivian was appointed as a special committee to visit the State Reformatory.

*April 1, 1890.* Plans were approved for a county poor house in Goodhue county, subject to certain modifications.

The commissioners of Sherburne and Norman counties requested advice with reference to the adoption of the town system of caring for the poor. The secretary was instructed to notify them that in the judgment of this board the proposed change would be unwise.

Dr. S. G. Smith was appointed to represent the board at the national conference of charities, with Hon. John W. Willis as alternate.

*July 15, 1890.* Hon. Geo. A. Brackett took his seat as a member of the board. Plans were approved for a district station house in the city of Minneapolis, also for a lockup in the village of Newport.

Plans which had been prepared by the secretary of the board for a lockup at Willmar, Minn. were approved.

The commissioners of Morrison and Winona counties requested advice with reference to changing from the county to the town system of caring for the poor, and the commissioners of Wadena and Scott counties asked for advice with reference to changing from the town to the county system. It was voted to advise the commissioners of Morrison and Winona counties against, and the commissioners of Scott and Wadena counties in favor of the proposed change.

## SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

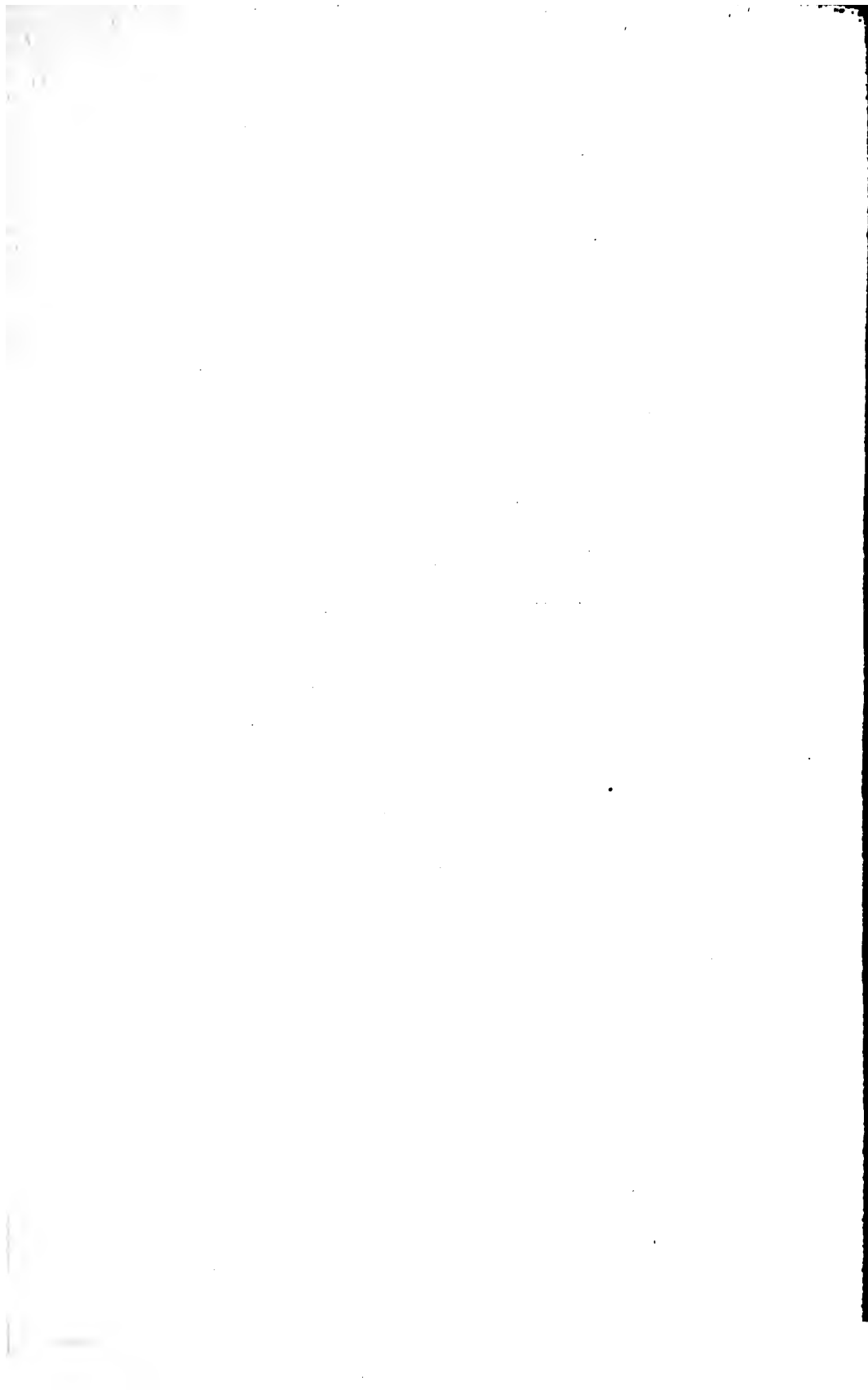
The following is a summary of the expenses incurred by this board during the biennial period:

	1888-9	1889-90	Totals
Traveling expenses of C. Amundson	\$35.15	\$44.40	\$79.55
Traveling expenses of D. C. Bell....	4.05	.....	4.05
Traveling expenses of S. G. Smith ..	18.35	4.50	22.85
Traveling expenses of G. Vivian ....	71.66	265.85	337.51
Traveling expenses of H. R. Wells...	27.75	.....	27.75
Traveling expenses of J. W. Willis..	12.09	118.30	130.39
Traveling exp. of W. C. Williston...	15.40	3.96	19.36
Traveling expenses of secretary.....	287.01	488.23	775.24
Salary of secretary .....	2,500.00	2,750.00	5,250.00
Salaries of clerks.....	1,465.00	1,560.00	3,025.00
Extra clerk hire.....	13.00	10.00	23.00
Postage and telegraphing .....	326.11	158.85	484.96
Miscellaneous expenses.....	194.97	161.48	356.45
Totals .....	\$4,970.54	\$5,565.57	\$10,536.11

For further information, see the report of our secretary which follows.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,  
*Governor and President ex-officio.*  
 C. AMUNDSON.  
 GEORGE A. BRACKETT.  
 SAMUEL G. SMITH.  
 JOHN W. WILLIS.  
 W. C. WILLISTON.



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SECRETARY'S  
FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
TO THE  
STATE BOARD OF  
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

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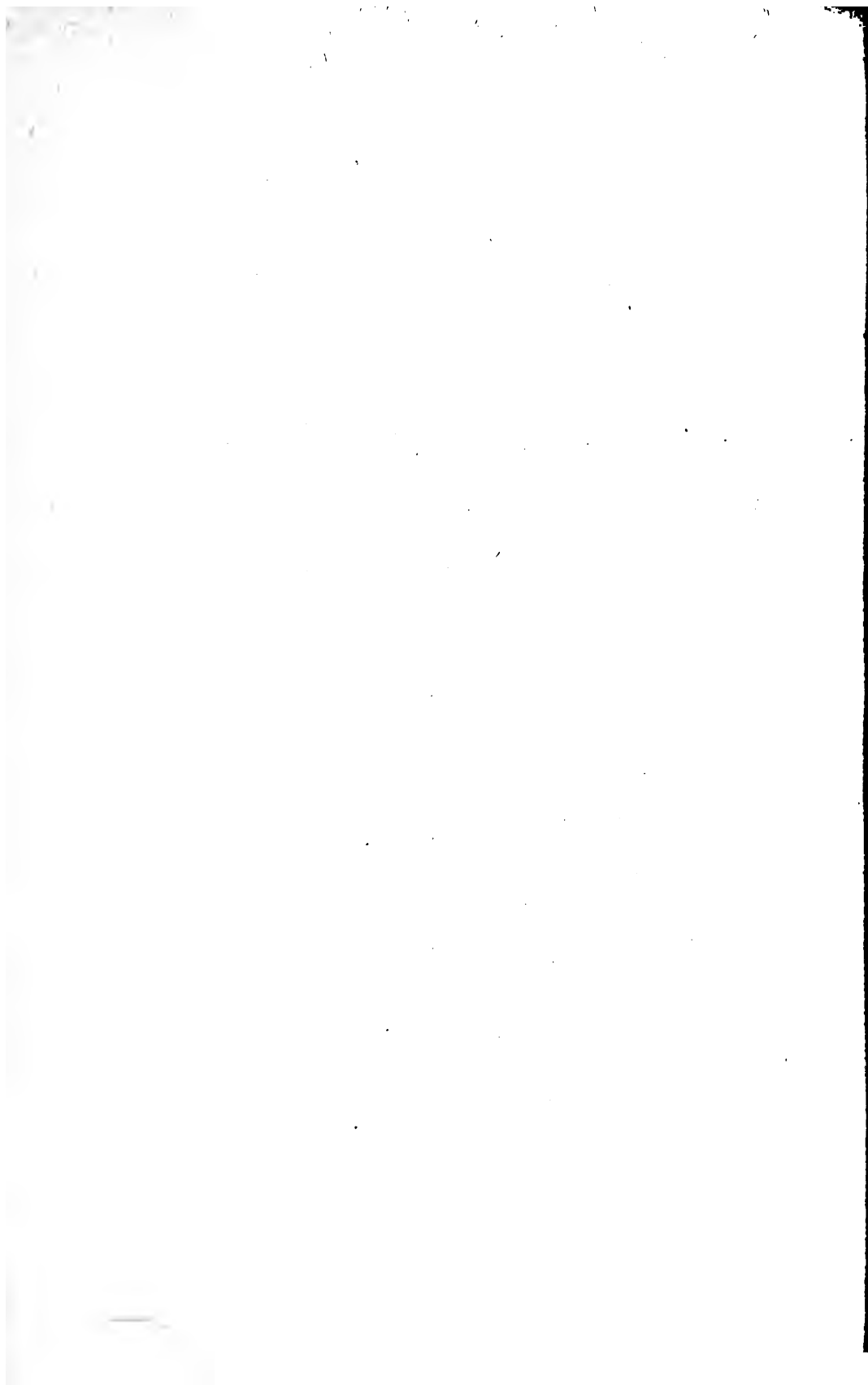
**PART I.**

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*State Correctional and Charitable Institutions.*

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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*To the State Board of Corrections and Charities:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my biennial report for the period ending July 31, 1890.

The work of inspecting state, county and city institutions has been carried on steadily and efforts have been made to improve the service. The results of the inspection of the state institutions are sufficiently set forth in your report. The observations of county and municipal institutions are recorded in the following pages.

I have endeavored to improve the statistical work of the office, both in its accuracy and completeness and in this effort have had the efficient cooperation of the clerks in this office, Mr. G. G. Cowie and Miss Zillah Knox. There has been a general disposition, on the part of public officers, to take pains to furnish reliable statistics. A prison census has been taken twice each year, June 30 and December 31, covering all of the prisons and jails in the state.

For the first time a state pauper census has been attempted, covering the month of June 1890. The method employed was to apply to each county commissioner and each county physician for a list of the paupers relieved in his district during the month of June. In the eighteen counties having the town system, it was necessary to obtain returns from each town clerk. The returns from the county commissioners and county physicians of each county, were forwarded to the several county auditors for revision and additions; when returned to this office, the schedules were carefully revised and compared, in order to exclude duplications. The returns from county poor houses and public hospitals were obtained from the officers of those institutions.

The pauper census of June, 1890, involved correspondence with 300 county commissioners, 160 county physicians, 60 county auditors, 30 superintendents of poor houses and hospitals, and 500 town clerks, making a total of 1,050 persons.

It is intended to take this census, semi-annually, in mid-summer and mid-winter, in order to compare the pauper population at those times of the year when the numbers are likely to be least and greatest.

## REMARKS ON STATISTICS OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Comparative statistics, however accurate, are liable to lead to mistaken and unjust conclusions unless they are carefully studied. It is easy to see that comparisons between institutions of diverse character, for example, a prison and a school for the blind, cannot be made specially useful. It may be interesting to know that it costs more to guard a prisoner than it does to teach a blind child, but there is no special utility in the knowledge. The most useful comparisons are those made between different institutions of the same kind and those between different years of the same institution.

Nevertheless, comparisons between institutions of different kinds are not valueless. We can compare the rate of increase of insane patients with that of pupils in the school for the deaf and that of convicts in the state prison. We can compare the cost of feeding inmates of the soldiers' home and the state prison, or the cost of feeding deaf children and children in the reform school. We can compare the results of hot water heating in the cottages at the soldiers' home with the results of steam heating at the school for dependent children, or we can compare the ratio of inmates of the several institutions from different nationalities. For example, it is an important and interesting fact that the Scandinavian immigrants, forming 16.5 per cent. of the inhabitants of Minnesota, furnish only 8.8 per cent. of the convicts, but furnish 28 per cent. of the insane patients of the state, and that the children of Scandinavian parents, forming 25 per cent. of the inhabitants of Minnesota, furnish only 8.9 per cent. of the reform school inmates, but furnish 18.5 per cent. of the inmates of the school for feeble minded.

Comparative statistics, even of diverse institutions, are useful if they are intelligently used. When a difference appears, we are not to jump blindly to a conclusion but seek to learn the cause for the difference. For example, the cost of food for each person at the school for dependent children, is much less than that at the school for the deaf. It does not follow that the expense of feeding at the school for the deaf is too high. On inquiry, we find that the children at the school for dependent children average much younger; that, consequently, milk is largely substituted for meat, while tea and coffee are discarded, and that the produce of a large farm is used to feed the children, the money being paid for farm labor instead of food. It appears also that the school for dependent children runs the

year round, while the school for the deaf is closed for the summer, when butter, eggs, etc., are cheap; and open in the winter, when they are dear. These facts sufficiently account for the difference.

REMARKS ON TABLES "A" TO "S."

Tables "A" to "S" relate to the state correctional and charitable institutions.

Table "A" gives a list of the trustees and officers.

Table "B" is a statement of appropriations available for these institutions during the two years ending July 31, 1890, showing the amounts drawn, cancelled and still available; also the amount of miscellaneous receipts re-appropriated under the law of 1889.

July 31, 1888 there were \$262,800 of appropriations undrawn. The legislature appropriated \$1,777,800 for the two years and \$198,700 of miscellaneous receipts were re appropriated, making a total of \$2,238,800 available for the two years. Of that amount, \$1,896,800 have been drawn from the state treasury; \$76,900 have been cancelled, not being needed; and \$265,100 were still undrawn, July 31, 1890.

Table "C" exhibits the accounts of the local treasurers of the state institutions. They had on hand July 31, 1888 \$60,800; July 31, 1890 they had on hand only \$21,000; the decrease being due chiefly to the law requiring them to cover miscellaneous receipts into the state treasury quarterly. The total amount handled by the local treasurers during the two years was \$1,987,700.

Table "D" exhibits the superintendents' accounts of inmates' funds. Under the law of 1889, superintendents were made the legal custodians of such funds; as they had been previously, by custom. The account covers only a single year. The superintendents handled \$47,500 during the year; the funds increasing from \$19,888 to \$21,023.

Table "E" is a statement of "accounts payable," showing indebtedness incurred and discharged. The institutions owed July 31, 1888 (chiefly for the bills of July 1888) \$77,300. They owed, July 31, 1890, \$89,600 besides \$65,000 borrowed on reform school land certificates, making a total of \$154,600 of indebtedness.

Table "F" exhibits the surplus and deficit of current funds, embracing all available appropriations and cash and all known indebtedness. The institutions had a surplus of \$92,200 July

31, 1888, which was reduced to \$42,500 July 31, 1889 and increased to \$67,200 July 31, 1890, showing a net decrease of \$25,000. In 1889, however, old appropriations were cancelled to the amount of \$42,900. Had this amount been added to the surplus of 1889 instead of being cancelled, the surplus July 31, 1890 would have been \$110,000, and would have shown an increase of \$17,900 in the surplus during the two years.

The state reformatory showed a deficit of \$14,200 and the state prison a deficit of \$2,100 July 31, 1890.

Table "G" is a classified statement of expenditures from special appropriations for building, etc., amounting to \$341,000 for 1888-89 and \$299,700 for 1889-90; total \$640,700.

Table "H" is a classified statement of expenditures for current expenses for the two years, amounting to \$552,600 for the year 1888-89 and \$656,800 for the year 1889-90; total \$1,209,400, making a total expenditure, special and current, during the two years of \$1,850,100.

The following statement shows the biennial expenditures of the state correctional and charitable institutions for buildings and maintenance and exhibits the

**GROWTH OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE STATE.**

Biennial Period.	Population of the State.	Expended for Correctional and Charitable Institutions.	Number of Inmates of State Institutions.	Ratio of Inmates of Institutions to Inhabitants of State.	Expended per Inhabitant.
1860 to 1862.....	203,000	\$11,100	23	1 inmate to 8,826	\$.05
1862 to 1864.....	235,000	26,600	61	1 inmate to 3,853	.11
1864 to 1866.....	280,000	72,000	92	1 inmate to 3,043	.26
1866 to 1868.....	355,000	290,300	247	1 inmate to 1,437	.84
1868 to 1870.....	439,706	304,600	426	1 inmate to 1,032	.69
1870 to 1872.....	490,000	393,300	515	1 inmate to 951	.80
1872 to 1874.....	559,000	638,800	681	1 inmate to 821	1.14
1874 to 1876.....	629,000	435,600	901	1 inmate to 698	.69
1876 to 1878.....	665,000	482,500	1,098	1 inmate to 633	.69
1878 to 1880.....	780,773	605,700	1,257	1 inmate to 621	.71
1880 to 1882.....	900,000	785,700	1,446	1 inmate to 622	.87
1882 to 1884.....	1,040,000	851,600	1,846	1 inmate to 563	.82
1884 to 1886.....	1,155,000	909,400	2,338	1 inmate to 494	.87
1886 to 1888.....	1,225,000	1,245,700	3,011	1 inmate to 407	1.02
1888 to 1890.....	1,301,826	1,850,100	3,425	1 inmate to 380	1.42

Table "I" is a comparative, classified, *per capita* statement of current expenses for four years ending July 31, 1890. It will be observed that while the average has increased \$7.76 in four years, the increased rate is confined to the state prison and the Rochester hospital; the prison expense per convict having increased \$150.88, and the Rochester hospital expense per patient \$19.45, in the four years. Of the prison increase \$104.49 is due to the falling off of receipts from convict labor, and the balance

partly to decreasing numbers and partly to a more liberal supply of food, clothing, etc.

The per capita expense of the other institutions has decreased during the four years as follows:

St. Peter hospital, from \$158.37 to \$156.19; Soldiers' home, from \$453.21 to \$230.18; School for the deaf, from \$315.76 to \$258.03; School for the blind, from \$410.63 to \$328.26; School for dependent children, from \$287.63 to \$185.11; Reform school, from \$150.20 to \$138.72.

The expenditure per inmate for salaries and wages has increased slightly in the two hospitals, and the school for the deaf and has increased to a marked degree at the prison. The average expenditure for salaries and wages has increased \$5.63 per capita.

The expenditure per inmate, for food has decreased in every institution except the Rochester hospital and the prison.

The expenditure for medical supplies has about doubled, having increased in every case but two.

Table "J" exhibits the sub-classification of the attendance account, showing the number of days' service rendered and the amount paid therefor.

Table "K" is a per capita statement of the facts contained in table "J," showing the number of days' service of each kind per inmate, with the cost per inmate of each kind of service.

The amount of service per inmate has decreased during the four years in each institution except the St. Peter hospital and the prison. The cost of service per inmate has decreased in every institution except the two hospitals and the prison; but the total cost per inmate has increased \$5.61 per inmate; this increase being partly due to the opening of the reformatory at St. Cloud, in which the cost of "attendance" is \$191.10 per inmate. The increase at the hospitals for insane was especially needed, the force of attendants having been deficient there.

Table "L" is a consolidated pay roll of officers and employes for the year ending July 31, 1890. It is believed that this table will be of much service to officers who have to employ help. Some very marked differences in rate are noticeable. For example, the superintendent of the soldiers' home receives \$300 per year less than any other superintendent, and only two-thirds the average salary. Guards at the reformatory receive an average of \$37.35 per month, and guards at the prison an average of \$56.75 per month for like service; while attendants at

the hospital for insane, for service equally responsible and more arduous, receive an average of \$24 per month.

Table "M" exhibits the sub-classification of food for two years ending July 31, 1890.

Table "N" exhibits the same, per capita, for four years, ending July 31, 1890. The expenditure for food per inmate varies but little from year to year being \$43.50 for the year 1886-87, \$43.84 for 1887-88, \$44.93 for 1888-89 and \$43.34 for 1889-90.

The excess in 1888-89 was due to the high price of flour as is seen in the increased cost of breadstuffs per inmate, which was \$5.60 for 1886-87; \$6.42 for 1887-88; \$8.50 for 1888-89, and only \$5.68 for 1889-90.

While the average cost of food, for all of the institutions combined, varies very little, the cost for different institutions and for the same institutions in different years, varies widely, ranging from \$25.56 per inmate at the school for dependent children, (which is \$18 below the average), to \$61.32 per inmate at the state reformatory, (which is \$18 above the average.) The difference in cost is due to several causes; such as the age of the inmates, the proportion of officers and employes fed; the markets accessible; the farm produce available, etc. The hospitals for insane, the school for feeble-minded, and the school for dependent children profit by their farm produce, as is shown by the small expenditure for milk and vegetables. The prison, on the other hand, buys everything for cash.

As a rule the institutions spending most for bread, have the lowest total cost. The most expensive items are butter and meats; butter costing, in average years, more than breadstuffs. It is noticeable, also, that the schools for the deaf and feeble-minded, and the reform school, though they pay higher prices than the average, have a low per capita rate, while the Rochester hospital and the state prison, which pay much lower prices than the average, have a high per capita rate.

The soldiers' home and the prison expend almost exactly the same amount for each person fed (\$54). Both feed adults exclusively, and both buy all or nearly all of the food; the convicts being at work, and the soldiers, for the most part, idle. It is interesting to note the difference. The soldiers' home spends twice as much for butter, twice as much for eggs, and nearly twice as much for miscellaneous groceries per man, as the prison. The prison spends twice as much for bread, forty per cent more for fruit, ten per cent more for meats, and nearly

twice as much for vegetables as the soldiers' home. The soldiers' home furnishes its own milk and some vegetables.

A similar interesting comparison might be made between the schools for the deaf and feeble minded, which expend at the same rate, but with considerable difference of detail. It is noticeable that the school for feeble-minded expended 20 per cent. less for meats, etc., per inmate than the school for the deaf in 1888-89, and 13 per cent. more in 1889-90, though the price paid by the two schools was the same in both cases.

Table "O" shows the quantities of food consumed for each person fed, including officers and employes, embracing the thirteen leading food staples.

There is a surprising fluctuation in the quantities used in the same institutions in different years. For example, the St. Peter hospital used for each person fed: Breadstuffs, 1887-8, 325 pounds; 1889-90, 236 pounds; butter, 1888-89, 45.6 pounds; 1889-90, 56.1 pounds; sugar, 1888-89, 40.3 pounds; 1889-90, 49.1 pounds; coffee, 1886-87, 7.2 pounds; 1889-90, 11.5 pounds. The Rochester hospital used: Breadstuffs, 1888-89, 295 pounds; 1889-90, 235 pounds; sugar, 1888-89, 49 pounds; 1889-90, 57.6 pounds. The reform school used: Breadstuffs, 1887-88, 370 pounds; 1889-90, 351 pounds; sugar, 1886-87, 45.8 pounds; 1889-90, 39.7 pounds; coffee, 1887-88, 8.6 pounds; 1889-90, 5.3 pounds. The state prison used: Breadstuffs, 1886-87, 370 pounds; 1888-89, 413 pounds; meats, 1887-88, 286 pounds; 1889-90, 440 pounds; butter, 1887-88, 19 pounds; 1889-90, 25.6 pounds; sugar, 1887-88, 15.6 pounds; 1889-90, 26.2 pounds; coffee, 1886-87, 7.8 pounds; 1889-90, 11.9 pounds; eggs, 1888-89, 2.8 dozen; 1889-90, 12.5 dozen; syrup and molasses, 1888-89, 7.5 gallons; 1889-90, 3.4 gallons.

In institutions so large as these, so much variation in the quantities of staple articles consumed would not be expected.

Table "P" exhibits the prices paid for twenty-seven staple articles of food during the two years ending July 31, 1890. There is considerable variations in prices. In 1886-87, apples ranged from \$1.82 per barrel at the St. Peter hospital to \$2.92 at the reform school; in 1889-90, from \$2.54 at the prison to \$3.10 at the reform school; in 1886-87, butter ranged from 15.9 cents per pound at the Rochester hospital to 20 cents at the reform school and the school for dependent children; in 1889-90, from 11.9 cents at the prison to 18.6 cents at the school for the blind. In 1886-87, coffee ranged from 16.1 cents per pound, at the school for the deaf to 24.4 cents at the school for dependent children;

in 1889-90, from 18.6 cents at the prison to 25.6 cents at the soldier's home. In 1886-87, flour ranged from \$3.42 per barrel at the St. Peter hospital to \$4.56 at the school for dependent children; in 1889-90, from \$3.39 at the St. Peter hospital to \$5.41 at the soldier's home. In 1886-87, meats ranged from 5.7 cents per pound at the Rochester hospital to 9 cents at the reform school; in 1889-90, from 5 cents at the reformatory to 8 cents at the Faribault schools.

Table Q shows the loss or gain incurred by the state institutions by purchases of food, as compared with the cost of the same articles had they been purchased at the average prices paid.

The following named institutions purchased their food for less than it would have cost at the average prices paid by the ten institutions named and saved as indicated:

	Per cent. less than cost at average prices.			
	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
St. Peter hospital.....		0.7	11.7	7.5
Rochester hospital.....	6.3	2.7		0.5
State prison.....	3.8	9.7	2.4	7.3

The following named institutions purchased their food for more than it would have cost at the average prices paid by the ten institutions, and cost as indicated:

	Per cent. more than cost at average prices.			
	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
St. Peter hospital.....	0.1		2.1	
Rochester hospital.....			16.1	18.5
Soldiers' home.....		16.	12.3	11.
School for the deaf.....	11.3	7.9	10.1	13.4
School for the blind.....	12.6	8.5	9.6	12.5
School for feeble minded.....	10.2	7.7	4.5	4.8
School for dependent children.....	7.6	3.6	12.	12.7
Reform school.....	14.5	12.7		

Table "R" exhibits the movement of the population in the state institutions for two years ending July 31, 1890.

The total number of different persons cared for in the state institutions was as follows: 1886-87, 3,356; 1887-88, 3,824; 1888-89, 4,361; 1889-90, 4,491.

The average number of inmates for the past four years has been: 1886-87, 2,408; 1887-88, 2,772; 1888-89, 3,052; 1889-90, 3,275. The number remaining at the close of the past four fiscal years (including pupils of the Faribault schools, home for vacation) was: 1886-87, 2,628; 1887-88, 3,011; 1888-89, 3,252



1889-90, 3,425. The yearly increase has been: 1887-88, 15 per cent; 1888-89, 8 per cent; 1889-90, 5 per cent.

There has been a rapid increase of inmates of the state institutions dismissed on trial or indenture under state guardianship. The number was as follows: July 31, 1887, 561; 1888, 653; 1889, 872; 1890, 1,093; showing that the number has nearly doubled in four years. Of the increase of 532 inmates out on trial or probation, 230 were from the school for dependent children and 205 from the reform school.

Table "S" exhibits the inventory of property at the state institutions. The increase in the inventories in the past two years is as follows:

	Fixed.	Movable.	Total.
July 31, 1888.....	\$2,306,632	\$259,329	\$2,567,961
July 31, 1890.....	2,938,909	383,115	3,322,024
Increase.....	\$630,277	\$123,786	\$754,063

The total inventories of the several institutions were as follows:

JULY 31.	1888.	1890.	Increase.
St. Peter Hospital.....	\$762,600	\$772,400	\$9,800
Rochester Hospital.....	397,900	485,300	87,300
Fergus Falls Hospital.....	37,900	178,800	140,900
Total insane.....	\$1,198,400	\$1,436,400	\$238,000
Soldiers' Home.....	12,300	104,000	91,700
School for deaf.....	235,400	236,000	600
School for blind.....	72,800	74,700	1,900
School for feeble minded.....	135,400	206,800	71,400
School for dependents.....	78,100	121,400	43,300
Reform school.....	132,500	175,200	42,700
Reformatory.....	12,800	176,200	163,400
State prison.....	660,300	777,000	116,700
Totals.....	\$2,568,000	\$3,307,700	\$739,700

## TABLE A.

*List of Trustees and Officers of the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions.*

## HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

*Board of Trustees.*

President, Alonzo Barto, Sauk Centre.

Secretary, A. L. Sackett, St. Peter.

J. F. Meagher, Mankato.

Dr. J. F. Fulton, St. Paul.

A. T. Stebbins, Rochester.

M. R. Tyler, St. Paul.

C. D. Wright, Fergus Falls.

*Committee to examine Hospitals for Insane.*

D. B. Collins, M. D., St. Peter; H. W. Brazie, M. D., Minneapolis;  
Chas. E. Riggs, M. D., St. Paul.

FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ST. PETER—FOUNDED 1866.

Superintendent, Cyrus K. Bartlett, M. D.

First assistant physician, John H. James, M. D.

Assistant physicians, G. W. McIntyre, M. D.; E. N. Flint,  
M. D.; Elizabeth C. Mallison, M. D.

Steward, C. F. Brown.

Treasurer, First National Bank of St. Peter.

SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ROCHESTER FOUNDED 1878.

Superintendent, Arthur F. Kilbourne, M. D.

First assistant physician, Robert M. Phelps, M. D.

Assistant physicians, Nathan M. Baker, M. D., Sarah V.  
Linton, M. D., F. E. Franchere, M. D.

Steward, W. H. Knapp.

Treasurer, Union National Bank of Rochester.

THIRD HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, FERGUS FALLS—FOUNDED 1887.

Superintendent, Alonzo P. Williamson, M. D.

Assistant physician, A. S. Dolan, M. D.

Steward, O. C. Chase.

Treasurer, First National Bank of Fergus Falls.

MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES, FARIBAULT.

(Comprising the schools for the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded.)

*Board of Directors.*

President, T. B. Clement, Faribault.  
 Secretary, R. A. Mott, Faribault,  
 Treasurer, Citizens' National Bank of Faribault.  
 Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis.  
 G. E. Skinner, St. Paul.  
 Hudson Wilson, Faribault.  
 The governor, *ex-officio*.  
 The superintendent of public instruction, *ex-officio*.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—FOUNDED 1863.

Superintendent, J. L. Noyes.  
 Steward, H. E. Barron.  
 Matron, Mrs. M. J. Jones.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—FOUNDED 1863.

Superintendent, J. J. Dow.  
 Steward, H. E. Barron.  
 Matron, Miss Marrian Holland.

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—FOUNDED 1878.

Superintendent, A. C. Rogers, M. D.  
 Assistant superintendent, J. Massey.  
 Steward, H. E. Barron.  
 Matron, Miss Naomi Pinch.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA—FOUNDED 1885.

*Board of Control.*

C. S. Crandall, Owatonna.  
 L. P. Dodge, Farmington.  
 O. W. Shaw, Austin.  
 Superintendent, Galen A. Merrill.  
 Agent, H. W. Lewis.  
 Treasurer, A. C. Gutterson.  
 Matron, Mrs. S. J. McCulloch.

## STATE REFORM SCHOOL, ST. PAUL—FOUNDED 1867.

*Board of Managers.*

R. A. Costello, Duluth.  
C. H. Pettit, Minneapolis.  
F. W. Hoyt, Red Wing.  
N. O. Werner, Minneapolis.  
Jesse McIntyre, Red Wing.

Superintendent, J. W. Brown.  
Assistant Superintendent, W. F. Hewitt.  
Treasurer, Scandinavian American Bank of St. Paul.  
Secretary, F. McCormick,  
Matron, Girls' School, Mrs. S. F. Fish.

## STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD—FOUNDED 1887.

*Board of Managers.*

President, R. A. Smith, St. Paul.  
John Cooper, St. Cloud.  
H. S. Griswold, Chatfield.  
Charles Keith, Princeton.  
Fred C. Pillsbury, Minneapolis,  
Henry Poehler, Henderson.

Superintendent, D. E. Myers.  
Principal Keeper, Dee Norton.  
Clerk, G. H. Hayes.  
Physician, W. T. Stone, M. D.  
Treasurer, First National Bank of St. Cloud.

## STATE PRISON, STILLWATER—FOUNDED 1851.

*Board of Managers.*

President, Edwin Dunn, Eyota.  
M. O. Hall, Duluth.  
J. F. Norrish, Hastings.  
James O'Brien, Stillwater.  
Frank W. Temple, Blue Earth City,  
  
Warden, Albert Garvin.  
Deputy Warden, F. H. Lemon.  
Clerk, Frank Berry.  
Physician, B. J. Merrill, M. D,

Chaplains, Rev. J. H. Albert.

Rev. M. E. Murphy.

Treasurer, R. S. Davis.

Matron, Mrs. Hattie A. Walker.

• STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—FOUNDED 1887.

*Board of Trustees.*

President, Henry A. Castle, St. Paul,

Vice president, R. R. Henderson, Minneapolis.

L. L. Baxter, Fergus Falls.

W. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls.

L. A. Hancock, Red Wing.

J. R. Parshall, Faribault.

Commandant, Thomas McMillan.

Secretary, O. M. Sawyer.

Treasurer, the State Treasurer, *ex-officio*.

TABLE B.

*State Auditor's Account for Two Years*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1889.				
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVABLE, DR.				
Old appropriations, special, undrawn August 1, 1888.....	\$12,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$23,000.00	\$39,092.78
Old appropriations, current, undrawn August 1, 1888.....	27,303.32	19,113.30	25,000.00	9.15
Appropriations, special, 1888-9 (laws of '87)	3,500.00	15,000.00		25,000.00
Re-appropriation, special, from miscellaneous receipts.....	1,100.00			250.00
Appropriations, for insuring state institutions.....	1,600.00	827.92		
Appropriations, current, 1888-9 (laws of '87)	163,800.00	131,040.00		20,000.00
Appropriations, current, 1888-9 (laws of '89)				
Re-appropriations, current, from miscellaneous receipts.....				4,991.36
	\$209,803.32	\$217,481.22	\$48,000.00	\$89,943.29
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVABLE, CR.				
Appropriations, special, drawn since July 31, 1888.....	\$6,162.22	\$37,390.47	\$40,000.00	\$39,551.29
Appropriations, current, drawn since July 31, 1888.....	150,495.44	133,166.66		24,996.13
Appropriations, special, cancelled.....	9,000.00			
Appropriations, current, cancelled.....	19,995.30	4,527.20		
Approp'ns, special., undrawn July 31, 1889.	3,537.78	29,937.45	8,000.00	25,391.49
Approp'ns, current., undrawn July 31, '89..	20,612.58	12,459.44		4.38
	\$209,803.32	\$217,481.22	\$48,000.00	\$89,943.29
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.				
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVABLE, DR.				
Old appropriations, special, undrawn Aug. 1, 1889.....	\$3,537.78	\$29,937.45	\$8,000.00	\$25,391.49
Old appropriations, current, undrawn Aug. 1, 1889.....	20,612.58	12,459.44		4.38
Appropriations, special, for 1889-90.....	2,000.00	15,000.00	65,000.00	25,000.00
Re-appropriations, special, from miscellaneous receipts.....			4,757.68	
Appropriations for insuring state institutions.....			50.00	370.00
Appropriations, current, for 1889-90.....	164,250.00	164,250.00	27,000.00	22,000.00
Re-appropriations, current, for miscellaneous receipts.....	6,377.28	500.82		11,039.44
	\$196,777.64	\$222,147.71	\$104,807.68	\$83,805.31
APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVABLE, CR.				
Appropriations, special, drawn since July 31, 1889.....	\$1,755.38	\$25,042.76	\$71,919.29	\$49,417.66
Same drawn on state auditor's warrants..			50.00	
Appropriations, current, drawn since July 31, 1889.....	155,359.09	162,838.94	14,368.28	29,950.04
Approp'ns, special., undrawn July 31, 1890.	3,782.40	19,894.69	5,838.39	1,343.83
Approp'ns, current, undrawn July 31, '90..	35,880.77	14,371.32	12,631.72	3,093.78
	\$196,777.64	\$222,147.71	\$104,807.68	\$83,805.31
TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1890.				
(Current and special combined.)				
Appropriations undrawn Aug. 1, 1888.....	\$39,803.32	\$20,613.30	\$23,000.00	\$39,701.93
Appropriations for two years.....	335,150.00	376,117.92	117,050.00	92,370.00
Miscellaneous receipts re-appropriated...	7,477.28	500.82	4,757.68	19,280.00
	\$382,430.60	\$397,232.04	\$144,807.68	\$148,352.72
Appropriations drawn during the 2 years.	\$313,772.13	\$358,438.83	\$126,337.57	\$143,915.12
Appropriations cancelled during 2 years..	28,995.30	4,527.20		
Appropriations undrawn July 31, 1890.....	39,663.17	34,266.01	18,470.11	4,437.61
	\$382,430.60	\$397,232.04	\$144,807.68	\$148,352.72

a Including \$2,000 transferred from the soldiers' relief fund. b This balance belonged jointly to the three schools. c Current expense appropriation for the three schools.

TABLE B.  
of Current and Special Appropriations.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend- ent Child- ren at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Still- water.	
		\$25,000.00		\$2,000.00	\$37,244.42	\$29,053.19	\$100,990.39
b\$17,588.49			\$588.41	8,629.21		19,544.35	92,776.23
			35,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00	30,000.00	192,000.00
		8,000.00	17,505.10		66,000.00	75,000.00	210,005.10
				d37,769.85			39,119.85
			375.00	666.48		150.00	3,639.40
c95,000.00			15,000.00	19,762.21		75,000.00	519,602.21
			7,482.40	20,237.79			27,720.19
				1,216.65			6,208.01
\$112,588.49		\$33,000.00	\$75,950.91	\$92,302.19	\$153,244.42	\$228,747.54	\$1,261,061.38
		\$33,000.00	\$51,813.35	e87,732.06	\$98,763.62	\$34,612.24	\$349,025.27
\$88,907.85			21,686.17	38,992.17		81,939.84	540,184.26
						25,004.67	34,004.67
13,468.49			1,066.75	34,724.25	54,480.80	4,864.18	42,855.17
d10,212.15			1,384.64	10,853.69		74,586.28	231,724.80
						7,740.33	63,267.21
\$112,588.49		\$33,000.00	\$75,950.91	\$92,302.19	\$153,244.42	\$228,747.54	\$1,261,061.38
			\$1,066.75	d34,724.25	\$54,480.80	\$74,586.28	\$231,724.80
b85,802.72	\$1,128.65	\$3,280.78	1,384.64	10,853.69		7,740.33	63,267.21
4,202.74	440.62	19,356.64	14,250.00			30,000.00	175,250.00
				f108,155.80			112,913.48
675.00	220.00	423.45	105.00		105.00		1,948.45
42,000.00	15,400.00	56,000.00	21,900.00	45,000.00	28,000.00	61,400.00	647,200.00
4,017.57	832.71	1,566.46	510.28	4,872.61		10,719.85	46,437.02
\$56,698.03	\$18,021.98	\$80,627.33	\$39,216.67	\$203,606.35	\$82,585.80	\$184,446.46	\$1,272,740.96
\$1,08.73	\$660.62	\$19,780.00	\$6,944.62	\$35,763.00	\$54,480.80	\$55,071.03	\$321,923.98
			1,434.38	43,299.41	105.00		44,838.79
38,794.58	15,956.08	50,325.11	22,014.80	43,649.62	28,000.00	79,540.80	640,797.34
b3,789.01			7,042.75	63,817.64		49,515.25	155,023.96
d13,025.71	1,405.28	10,522.13	1,780.12	17,076.68		319.38	110,106.89
\$56,698.03	\$18,021.98	\$80,627.33	\$39,216.67	\$203,606.35	\$82,585.80	\$184,446.46	\$1,272,740.96
\$13,179.06	\$1,128.65	\$28,280.78	\$588.41	\$10,629.21	\$37,244.42	\$48,597.54	\$262,766.62
141,877.74	16,060.62	83,780.09	111,617.50	87,686.48	144,105.00	271,550.00	1,777,365.35
4,017.57	832.71	1,566.46	510.28	152,014.91		10,719.85	198,678.36
\$159,074.37	\$18,021.98	\$113,927.33	\$112,716.19	\$250,330.60	\$181,349.42	\$330,867.39	\$2,238,810.33
\$128,791.16	\$16,616.70	\$103,105.20	\$103,893.32	\$169,436.28	\$181,349.42	\$251,163.91	\$1,896,819.64
13,468.49						29,868.85	76,859.84
16,814.72	1,405.28	10,522.13	8,822.87	80,894.32		49,834.63	285,130.85
\$159,074.37	\$18,021.98	\$113,927.33	\$112,716.19	\$250,330.60	\$181,349.42	\$330,867.39	\$2,238,810.33

d Including \$10,000 borrowed on land certificates. e Including \$4,000 transferred to the current expense fund. f Including \$78,000 borrowed on land certificates.

TABLE C.

*Statement of the Accounts of the Treasurers of the State Correctional and by their Monthly Reports to the State*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			a Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1889.				
Dr.				
Cash on hand August 1, 1888.....	\$ 9,325.61	\$ 2,129.63	\$11,724.50	.....
Cash from state.....	156,657.66	170,557.13	40,000.00	\$59,306.06
Cash from miscellaneous receipts.....	837.71	387.67		250.00
Cash from board of inmates.....				4,991.36
	\$166,820.98	\$173,074.43	\$51,724.50	\$64,547.42
Cr.				
Orders paid.....	\$166,702.98	\$171,455.37	\$47,060.15	\$64,547.42
Paid state treasurer.....				
Cash on hand July 31, 1889.....	118.00	1,619.06	4,664.35	
	\$166,820.98	\$173,074.43	\$51,724.50	\$64,547.42
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.				
Dr.				
Cash on hand August 1, 1889.....	\$118.00	\$1,619.06	\$4,664.35	
Cash from state.....	157,114.47	187,881.70	86,287.57	\$79,367.70
Cash from board of inmates.....				10,999.24
Cash from miscellaneous receipts.....	9,493.41	214.43	93.33	40.20
	\$166,725.88	\$189,715.19	\$91,045.25	\$90,407.14
Cr.				
Orders paid.....	\$157,099.95	\$188,035.49	\$86,273.45	\$79,367.70
Paid state treasurer.....	6,377.28	500.82	4,757.68	11,039.44
Cash on hand July 31, 1890.....	3,248.65	1,178.88	14.12	
	\$166,725.88	\$189,715.19	\$91,045.25	\$90,407.14

α State treasurer acts as institution treasurer.

TABLE "D."

*a Statement of Funds of Inmates in the hands of Superintendents*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
SUPERINTENDENTS DR.				
On hand August 1, 1889.....	\$3,352.48	\$1,315.95	.....	.....
Received .....	1,648.19	1,181.41	\$129.03	.....
	\$5,000.67	\$2,497.36	\$129.03	.....
SUPERINTENDENTS CR.				
Paid to or for inmates.....	\$1,737.38	\$931.36	.....	.....
On hand July 31, 1890 .....	3,263.29	1,566.00	\$129.03	.....
	\$5,000.67	\$2,497.36	\$129.03	.....

α Not reported for previous years.



TABLE C.

*Charitable Institutions for the Two Years ending July 31, 1890, as shown Board of Corrections and Charities.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for dependent children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for the feeble minded.		Reform school at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$3,664.85	\$ 489.75	\$ 7,815.41	\$ 51.16	\$6,337.43		\$19,251.14	\$60,789.48
34,508.75	14,201.43	73,197.67	73,499.52	46,721.25 <sup>b</sup>	\$98,763.62	116,552.08	883,968.17
2,959.73	332.21	599.49	208.42	6,400.96		25,131.93	37,111.12
.....	95.00	262.50	.....	.....	.....	992.10	6,340.96
\$41,133.33	\$15,118.39	\$81,875.07	\$73,759.10	\$59,462.61	\$98,763.62	\$161,930.25	\$988,209.73
\$38,695.32	\$14,729.47	\$80,830.04	\$73,008.03	\$55,614.90	\$98,763.62	\$139,388.21	\$950,795.51
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,216.65	.....	15,900.24	17,116.89
2,438.01	388.92	1,045.63	751.07	2,631.09	.....	6,641.80	20,297.33
\$41,133.33	\$15,118.39	\$81,875.07	\$73,759.70	\$59,462.64	\$98,763.62	\$161,930.25	\$988,209.73
\$2,438.01	\$388.92	\$1,045.63	\$751.07	\$2,631.09	.....	\$6,641.80	\$20,297.33
39,883.31	16,616.70	70,105.20	28,969.42	79,412.62	\$82,480.80	134,611.83	962,721.32
.....	.....	526.50	.....	.....	.....	1,611.33	13,137.07
2,751.76	740.06	667.39	380.52	3,949.77	258.16	4,748.74	23,337.77
\$45,073.08	\$17,745.68	\$72,344.12	\$30,091.01	\$85,993.48	\$82,738.96	\$147,613.70	\$1,019,493.49
\$30,296.35	\$16,219.31	\$69,416.56	\$29,438.73	\$79,573.63	\$95,382.20	\$134,525.86	\$974,629.23
4,017.57	832.71	1,566.46	510.28	4,872.61	.....	10,719.85	45,194.70
1,759.16	693.66	1,361.10	142.00	1,547.24	c12,643.24	2,367.99	c 330.44
\$45,073.08	\$17,745.68	\$72,344.12	\$30,091.01	\$85,993.48	\$82,738.96	\$147,613.70	\$1,019,493.49

<sup>b</sup> State treasurer acted as institutes treasurer in 1888-89.    <sup>c</sup> Overdraft.

TABLE "D."

*of State Institutions for the Year ending July 31, 1890.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for dependent children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the deaf.	School for the blind.	School for the feeble minded.		Reform school at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$875.04	\$71.34	\$2,279.35	.....	\$66.87	.....	\$11,927.29	\$19,888.33
2,572.61	929.94	4,306.47	.....	159.62	\$4,101.17	12,546.78	27,575.22
\$83,447.65	\$1,001.28	\$6,585.82	.....	\$226.49	\$4,101.17	\$24,474.07	\$47,463.54
\$2,690.23	\$919.36	\$5,190.88	.....	\$177.28	\$1,675.47	\$13,118.52	\$26,440.48
757.42	81.92	1,394.94	.....	49.21	2,425.70	11,355.55	21,023.06
\$3,447.65	\$1,001.28	\$6,585.82	.....	\$226.49	\$4,101.17	\$24,474.07	\$47,463.54

<sup>b</sup> "Private funds" furnished by friends for 148 pupils, \$1,697.57; "public funds" furnished by counties for 53 pupils, \$1,750.08.

<sup>c</sup> "Private funds" furnished by friends for 57 pupils, \$495.01; "public funds" furnished by counties for 17 pupils, \$506.27.

TABLE E.

*Statement of Indebtedness Incurred and Discharged for the State Correctional  
by the Monthly Reports of the Accounting Officers*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldier's Home at Minne- apolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
<hr/>				
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1889.				
a. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, CR.				
Accounts payable August 1, 1888.....	\$ 12,810.30	\$ 6,996.46	\$ 4,162.09	\$ 327.86
Accounts contracted during the year.....	164,778.66	174,703.24	43,858.06	66,903.81
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, DR.				
Accounts paid during the year.....	\$ 177,588.96	\$ 181,699.70	\$ 48,020.15	\$ 67,231.67
Accounts payable July 31, 1889.. .....	168,702.98	171,455.37	47,540.15	64,547.42
	10,885.98	10,244.33	480.00	2,684.25
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.				
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, CR.				
Accounts payable August 1, 1889.....	\$ 10,885.98	\$ 10,244.33	\$ 480.00	\$ 2,684.25
Accounts contracted since July 31, 1889....	157,323.22	194,414.97	104,011.62	78,811.87
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, DR.				
Accounts paid.....	\$ 168,209.20	\$ 204,659.30	\$ 104,491.62	\$ 81,496.12
Accounts payable July 31, 1890.....	157,099.95	188,035.49	86,323.45	79,367.70
	11,109.25	16,623.81	18,168.17	2,128.42
	\$ 168,209.20	\$ 204,659.30	\$ 104,491.62	\$ 81,496.12

a. By accounts payable are meant approved accounts, orders outstanding and reform school building certificates.

TABLE E.

and Charitable Institutions for the Two Years Ending July 31, 1890, as shown to the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$ 1 312.14 39,518.42	\$ 614.79 15,260.69	\$ 2,651.62 81,511.67	\$ 20,525.26 55,631.56	\$ 4,092.67 55,474.01	..... \$ 98,763.62	\$ 23,803.68 118,919.64	\$ 77,296.87 915,323.38
\$ 40,830.56	\$15,875.48	\$ 84,163.29	\$ 76,156.82	\$ 59,566.68	\$ 98,763.62	\$ 142,723.32	\$ 992,620.25
\$ 38,695.32 2,135.24	\$14,729.47 1,146.01	\$ 80,830.04 3,333.25	\$ 73,008.03 3,148.79	\$ 55,614.90 3,951.78	\$ 98,763.62 .....	\$ 135,530.55 7,192.77	\$ 947,417.85 45,202.40
\$ 40,830.56	\$15,875.48	\$ 84,163.29	\$ 76,156.82	\$ 59,566.68	\$ 98,763.62	\$ 142,723.32	\$ 992,620.25
\$ 2,135.24 39,268.25	\$ 1,146.01 16,387.20	3,333.25 72,485.43	\$ 3,148.79 31,696.73	\$ 3,951.78 b 191,453.27	..... \$ 99,825.98	\$ 7,192.77 143,226.91	\$ 45,252.40 \$1,128,907.45
\$ 41,423.49	\$17,533.21	\$ 75,818.68	\$ 34,847.52	\$ 195,435.05	\$ 99,825.98	\$ 150,419.68	\$1,174,159.85
\$ 39,296.35 2,127.14	\$16,219.31 1,313.90	\$ 69,416.56 6,402.12	\$ 30,873.11 3,974.41	c 122,873.04 d 72,562.01	\$ 95,487.20 4,336.78	\$ 134,525.86 15,896.82	\$1,019,518.02 154,641.83
\$ 41,423.49	\$17,533.21	\$ 75,818.68	\$ 34,847.52	\$ 195,435.05	\$ 99,825.98	\$ 150,419.68	\$1,174,159.85

b. Including \$88,000 borrowed on land certificates.

c. Including \$25,000 loans repaid. d. Including \$63,000 loans unpaid.

TABLE F.

*Showing Surplus and Deficit of Funds*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1889.				
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT (CURRENT FUNDS).				
CR.				
Surplus from current funds August 1, 1888	\$ 22,349.96	\$ 12,987.07		d \$318.71
Receipts from board of inmates and rent of shops.....				9,536.36
Appropriation for current year.....	163,800.00	131,040.00		20,000.00
	\$ 186,149.96	\$ 144,027.07		\$ 29,217.65
DR.				
Current expenses (net) for the year.....	\$ 152,507.97	\$ 137,149.33		\$ 27,352.52
Paid over to state treasurer.....				
Appropriations cancelled.....	19,995.30	4,527.20		
Surplus from current funds July 31, 1889..	13,646.69	2,350.54		1,865.13
	\$ 186,149.96	\$ 144,027.07		\$ 29,217.65
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.				
Surplus from current funds August 1, 1890	\$ 13,646.69	\$ 2,350.54		\$ 1,865.13
Receipts from board of inmates, etc.....	186.81			9,434.44
Appropriation for current year.....	164,250.00	164,250.00	\$ 27,000.00	22,000.00
	\$ 178,083.50	\$ 166,600.54	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 33,299.57
DR.				
Current expenses (net) for the year.....	\$ 151,899.06	\$ 165,642.73	\$ 26,918.33	\$ 29,394.21
Surplus from current funds July 31, 1890..	26,184.44	957.81	81.67	a 3,905.36
	\$ 177,896.69	\$ 166,600.54	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 33,299.57
SITUATION OF THE SURPLUS JULY 31, 1890.				
Appropriations (current) undrawn.....	\$ 35,880.77	\$ 14,371.32	\$ 12,631.72	\$ 3,093.78
Cash on hand.....	1,248.65	782.93	14.12	
Uncollected.....		101.41		a 2,940.00
Total assets.....	\$ 37,129.42	\$ 15,255.66	\$ 12,645.84	\$ 6,033.78
Deduct accounts payable.....	10,944.98	14,297.85	12,564.17	2,128.42
Net surplus (as above).....	\$ 26,184.44	\$ 957.81	\$ 81.67	\$ 3,905.36

a. Including \$2,940 U. S. appropriation for four months, still unpaid.

TABLE F.

*Appropriated for Current Expenses.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
b \$ 16,032.67	\$ 205.04	\$ 1,304.60	d \$2447.20	\$ 15,473.97		\$ 26,628.95	\$ 92,216.35
	95.00	262.50				4,417.10	14,310.96
40,000.00	15,000.00	40,000.00	22,482.40	40,000.00		75,000.00	547,322.40
\$ 56,032.67	\$15,300.04	\$ 41,567.10	\$ 20,035.20	\$ 55,473.97		\$ 106,046.05	\$ 653,849.71
\$ 36,458.69	\$14,928.48	\$ 40,868.72	\$ 20,387.42	\$ 45,940.97		\$ 76,991.82	\$ 550,692.60
13,468.49						15,900.24	15,900.24
b 6,105.49	371.56	698.38	d 352.22	9,533.00		4,864.18	42,855.17
						8,289.81	42,508.38
\$ 56,032.67	\$15,300.04	\$ 41,567.10	\$ 20,035.20	\$ 55,473.97		\$ 106,046.05	\$ 653,849.71
b \$ 6,105.49	\$ 371.56	\$ 698.38	d 352.22	\$ 9,533.00		\$ 8,289.81	\$ 42,508.38
42,000.00	15,400.00	526.50	21,900.00	1.00		9,732.07	19,880.82
\$ 48,105.49	\$15,771.56	\$ 57,224.88	\$ 21,547.78	\$ 54,534.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 61,400.00	\$ 647,200.00
\$ 34,860.42	\$14,509.05	\$ 49,552.54	\$ 21,392.03	\$ 38,912.29	\$ 42,217.31	\$ 81,545.70	\$ 656,843.67
b 13,245.07	1,262.51	7,672.34	155.75	15,621.71	d 14217.31	d 2123.82	52,745.53
\$ 48,105.49	\$15,771.56	\$ 57,224.88	\$ 21,547.78	\$ 54,534.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 79,421.88	\$ 709,589.20
\$ 13,025.71	\$ 1,405.28	\$ 10,522.13	\$ 1,780.12	\$ 17,076.68		\$ 319.38	\$ 110,106.89
1,759.16	693.66	1,361.10	c 68.78	1,547.24	c 15,622.75	2,339.99	c 5,944.68
				470.47	\$ 5 000.00	7,321.05	15,832.93
\$ 14,784.87	\$ 2,098.94	\$ 11,883.23	\$ 1,711.34	\$ 19,094.39	c 10622.75	\$ 9,980.42	\$ 119,995.14
1,539.80	836.43	4,210.89	1,555.59	3,472.68	3,594.56	12,104.24	67,249.61
\$ 13,245.07	\$ 1,262.51	\$ 7,672.34	\$ 155.75	\$ 15,621.71	d 14217.31	d 2123.82	\$ 52,745.53

b. This surplus belongs jointly to the three schools. c. Overdraft. d. Deficit.

TABLE G.

*Classified Statement of Expenditures from Special Appropriations for Lands,  
the two Years Ending*

CLASSIFICATION.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1889.				
1. Attendance (salaries and wages).....		\$733.33	\$157.00	
3. Bedding.....				
8. Freight and transportation.....			609.48	
10. Books, etc.....			31.40	
13. Furniture and upholstery.....				
14. Building and improvements.....	\$6,271.79	35,440.91	42,436.45	\$37,774.68
15. Tools and machinery.....		36.50		142.45
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....				1,634.16
17. Insurance.....	1,600.00	827.92	50.00	
19. Land.....	500.00			
19. Expenses not classified.....		127.58	93.75	
Totals for the year ending July 31, 1889	\$8,371.79	\$37,166.24	\$43,378.06	\$39,551.29
Deduct receipts from sales, etc.....	1,100.00			250.00
Net special expenditures for the year..	\$7,271.79	\$37,166.24	\$43,378.06	\$39,301.29
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.				
1. Attendance (salaries and wages).....		\$1,240.33	\$506.00	\$30.00
3. Bedding.....		2,441.61		
5. Fuel.....				80.50
8. Freight and transportation.....		60.02	170.58	
10. Books, etc.....				11.63
13. Furniture and household supplies.....		2,517.96		
14. Building and improvements.....	\$1,919.65	22,064.74	76,366.71	47,335.53
14. Building machine shop.....				
15. Tools and machinery.....		24.50		1,300.00
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....		82.99		300.00
17. Insurance.....			50.00	370.00
19. Land.....				
19. Expenses not classified.....		4.25		
20. Industrial Department.....				
Totals for the year ending July 31, 1890	\$1,919.65	\$23,456.40	\$77,093.29	\$49,417.66
Deduct receipts from sales, etc.....	1,919.65		93.33	40.20
Net special expenditures for the year		\$23,456.40	\$76,999.96	\$49,377.46

TABLE G.

*Buildings, Etc., for the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions During July 31, 1890.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reform- atory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
			\$200.00	\$398.00	\$2,425.29		\$3,013.62 1
		\$426.85	141.75	10.00	539.53	\$482.53	426.85 3
			2.50	107.50	122.75	301.15	1,763.27 8
		1,010.52	1,230.22		22.05		565.30 10
		38,567.09	32,004.98		95,259.52	26,018.00	2,271.79 13
			595.83		8.60	5,680.10	314,674.32 14
					300.53		6,463.48 15
\$100.00			375.00	686.48		1,550.71	1,943.69 16
		30.00		2,520.80			5,190.11 17
			494.45	9.50	76.35		3,050.80 19
							801.63 19
\$100.00		\$40,043.46	\$35,044.73	\$3,732.08	\$98,763.62	\$34,913.39	\$341,064.66
			9.01			301.15	1,660.16
\$100.00		\$40,043.46	\$35,035.72	\$3,732.08	\$98,763.62	\$34,612.24	\$339,404.50
			\$866.66	\$1,816.45		\$4,133.82	\$8,583.26 1
						408.33	2,849.04 3
					\$15.00	7,372.53	7,467.73 5
			571.77	224.32		700.20	1,728.89 8
				730.20		3.77	745.60 10
			153.15		146.50	777.20	3,594.81 13
\$1,001.07	\$918.09	\$9,675.00	8,138.31	38,213.73	43,672.62	24,671.79	273,907.24 14
						19,284.54	19,284.54 14
			38.29	50.45	4,733.33	10,586.21	16,730.78 15
675.00	220.00	440.50	5.00		3,712.95		4,100.94 16
		12,150.00	105.00		105.00	1,729.79	3,695.29 17
				14,854.95			27,004.95 19
				4,260.64		24.25	4,280.14 19
						8,395.02	8,395.02 20
\$1,676.07	\$1,138.09	\$22,265.50	\$9,876.18	\$60,150.74	\$52,385.40	\$78,087.15	\$381,468.13
			50.27	60,150.74	34.89	20,442.61	82,731.69
\$1,676.07	\$1,138.09	\$22,265.50	\$9,825.91		\$52,350.51	57,644.54	\$299,734.44

TABLE H.

*Classified Statement of Expenditures from Appropriations for Current Ending*

CLASSIFICATION.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1889.				
1. Attendance (salaries and wages).....	\$39,969.96	\$33,099.35		\$7,589.02
2. Food.....	43,772.13	49,176.87		6,584.65
3. Clothing and bedding.....	13,614.38	13,825.65		4,314.90
4. Laundry supplies.....	1,232.32	1,061.22		117.33
5. Fuel.....	26,806.55	17,251.59		1,326.62
6. Light.....	1,915.11	593.58		71.28
7. Medical supplies.....	967.86	1,124.25		519.23
8. Freight and transportation.....	1,242.83	1,517.94		386.54
9. Postage and telegraphing.....	347.78	393.73		151.39
10. Books, stationery and printing.....	501.93	696.36		194.33
11. Amusements and instruction.....	127.63	459.02		
12. Household supplies.....	2,309.77	2,909.41		756.27
13. Furniture and upholstery.....	910.68	1,292.26		1,071.62
14. Building, repairs, etc.....	10,734.29	8,227.48		1,796.95
15. Tools and machinery.....	6,202.79	1,739.72		14.00
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	4,574.42	2,559.39		952.03
17. Insurance.....				
18. Burial expenses.....	135.00	11.00		105.00
19. Expenses not classified.....	941.44	676.08		1,401.27
20. Industrial training exp. and good conduct fund.....				
Totals for the year ending July 31, 1889.....	\$156,406.87	\$137,536.90		\$27,352.52
Deduct receipts from sales, rent and labor of inmates.....	3,898.90	387.67		
Net current expenditures for the year.....	\$152,507.97	\$137,149.23		\$27,352.52
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.				
1. Attendance (salaries and wages).....	\$44,672.09	\$40,383.08	\$2,684.62	\$9,605.87
2. Food.....	43,769.80	48,872.57	646.33	7,565.39
3. Clothing and bedding.....	16,145.38	18,438.04	3,421.85	2,047.92
4. Laundry supplies.....	1,223.47	1,838.76	17.02	302.12
5. Fuel.....	19,978.02	17,665.85	953.70	2,343.90
6. Light.....	1,797.06	1,017.58	16.53	76.60
7. Medical supplies.....	1,269.44	1,852.05	569.69	1,062.82
8. Freight and transportation.....	1,857.73	2,113.12	1,344.65	582.55
9. Postage and telegraphing.....	358.23	565.10	37.47	85.56
10. Books, stationery and printing.....	743.81	1,244.65	558.30	125.77
11. Amusements and instruction.....	157.46	448.49	132.47	7.20
12. Household supplies.....	3,385.68	4,537.34	1,680.49	441.51
13. Furniture and upholstery.....	2,198.31	2,169.96	2,573.01	277.10
14. Building, repairs, etc.....	11,605.56	15,651.56	8,736.08	2,548.60
15. Tools and machinery.....	2,777.10	4,589.13	2,376.68	507.60
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	2,546.84	3,813.74	1,011.21	607.55
17. Insurance.....			100.00	
18. Burial expenses.....	168.00	19.32		586.50
19. Expenses not classified.....	749.59	738.23	58.23	619.56
20. Industrial expense and good conduct.....				
Deduct receipts from sales and labor of inmates.....	\$155,403.57	\$165,958.57	\$26,918.33	\$29,394.21
Net current expenditures for the year.....	\$151,899.06	\$165,642.73	\$26,918.33	\$29,394.21



TABLE H.

*Expenses of the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions for the Two Year<sup>s</sup>  
July 31, 1890.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend- ent Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.	
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble- Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater		
\$16,752.31	\$5,596.33	\$14,462.88	\$7,723.47	\$13,413.61		\$34,985.87	\$173,592.80	1
6,854.03	3,018.43	10,108.14	3,328.35	11,678.65		22,389.88	156,911.13	2
719.73	284.29	1,496.50	2,798.91	3,722.78		6,911.73	47,691.05	3
194.62	73.41	563.26	142.24	453.25		168.59	4,926.24	4
3,668.84	1,568.44	4,452.62	3,254.15	6,022.91		4,799.30	69,151.02	5
1,278.65	271.61	1,286.38	83.68	175.86		751.97	6,428.12	6
32.70	87.77	175.00	74.70	257.85		607.18	3,796.54	7
179.68	109.91	104.32	228.75	933.80		1,250.25	5,652.02	8
202.88	116.35	162.10	81.75	186.40		434.33	2,073.71	9
435.60	255.09	384.13	287.11	642.66		389.18	3,886.39	10
69.23	543.83	316.34	34.41	250.02		1.20	1,862.68	11
348.66	394.59	749.79	477.61	453.59		1,223.63	9,533.52	12
929.31	881.75	816.82	180.49	312.17		372.13	6,367.13	13
2,598.74	1,604.04	3,167.64	805.17	902.31		1,379.49	31,276.82	14
134.77	45.90	172.68	239.07	843.21		642.88	10,035.32	15
879.95	163.34	2,138.96	818.97	1,964.91			14,081.97	16
.....	75.00	50.00	.....	500.33		.....	625.63	17
.....	.....	.....	30.00	71.50		93.50	446.00	18
543.90	71.68	367.83	.....	72.75		2,702.72	6,777.07	19
3,759.45	565.92	440.11	.....	8,882.47		4,902.31	18,550.26	20
\$39,580.95	\$15,148.28	\$41,418.09	\$20,586.83	\$51,741.93		\$84,006.25	\$573,778.62	
2,959.73	332.21	599.49	199.41	5,800.96		7,014.43	21,192.80	
\$36,621.22	\$14,816.07	\$40,818.80	\$20,387.42	\$45,940.97		\$76,991.82	\$552,585.82	
\$17,097.96	\$6,269.63	\$18,230.27	\$3,408.72	\$13,062.15	\$15,498.46	\$32,800.64	\$208,713.49	1
6,279.89	3,297.44	12,437.33	3,476.85	10,784.62	6,506.51	21,150.72	164,787.45	2
315.01	240.35	1,994.50	2,964.15	3,554.35	4,527.32	6,172.48	59,811.35	3
185.43	104.40	480.22	107.06	593.42	171.55	244.82	5,279.17	4
3,740.92	1,582.43	4,805.50	3,168.13	3,395.96	2,947.62	1,553.75	62,135.80	5
1,457.50	191.70	1,454.54	167.14	179.54	380.64	1,576.37	8,334.20	6
30.20	45.21	558.03	117.52	127.43	407.19	1,168.29	7,207.87	7
196.54	117.80	109.76	110.65	480.66	1,069.19	1,754.80	9,737.45	8
169.37	87.27	171.01	121.44	177.30	269.13	537.75	2,589.68	9
652.78	188.30	442.74	271.86	389.98	934.89	882.45	6,435.53	10
68.67	428.53	174.80	124.92	71.06	103.41	7.50	1,725.33	11
442.64	353.57	1,347.63	478.53	409.06	1,280.18	1,136.46	15,493.41	12
325.28	315.36	1,513.28	558.24	231.42	1,384.07	265.84	11,811.89	13
1,549.36	576.84	2,981.86	699.42	216.91	846.63	516.29	46,129.33	14
241.61	16.90	168.19	128.19	863.94	4,171.72	773.48	16,613.63	15
872.79	295.65	2,217.09	650.54	1,180.59	1,477.77	11.35	14,085.12	16
.....	.....	.....	9.00	50.00	.....	.....	159.00	17
.....	.....	5.00	20.00	45.00	.....	78.00	921.82	18
379.25	157.61	519.47	.....	.25	788.80	2,827.49	6,818.48	19
3,607.06	989.22	598.68	.....	7,518.83	4,665.30	10,966.82	28,345.91	20
\$37,612.28	\$15,249.06	\$50,219.91	\$21,772.55	\$43,332.53	\$47,440.58	\$84,424.30	\$677,725.86	
2,751.76	740.06	667.39	380.52	4,420.24	5,223.27	2,878.60	20,882.19	
\$34,860.52	\$14,508.97	\$49,552.52	\$21,392.03	\$38,912.29	\$42,217.31	\$81,545.70	\$656,843.67	

b Fuel paid partly from "special funds."

TABLE I.

*Per Capita Statement of Current Expenses of the State Correctional*

CLASSIFICATION. { Year ending July 31	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
(The Nos. refer to Nos. in Table "H")				
1. Attendance (salaries and wages).....	1887	\$43.17	\$44.20	.....
	1888	45.43	45.94	\$110.65
	1889	41.55	39.59	77.13
	1890	45.94	44.70	75.22
2. Food.....	1887	52.03	54.00	.....
	1888	54.23	50.53	87.40
	1889	45.50	58.82	66.92
	1890	45.01	54.10	59.24
3. Clothing and bedding.....	1887	15.28	13.86	.....
	1888	19.77	17.59	63.40
	1889	14.15	16.54	43.84
	1890	16.61	20.41	16.04
5, 6. Fuel and light.....	1887	25.87	29.19	.....
	1888	26.35	25.66	23.02
	1889	20.86	21.34	14.21
	1890	22.40	20.68	18.45
7. Medical supplies.....	1887	1.07	1.07	.....
	1888	.69	1.08	9.56
	1889	1.00	1.35	5.27
	1890	1.31	2.05	8.32
12, 13. Furniture and household supplies.....	1887	3.38	4.40	.....
	1888	5.29	5.58	58.96
	1889	3.34	5.02	18.56
	1890	5.68	7.42	5.63
14. Repairs, ordinary.....	1887	8.40	6.49	.....
	1888	11.86	12.54	24.31
	1889	11.16	9.4	18.27
	1890	11.94	17.32	19.96
16. Farm, garden and grounds	1887	6.45	3.73	.....
	1888	6.40	3.27	8.36
	1889	4.75	3.06	9.68
	1890	2.62	4.22	4.76
4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 19. Expenses not classified.....	1887	7.45	7.21	.....
	1888	8.43	7.57	67.55
	1889	11.27	8.95	24.09
	1890	8.28	12.80	22.06
20. Industrial training expenses.....	1887	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	.....
	1889	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....

(Continued on page 106.)

TABLE I.

*and Charitable Institutions for Four Years Ending July 31, 1890.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES, AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reformatory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$125.44	\$188.87	\$97.80	\$117.34	\$50.93	.....	\$69.75	\$57.29
131.26	165.23	90.99	89.70	46.11	.....	77.48	58.81
131.29	150.04	73.15	76.02	50.28	.....	82.40	56.84
126.56	141.85	68.08	76.23	46.56	\$191.10	96.08	62.92
54.15	77.60	52.63	42.80	38.68	.....	47.47	51.01
54.82	68.96	53.95	51.04	43.22	.....	47.65	51.90
53.73	80.92	51.13	32.76	43.78	.....	52.73	51.41
46.48	74.60	46.46	31.52	38.51	80.22	60.02	50.12
6.06	9.07	11.46	22.54	18.88	.....	13.04	14.23
5.55	7.62	5.32	21.48	19.43	.....	14.85	17.39
5.65	7.62	7.68	27.54	13.95	.....	16.28	15.71
2.34	5.44	7.46	26.79	12.67	55.82	17.51	17.27
54.95	60.68	34.33	31.65	22.53	.....	15.23	26.96
49.17	58.41	36.79	37.35	18.17	.....	20.40	26.72
38.75	49.53	29.04	32.85	23.24	.....	13.07	24.77
38.48	40.14	23.39	30.25	12.74	41.16	8.88	21.22
.47	.83	1.72	.84	.22	.....	1.50	1.06
.32	.49	3.41	1.29	.22	.....	1.75	1.18
.26	1.01	.88	.74	.96	.....	1.43	1.24
.22	1.02	2.08	1.07	.45	5.02	3.32	2.03
8.29	9.64	20.39	11.33	3.96	.....	2.72	4.70
6.17	16.09	14.33	10.28	5.56	.....	3.21	6.54
10.01	18.40	7.92	6.48	2.87	.....	3.76	5.18
5.68	15.13	10.65	9.40	2.28	32.86	3.98	6.75
27.52	30.42	37.68	4.01	2.32	.....	3.00	8.88
30.35	26.21	38.37	9.29	9.95	.....	2.88	13.07
20.38	44.63	16.02	7.92	3.38	.....	3.25	10.25
11.47	13.05	11.15	8.16	.77	10.44	1.46	11.59
13.49	6.74	12.51	41.74	8.06	.....	.....	5.48
14.74	11.15	11.93	14.82	5.60	.....	.....	5.46
6.89	4.38	10.82	8.07	7.36	.....	.....	4.60
6.46	6.70	8.28	5.90	4.21	18.22	.....	4.17
24.40	37.87	20.19	24.43	10.60	.....	8.74	10.43
17.55	31.48	18.26	16.30	8.40	.....	9.14	10.46
13.81	34.59	10.73	10.25	14.82	.....	13.38	11.96
13.01	24.68	7.80	8.07	9.49	92.60	20.20	14.06
24.39	16.71	.53	.....	50.45	.....	31.73	10.90
32.42	11.44	1.00	.....	39.62	.....	31.02	9.77
29.45	15.17	2.23	.....	33.29	.....	11.55	6.03
26.70	22.39	2.25	.....	26.80	57.52	31.12	8.55

TABLE I.—Continued.  
*Per Capita Statement of Current Expenses of the State Correctional*

	Year ending July 31	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneap- olis.
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
Gross expense per inmate.....	1887	163.10	164.25	.....	.....
	1888	178.45	166.78	.....	453.21
	1889	162.58	164.51	.....	277.97
	1890	159.79	183.70	(a)	230.18
Deduct miscellaneous receipts	1887	4.73	.21	.....	.....
	1888	5.10	.45	.....	.....
	1889	4.05	.47	.....	.....
	1890	3.60	.35	.....	.....
Net expense per inmate.....	1887	\$158.37	\$164.04	.....	.....
	1888	173.35	166.33	.....	\$453.21
	1889	158.53	164.04	.....	277.97
	1890	156.19	183.35	(a)	230.18
Same per week.....	1887	3.04	3.15	.....	.....
	1888	3.31	3.18	.....	8.67
	1889	3.04	3.13	.....	5.33
	1890	3.00	3.53	.....	4.41
Average number of inmates ..	1887	897.1	631.6	.....	.....
	1888	944.9	751.3	.....	33.8
	1889	962.0	836.1	.....	98.4
	1890	972.8	903.4	3	127.7
Total amount expended.....	1887	\$142,071.00	\$103,611.00	.....	.....
	1888	163,796.00	124,963.00	.....	\$15,319.00
	1889	152,508.00	137,149.00	.....	27,553.00
	1890	151,899.00	165,643.00	\$26,918	29,394.00
School term per inmate.....	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average number of pupils (school term).....	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I.—Continued.  
and Charitable Institutions for Four Years Ending July 31, 1890.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reformatory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$339.16	\$416.43	\$280.14	\$296.68	\$206.63	.....	\$193.18	\$190.94
342.35	397.08	364.35	231.55	196.28	.....	208.38	200.70
310.22	406.09	209.50	202.64	193.93	.....	197.85	187.99
278.40	345.00	187.60	197.39	154.48	\$584.96	239.57	2196.70
23.40	5.80	1.51	1.51	56.43	.....	112.66	26.52
25.14	15.96	1.95	.....	28.11	.....	109.43	22.51
23.19	8.90	3.03	1.97	21.74	.....	16.52	6.94
20.37	16.74	2.49	3.45	15.76	64.40	8.17	6.37
\$315.76	\$410.63	\$287.63	\$295.17	\$150.20	.....	\$80.52	\$164.32
317.21	381.12	262.40	241.55	168.17	.....	98.95	178.19
287.03	397.19	206.47	200.66	172.19	.....	181.33	181.05
258.03	328.26	185.11	193.94	138.72	\$520.56	231.40	2192.33
6.05	7.88	5.52	5.66	2.88	.....	1.55	3.15
6.07	7.29	5.02	4.43	3.21	.....	1.90	3.43
5.48	7.68	3.96	3.85	3.30	.....	3.47	3.47
4.95	6.30	3.55	3.72	2.66	11.90	4.44	3.69
116.4	31.4	104.4	26.6	202.9	.....	397.9	2,408.3
119.8	34.1	157.2	66.6	247.6	.....	426.5	2,771.8
127.6	37.3	197.7	101.6	266.8	.....	424.6	3,052.1
135.1	44.2	267.7	110.3	280.5	81.1	352.4	3,275.2
\$36,756.00	\$12,894.00	\$30,029.00	\$7,851.00	\$30,475.00	.....	\$32,041.00	\$395,728.00
38,001.00	12,996.00	41,248.00	15,421.00	19,957.00	.....	42,201.00	493,902.00
36,459.00	14,928.00	40,869.00	20,387.00	45,941.00	.....	76,992.00	552,586.00
34,861.00	14,509.00	49,553.00	21,392.00	38,912.00	\$42,317.00	81,546.00	656,844.00
\$236.37	\$307.00	\$267.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
231.43	285.00	249.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
209.14	296.91	201.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
188.74	246.33	180.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155.7	42.0	112.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164.2	45.6	165.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
175.1	49.9	202.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
184.7	58.9	274.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Omitting Fergus Falls Hospital.

TABLE J.

*Sub-classification of Attendance, Showing the Number of Days Service and the*  
*(See 3rd biennial*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester		
YEAR ENDING JULY 31.—NUMBER OF DAYS' SERVICE RENDERED BY				
a. Officers .....	1889	1,530	1,742	816
	1890	2,015	1,761	1,207
b. Teachers.....	1889			
	1890			
c. Custodians.....	1889	25,661	20,474	1,611
	1890	26,553	25,662	1,805
d. Domestics.....	1889	9,629	8,246	2,848
	1890	10,519	9,572	2,784
e. Engineers, firemen, etc.....	1889	3,071	1,379	243
	1890	3,059	2,387	660
f. Farm employes .....	1889	3,837	2,582	373
	1890	3,349	2,925	824
g. Miscellaneous .....	1889	1,494	789	218
	1890	1,837	1,213	241
Total days services rendered.....	1889	45,242	35,712	6,109
	1890	47,332	43,520	7,511
AMOUNT PAID FOR SERVICES OF				
a. Officers.....	1889	\$6,517	\$6,900	\$2,879
	1890	7,789	6,692	3,992
b. Teachers.....	1889			
	1890			
c. Custodians.....	1889	17,232	13,611	1,075
	1890	18,893	17,997	1,242
d. Domestics.....	1889	7,085	5,757	2,606
	1890	8,428	7,511	2,549
e. Engineers, firemen, etc.....	1889	3,712	2,564	533
	1890	3,596	3,077	765
f. Farm employes.....	1889	3,438	2,609	200
	1890	3,107	2,717	570
g. Miscellaneous.....	1889	1,986	1,658	296
	1890	2,859	2,389	488
Total paid for services .....	1889	\$39,970	\$33,099	\$7,589
	1890	44,672	40,883	9,606
Average number of inmates.....	1889	962	836	96
	1890	973	903	128
Cost per inmate.....	1889	\$41.55	\$39.59	\$77.13
	1890	45.94	44.70	75.22
Same based on school term average.....	1889			
	1890			

TABLE J.

*Amount Paid for Each Class of Service, for the Two Years Ending July 31, 1890.  
report, p. 96.)*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depen- dent Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform school at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
933	841	1,340	1,058	1,071	.....	1,975	11,006
956	815	1,340	818	1,580	1,285	1,859	13,639
2,457	1,411	1,684	677	1,471	.....	.....	7,700
2,670	1,699	2,161	1,046	1,638	180	.....	9,394
2,199	309	5,112	1,759	1,910	.....	11,646	70,681
2,168	513	6,345	1,867	1,845	5,124	9,876	81,548
4,571	2,817	6,471	3,015	2,962	.....	367	40,926
4,642	2,811	9,018	3,860	2,940	616	365	46,627
885	242	829	353	365	.....	.....	7,867
883	274	899	951	446	337	337	10,223
1,666	514	832	1,068	762	.....	.....	11,634
1,152	459	1,166	1,074	664	568	.....	12,171
370	.....	746	67	142	.....	592	4,418
382	3	754	36	80	890	983	5,859
13,081	6,134	17,014	7,997	9,293	.....	14,580	155,132
12,853	6,374	21,683	9,142	9,133	8,490	13,420	179,458
83,686	\$2,125	\$4,216	\$2,542	\$5,241	.....	\$9,456	\$43,572
3,860	2,368	4,549	2,360	4,837	85,607	9,394	51,478
5,960	1,574	1,724	596	1,700	.....	.....	11,544
6,694	2,048	2,330	734	1,976	264	.....	13,986
1,666	153	3,209	1,378	2,145	.....	22,650	63,119
1,680	164	4,308	1,405	2,000	6,294	18,981	72,964
2,131	1,197	2,849	1,481	2,587	.....	1,204	26,847
2,106	1,176	4,031	1,736	2,725	1,137	1,200	32,599
1,299	174	1,090	501	600	.....	.....	10,563
1,335	203	1,250	1,127	631	580	642	13,206
1,727	463	651	1,080	736	.....	72	10,876
1,093	512	961	1,014	743	768	.....	11,285
323	.....	630	55	405	.....	1,604	6,957
400	9	751	33	150	848	2,584	10,511
\$16,752	\$5,596	\$14,369	\$7,723	\$13,414	.....	\$34,986	\$173,496
17,098	6,270	18,230	8,409	13,062	\$15,498	32,801	206,029
128	37	198	102	267	.....	425	3,052
135	44	268	110	281	81	352	3,275
\$131.29	\$150.04	\$72.68	\$76.01	\$50.28	.....	\$82.40	\$36.84
129.56	141.85	68.09	76.23	46.56	\$191.10	93.06	62.90
\$95.67	\$112.14	\$70.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92.57	106.44	66.36	.....	.....	\$156.55	.....	.....

TABLE K.

*Per Capita Statement of "Attendance" Showing the Number of Days Service For Four Years.*

INSTITUTIONS.— YEAR ENDING JULY 31.—	Average number of inmates.	DAYS SERVICE RENDERED PER INMATE DURING THE YEAR BY								
		Offi- cers.	Teach- ers.	Custo- dians.	Do- mestics	Eng'rs etc.	Farm empl's	Misc. empl's	Totals	
		Days per inmate	Days per inmate	Days per inmate	Days per inmate	Days per inmate	Days per inmate	Days per inmate	Days per inmate	
St. Peter hospital for insane .....	1887	897.1	1.7	.....	24.7	9.7	3.4	4.0	1.9	45.4
	1888	944.9	1.6	.....	27.7	11.0	3.5	4.4	1.8	50.0
	1889	962.0	1.6	.....	26.7	10.0	3.2	4.0	1.5	47.0
	1890	972.5	2.1	.....	27.3	10.8	3.2	3.4	1.9	48.7
Rochester hospital for insane .....	1887	631.6	2.3	.....	26.8	10.1	3.1	4.0	1.9	48.3
	1888	751.3	2.0	.....	26.5	11.1	2.9	3.8	.8	47.1
	1889	836.1	2.1	.....	24.5	9.9	2.2	3.1	.9	42.7
	1890	903.4	1.9	.....	28.4	10.6	2.7	3.3	1.3	48.2
State sol- diers' home.	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	33.8	17.0	.....	9.2	31.5	.....	4.4	1.4	63.5
	1889	98.4	8.3	.....	16.4	28.9	2.5	3.8	2.2	62.1
	1890	127.7	9.5	.....	14.1	31.8	5.1	6.4	1.9	58.8
School for the deaf a...	1887	155.7	6.2	13.8	12.8	30.1	4.7	6.2	.7	a74.5
	1888	164.2	5.9	15.0	13.4	27.4	5.4	6.7	2.1	a75.9
	1889	175.1	5.3	14.0	12.6	26.1	5.1	9.5	2.1	a74.7
	1890	184.7	5.2	14.4	11.7	25.1	4.8	6.2	2.1	a69.5
School for the blind a.	1887	42.0	20.0	31.5	6.1	62.7	6.5	11.0	.1	a137.8
	1888	45.6	18.0	34.1	5.2	57.7	6.3	10.2	.2	a131.7
	1889	49.9	16.9	28.3	6.2	56.4	4.9	10.3	.....	a123.0
	1890	58.9	13.8	28.8	5.3	47.7	4.7	7.8	.1	a106.2
School for feeble mind- ed .....	1887	104.4	12.4	11.9	30.5	39.7	4.7	6.3	7.1	112.6
	1888	157.2	8.6	11.3	25.8	30.5	4.5	5.0	4.8	90.5
	1889	197.7	6.8	8.5	25.9	32.7	4.2	4.2	3.8	86.1
	1890	267.7	5.0	8.1	23.7	33.7	3.4	4.3	2.8	81.0
School for dependent children ....	1887	26.6	21.9	5.1	19.4	58.8	.....	21.3	.....	126.5
	1888	66.6	16.7	5.5	15.2	40.8	6.8	13.0	.....	96.0
	1889	101.6	10.4	6.7	17.3	29.7	3.5	10.5	.6	78.7
	1890	110.3	7.4	9.5	16.8	30.5	8.6	9.8	.3	82.9
State re- forms school.	1887	202.9	7.0	4.5	8.3	12.2	1.8	4.5	.3	38.6
	1888	237.6	6.5	5.3	6.9	12.2	1.5	2.2	.1	34.7
	1889	266.8	6.3	5.5	7.2	11.1	1.4	2.8	.5	34.8
	1890	280.5	5.6	5.9	6.6	10.5	1.6	2.3	.1	32.6
State re- formatory ..	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	81.1	15.8	2.2	63.2	7.6	4.2	7.0	4.7	104.7
State prison	1887	397.9	4.2	.....	26.2	.9	.....	.1	1.6	33.0
	1888	426.5	4.2	.....	26.5	.9	.4	.1	1.0	33.1
	1889	424.6	4.7	.....	27.5	.8	.....	.....	1.4	34.4
	1890	352.4	5.3	.....	28.0	1.0	.1	.....	2.8	36.1
Totals b.....	1887	2,406.3	4.1	2.4	23.7	12.9	2.8	4.0	1.9	b51.8
	1888	2,771.8	4.0	2.8	24.1	13.6	3.0	3.9	1.4	b52.8
	1889	3,052.1	3.9	2.5	23.2	13.4	2.6	3.8	1.4	b50.8
	1890	3,275.2	4.2	2.9	25.0	14.2	3.1	3.7	1.7	b54.8

a Based on school term average number of pupils.



TABLE K.

*Per Inmate and the Average Cost for Each Class of Service per Inmate,  
Ending July 31, 1890.*

COST OF SERVICE PER INMATE DURING THE YEAR FOR							
Officers.	Teachers.	Custo- dians.	Domestics	Engineers etc.	Farm employees.	Misc. employees.	Totals.
Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.	Cost per inmate.
\$8.25	.....	\$16.85	\$7.06	\$3.96	\$3.58	\$3.47	\$43.17
7.89	.....	18.81	7.95	4.21	3.87	2.70	45.43
6.77	.....	17.71	7.86	3.86	3.58	2.07	41.55
8.00	.....	19.43	8.66	3.70	3.19	2.96	45.94
9.58	.....	16.78	7.14	3.79	3.71	3.07	44.53
8.72	.....	17.16	7.90	3.79	3.12	1.63	43.00
8.25	.....	16.28	6.89	3.07	3.12	1.98	39.59
7.41	.....	19.92	8.32	3.41	3.00	2.64	44.70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62.53	.....	9.10	27.96	.....	4.61	5.45	110.65
29.26	.....	10.92	26.49	5.42	2.03	3.01	77.13
31.25	.....	9.73	19.96	5.99	4.47	3.82	75.22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24.70	30.40	10.27	14.47	7.34	5.75	.92	a93.85
22.46	35.22	9.44	11.94	7.70	6.70	2.31	a95.77
21.05	33.96	9.52	12.00	7.42	9.86	1.84	a96.67
20.81	35.94	9.10	11.42	7.25	5.93	2.12	a92.57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52.35	32.38	3.01	25.50	4.29	6.99	.24	a124.76
46.05	38.54	3.58	24.17	4.77	7.10	.35	a123.56
42.79	31.54	2.06	23.99	3.49	7.27	.....	a112.14
40.04	34.77	2.78	19.96	3.45	5.30	.14	a106.44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.69	12.76	18.75	16.47	3.60	6.18	4.35	97.80
26.76	11.07	15.84	13.68	5.85	3.80	3.99	80.99
21.33	8.72	16.23	14.41	5.51	3.29	3.19	72.68
17.18	8.70	16.09	15.06	4.67	3.59	2.80	68.09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45.10	4.23	14.72	31.41	.....	21.88	.....	117.24
33.00	5.40	12.57	17.88	7.27	13.58	.....	89.70
25.02	5.87	13.56	14.58	5.81	10.63	.54	76.01
21.39	6.65	12.74	15.74	10.22	9.19	.30	76.23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.65	4.05	9.90	9.62	3.70	4.01	1.00	50.93
17.44	5.32	7.32	10.00	2.52	2.75	.57	45.92
19.65	6.07	8.04	9.70	2.25	2.76	1.52	50.28
17.24	7.04	7.13	9.72	2.25	2.65	.53	46.56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69.14	3.25	77.60	14.02	7.16	9.47	10.46	191.10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.29	.....	44.21	2.64	.....	.08	4.53	69.75
19.75	.....	50.72	2.81	.60	.20	3.40	77.48
22.27	.....	53.35	2.83	.....	.....	3.95	82.40
26.66	.....	53.87	3.40	1.82	.....	7.33	93.08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$14.73	\$3.53	\$20.51	\$8.19	\$3.49	\$3.66	\$3.18	b\$57.29
14.76	3.95	21.41	8.79	3.81	3.71	2.38	b58.81
14.28	3.78	20.68	8.80	3.46	3.56	2.28	b56.84
15.72	4.27	22.28	9.95	4.03	3.45	3.20	b62.90

b Based on yearly average number of inmates.

**TABLE L.**  
*Consolidated Pay Roll of Minnesota State Correctional and*

		HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochest'r.	
A. OFFICERS.				
Superintendent or warden.....	Days.....	365	365	365
	Monthly rate	\$208.33	\$201.83	\$100.00
	Amount ..	2,500.00	2,417.00	1,200.00
First assistant physician, assistant superintendent and deputy warden.....	Days.....	365	428	.....
	Monthly rate	\$118.75	\$96.40	.....
	Amount.....	1,425.00	1,350.00	.....
Assistant physician .....	Days.....	c 634	388	.....
	Monthly rate	\$72.60	\$59.25	.....
	Amount.....	1,523.00	747.00	.....
Assistant physician, female .....	Days.....	176	189	.....
	Monthly rate	\$50.00	\$50.00	.....
	Amount.....	291.00	278.00	.....
Steward, or chief clerk, .....	Days.....	365	365	365
	Monthly rate	nb \$125.00	nb \$125.00	\$50.00
	Amount.....	1,500.00	d \$1,650.00	600.00
Secretary (not boarded).....	Days.....	e50	e 50	334
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	\$100.00
	Amount.....	\$250.00	\$250.00	1,192.00
Treasurer, (not boarded).....	Days.....	e60	.....	.....
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	.....
	Amount.....	\$300.00	.....	.....
Physician, (not boarded).....	Days.....	.....	.....	e143
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	.....
	Amount.....	.....	.....	\$1,000.00
Matron.....	Days.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	.....
	Amount.....	.....	.....	.....
Managers, board of.....	Days.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	.....
	Amount.....	.....	.....	.....
Total days.....		2,015	1,761	1,207
Total amount.....		\$7,789.00	\$6,692.00	\$3,992.00

a Assistant superintendent. b Deputy warden. c Two assistants, one at \$83.33  
nb Not boarded in the institution.

<b>B. TEACHERS.</b>				
Teachers, male .....	Days.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	.....
	Amount.....	.....	.....	.....
Music teachers, male .....	Days.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	.....
	Amount.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers, female.....	Days.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	.....
	Amount.....	.....	.....	.....
Music teachers, female .....	Days.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	.....
	Amount.....	.....	.....	.....
Total days.....		.....	.....	.....
Total amount.....		.....	.....	.....

a Includes \$97 paid teacher of gymnastics, not boarded. b Guards employed part  
nb Not boarded in the institution.

TABLE L.

*Charitable Institutions for the Fiscal Year Ending July 31, 1890.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dep'd nt Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwat'r.	
365 \$166.66 2,000.00	365 \$125.00 1,500.00	365 \$150.00 1,800.00	365 \$125.00 1,500.00	365 \$133.33 1,600.00	395 nb \$237.00 3,083.00	365 \$250.00 3,250.00	3,690 \$172.30 20,850.00
.....	.....	a365 365.00 780.00	.....	a365 \$33.33 1,000.00	b365 \$33.33 1,000.00	b365 \$166.66 2,000.00	2,251 \$102.10 7,555.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020 \$37.76 2,270.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345 \$50.00 509.00
137 nb \$200.00 900.00	46 nb \$200.00 300.00	182 nb \$200.00 1,200.00	.....	365 nb \$33.00 1,116.00	395 \$37.30 875.00	365 nb \$125.00 1,500.00	2,585 \$113.42 9,641.00
e22 \$112.00	e7 \$38.00	e30 \$150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	e493 \$1,992.00
e7 \$38.00	e2 \$12.00	e10 \$50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	e79 \$400.00
e60 \$300.00	e30 \$175.00	e23 \$119.00	e49 \$339.00	e120 \$721.00	e130 \$349.00	e151 \$1,024.00	e706 \$4,327.00
365 \$41.66 500.00	365 \$28.00 333.00	365 \$41.66 500.00	365 \$30.00 360.00	365 \$33.33 400.00	.....	365 \$31.66 380.00	2,190 \$34.35 2,473.00
.....	.....	.....	nb 39 \$161.00	.....	.....	nb 248 \$1,240.00	287 \$1,401.00
956 \$3,850.00	815 \$2,358.00	1,340 \$4,599.00	818 \$2,360.00	1,580 \$4,837.00	1,285 \$5,607.00	1,850 \$9,394.00	13,636 \$51,478.00

and one at \$66.66 per month. d Including \$300 paid to acting steward. e Estimated.

1,335 nb \$100.00 4,302.00	306 \$71.30 a 713.00	.....	.....	.....	b180 \$45.00 264.00	.....	1,821 \$89.50 5,369.00
.....	297 \$25.75 250.00	342 nb \$45.00 530.00	.....	365 \$80.00 720.00	.....	.....	1,004 \$45.45 1,500.00
1,335 nb \$51.00 2,242.00	548 \$27.77 500.00	1,819 \$30.00 1,800.00	1,046 \$21.25 734.00	1,273 \$30.00 1,256.00	.....	.....	6,021 \$33.00 6,532.00
.....	548 \$32.50 c 585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	548 \$32.50 585.00
2,670 \$6,634.00	1,899 \$2,048.00	2,161 \$2,330.00	1,046 \$734.00	1,638 \$1,976.00	180 \$264.00	.....	9,394 \$13,986.00

time as teachers. c Includes one teacher at \$50 and an assistant at \$15 per month.

TABLE L.—Continued.

		HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneap-olis.
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	
C. CUSTODIANS.				
Supervisor.....	Days.....	845	a 1096	
	Monthly rate	\$32.12	\$33.60	
	Amount.....	898.00	1,210.00	
Head attendants.....	Days.....	634	941	c469
	Monthly rate	\$27.00	\$27.00	\$26.10
	Amount.....	566.00	836.00	400.00
Attendants, male, prison guards, etc....	Days.....	9,551	9,596	d971
	Monthly rate	\$24.00	\$23.92	\$16.94
	Amount.....	7,528.00	7,549.00	542.00
Hospital steward.....	Days.....			365
	Monthly rate			\$25.00
	Amount.....			300.00
Ushers, male.....	Days.....	1,005	460	
	Monthly rate	\$27.50	\$25.43	
	Amount.....	907.00	384.00	
Watchmen.....	Days.....	1,399	1,362	
	Monthly rate	\$26.83	\$25.90	
	Amount.....	1,234.00	1,164.00	
Matrons, assistant.....	Days.....			
	Monthly rate			
	Amount.....			
Supervisors, female.....	Days.....	352	702	
	Monthly rate	\$27.15	\$24.00	
	Amount.....	315.00	555.00	
Head attendants, female .....	Days.....	1,023	635	
	Monthly rate	\$20.10	\$20.00	
	Amount.....	675.00	419.00	
Attendants, female .....	Days.....	10,679	9,725	
	Monthly rate	\$17.46	\$16.26	
	Amount.....	6,130.00	5,201.00	
Nurses, female....	Days.....			
	Monthly rate			
	Amount.....			
Ushers, female .....	Days.....			
	Monthly rate			
	Amount.....			
Watchwomen.....	Days.....	1,065	1,145	
	Monthly rate	\$18.43	\$18.00	
	Amount.....	645.00	679.00	
Total, days.....		26,553	25,662	1,805
Total, amount....		\$18,993.00	\$17,997.00	\$1,242.00

a Includes one supervisor, \$40, and two assistants, \$30 and \$35 each. b Assistant nurses. c Inmate employed at nominal rate. f "Overseers." g Includes guards.

TABLE L.—Continued.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
		365				5211	2,517
		\$35.00				\$100.00	\$38.80
		420.00				697.00	3,220.00
							2,044
							\$26.80
							1,802.00
242		1,813	2106	7730	55,124	18,960	37,093
\$29.20		\$22.50	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$57.35	\$56.75	\$33.90
235.00		1,353.00	35.00	1,080.00	6,294.00	16,712.00	41,326.00
						365	73
						\$75.00	\$50.00
						900.00	1,200.00
						340	1,805
						\$60.00	\$33.10
						672.00	1,963.00
365		365	249	365			4,105
\$35.00		\$30.00	\$20.67	\$30.00			\$27.47
420.00		360.00	172.00	360.00			3,710.00
365		883	41,366	730			3,344
\$28.00		\$26.25	\$24.36	\$22.50			\$24.70
358.00		743.00	1,096.00	540.00			2,717.00
							1,054
							\$25.14
							870.00
							1,658
							\$20.07
							1,094.00
279	303	2,189					23,175
\$20.00	\$15.00	\$14.88					\$16.70
184.00	150.00	1,072.00					12,737.00
633	10	365	136	20			1,164
\$17.70		\$15.00	\$22.65	\$30.00			\$17.97
370.00	14.00	180.00	102.00	20.00			686.00
284							284
\$13.85							\$13.85
133.00							133.00
		365					2,575
		\$15.00					\$17.77
		180.00					1,504.00
2,168	313	6,345	1,857	1,845	5,124	9,876	81,548
\$1,680.00	\$164.00	\$4,308.00	\$1,405.00	\$2,000.00	\$6,294.00	\$18,961.00	\$72,964.00

deputy warden. c Male nurse. d Includes inmates of the home employed as keepers, turnkeys, etc. h Guards. i Cottage managers. n b Not boarded in the institution.

TABLE L.—Continued.

		HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	
D. DOMESTICS.				
Bakers, male,.....	Days.....	365	365	
	Monthly rate	nb \$80.00	\$80.00	
	Amount.....	957.00	720.00	
Bakers assistant, male,.....	Days.....	362	365	
	Monthly rate	\$39.00	\$30.00	
	Amount.....	417.00	360.00	
Cooks, male, .....	Days.....	727	365	754
	Monthly rate	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
	Amount.....	1,195.00	600.00	1,229.00
Cooks' assistant, male,.....	Days.....	1,460	1,185	b488
	Monthly rate	\$27.00	\$31.11	\$23.00
	Amount.....	1,297.00	1,208.00	369.00
Shoemakers,.....	Days.....	364	365	c161
	Monthly rate	\$30.00	\$35.00	
	Amount.....	354.00	420.00	65.00
Tailors,.....	Days.....	360	349	c244
	Monthly rate	\$30.00	\$30.00	
	Amount.....	355.00	345.00	98.00
Housekeeper,.....	Days.....			
	Monthly rate			
	Amount.....			
Bakers, female, .....	Days.....			
	Monthly rate			
	Amount.....			
Cooks, female, .....	Days.....	325	365	
	Monthly rate	\$18.50	\$19.50	
	Amount.....	197.00	234.00	
Cooks assistant, female, .....	Days.....	1,369	1,329	
	Monthly rate	\$16.16	\$16.70	
	Amount.....	727.00	1,003.00	
e Housemaids, etc.,.....	Days.....	720		
	Monthly rate	\$13.60		
	Amount.....	322.00		
Laundresses, ... ..	Days.....	353	426	365
	Monthly rate	\$19.30	\$25.00	\$25.00
	Amount.....	225.00	350.00	300.00
Laundresses assistant,.....	Days.....	3,115	2,503	363
	Monthly rate	\$17.29	\$16.95	\$18.30
	Amount.....	1,767.00	1,392.00	220.00
Scrubbers, .....	Days.....			
	Monthly rate			
	Amount.....			
Seamstresses,.....	Days.....	999	513	
	Monthly rate	\$18.75	\$19.59	
	Amount.....	615.00	327.00	
Waitresses,.....	Days.....		942	g409
	Monthly rate		\$18.00	\$20.00
	Amount.....		552.00	268.00
Total days.....		10,519	9,572	2,784
Total amount.....		\$8,428.00	\$7,511.00	\$2,549.00

a Prison steward. b Includes 123 days of inmates' service at nominal rate. chambermaids. f Includes a superintendent of clothing at \$12 per month. g Male

TABLE L.—Continued.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
				242		a365	1,337
				\$40.00		\$100.00	\$72.60
				318.00		1,200.00	3,196.00
							727
							\$62.37
							777.00
					616		2,462
					\$56.28		\$51.37
					1,137.00		4,161.00
							3,133
							\$27.90
							2,874.00
				365			1,255
				\$35.00			
				420.00			\$1,259.00
				383			1,336
				\$30.00			
				383.00			\$1,181.00
		365					365
		\$20.00					\$20.00
		240.00					240.00
325		365	348	122			1,160
\$20.00		\$14.00	\$16.86	\$25.00			\$17.80
215.00		168.00	194.00	100.00			677.00
334	336	426	530	1,098			3,214
\$20.00	\$17.50	\$16.00	\$19.50	\$23.35			\$20.10
220.00	194.00	224.00	214.00	844.00			2,127.00
d616	305	692					4,811
\$11.65	\$10.00	\$13.30					\$15.00
235.00	101.00	308.00					2,367.00
1,316	938	1,639	1,025				5,638
\$11.80	\$12.00	\$11.50	\$12.00				\$12.00
511.00	371.00	620.00	407.90				2,231.00
379	303	375	327	365			2,893
\$21.20	\$16.00	\$15.20	\$18.50	\$25.00			\$20.90
265.00	159.00	187.00	200.00	300.00			1,986.00
659	319	1,470	384				8,813
\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.10	\$16.50				\$15.73
261.00	116.00	581.00	209.00				4,556.00
350		365	nb114				829
\$12.00		\$18.00	\$30.00				\$17.20
188.00		216.00	114.00				468.00
		72,194	492	365			4,563
		\$13.11	\$14.89	\$30.00			\$17.13
		1,027	241.00	360.00			2,570.00
663	610	1,127	340				4,091
\$12.00	\$11.25	\$12.60	\$14.00				\$14.35
263.00	225.00	465.00	157.00				1,930.00
4,642	2,811	9,018	3,360	2,940	616	365	46,627
\$2,106.00	\$1,176.00	\$4,081.00	\$1,736.00	\$2,725.00	\$1,137.00	\$1,200.00	\$32,599.00

c Inmate at 40 cents per day. d Includes assistant baker at \$13 per month. e Including waiters. nb Not boarded in the institution.

TABLE L—Continued.

		HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	
E. ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.				
Engineer.....	Days.....	365	365	288
	Monthly rate	\$67.50	\$75.00	\$62.63
	Amount.....	810.00	900.00	595.00
Assistant engineer.....	Days.....	365	365	.....
	Monthly rate	\$50.00	\$45.00	.....
	Amount.....	600.00	540.00	.....
Firemen.....	Days.....	a 2,329	b1,647	c362
	Monthly rate	\$28.57	\$29.33	.....
	Amount.....	2,186.00	1,584.00	\$170.00
Miscellaneous, boiler inspection, etc.....	Days.....	.....	10	.....
	Monthly rate	.....	nb	.....
	Amount.....	.....	\$53.00	.....
	Total days.....	3,059	2,387	650
	Total amount.....	\$3,596.00	\$3,077.00	\$765.00
F. FARM EMPLOYEES.				
Farmers.....	Days.....	365	365	.....
	Monthly rate	\$50.00	\$50.00	.....
	Amount.....	600.00	600.00	.....
Assistant gardeners or ass't farmers.....	Days.....	123	135	.....
	Monthly rate	\$23.00	\$20.00	.....
	Amount.....	93.00	89.00	.....
Gardeners.....	Days.....	333	365	c367
	Monthly rate	\$27.00	\$35.00	.....
	Amount.....	296.00	420.00	\$113.00
Laborers.....	Days.....	1,465	.....	c185
	Monthly rate	\$24.70	.....	.....
	Amount.....	1,184.00	.....	\$361.00
Teamsters, hostlers, choremen.....	Days.....	1,063	d2,060	c272
	Monthly rate	\$26.70	\$23.82	.....
	Amount.....	934.00	1,608.00	\$96.00
Miscellaneous.....	Days.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monthly rate	.....	.....	.....
	Amount.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total days.....	3,349	2,925	c824
	Total amount.....	\$3,107.00	\$2,717.00	\$570.00

aIncludes gasmaker and pumpman at \$30 per month each. bIncludes gasmaker at with team. nbNot boarded in institution.



TABLE L—Continued.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARBULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
365		365	351	356	337	96	2,488
nb \$80.00		\$70.00	\$58.50	\$50.00	\$52.70	\$75.00	\$65.00
960.00		840.00	673.00	586.00	580.00	232.00	6,176.00
							730
							\$47.50
							1,140.00
516	274	532	600	90		238	6,588
\$21.50	\$22.00	\$22.75	\$23.15	\$15.00		\$47.00	\$26.70
365.00	203.00	598.00	454.00	45.00		376.00	5,781.00
2		2				3	17
nb		nb				nb	nb
\$10.00		\$12.00				\$34.00	\$109.00
883	274	890	951	446	337	337	10,223
\$1,335.00	\$203.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,127.00	\$631.00	\$580.00	\$642.00	\$13,206.00
		273	365	289	408		9,065
		\$33.70	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00		\$42.60
		303.00	480.00	378.00	536.00		2,897.00
			422				680
			20.00				\$20.70
			280.00				462.00
172	92				148		1,477
\$49.10	\$22.00				\$40.00		\$28.12
275.00	66.00				193.00		1,363.00
nb 222		nb 230	134				2,236
\$40.00		\$32.00					\$30.50
287.00		242.00	\$166.00				2,239.00
730	365	661	153	365			5,669
\$18.58	\$20.00	\$19.00		\$30.00			\$22.48
446.00	240.00	411.00	\$89.00	385.00			4,189.00
e 28	e 2	e 2			e 12		44
nb	nb	nb			nb		nb
\$35.00	\$6.00	\$5.00			39.00		\$135.00
1,152	450	1,166	1,074	654	568		12,171
\$1,063.00	\$312.00	\$961.00	\$1,014.00	\$743.00	\$768.00		\$11,285.00

\$35 per month. c inmate of the home. d Includes hostler at \$30 per month. e Labor

TABLE L.—*Concluded.*

		HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minne- apolis.
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	
g. MISCELLANEOUS.				
Butcher.....	Days.....	a 730		
	Monthly rate	\$38.54		
	Amount.....	925.00		
Chaplain. b. ....	Days.....	49	53	61
	Rate.....	nb	nb	nb
	Amount.....	\$245.00	\$267.00	\$306.00
Clerk.....	Days.....	366	365	
	Monthly rate	nb \$70.00	nb \$37.00	
	Amount.....	843.00	1,100.00	
Druggist.....	Days.....	365	396	
	Monthly rate	\$40.00	\$40.00	
	Amount.....	480.00	510.00	
Storekeeper.....	Days.....	327	365	
	Monthly rate	\$34.00	\$32.33	
	Amount.....	366.00	388.00	
Clerk, female.....	Days.....			
	Monthly rate			
	Amount.....			
Miscellaneous.....	Days.....		34	d 180
	Amount.....		\$124.00	\$182.00
	Total days.....	1,837	1,213	241
Total amount....		\$2,859.00	\$2,389.00	\$488.00

*a.* Includes butcher at \$50 and an assistant at \$25 to \$30 per month. *b.* Service mated. *c.* estimated. *f.* At 3.00 per Sunday.*nb* Not boarded in the institution.

TABLE L. —*Concluded.*

INSTITUTE FOR EFFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend'nt Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
<i>e</i> 8 <i>nb</i> \$17.00	<i>e</i> 1 <i>nb</i> \$2.00	<i>nb</i> <i>e</i> 4 \$0.00					743 \$953.00
				<i>f</i> 50 <i>nb</i> \$150.00	<i>nb</i> 35 \$175.00	<i>nb</i> 240 \$1,200.00	488 \$2,343.00
365 \$30.00 360.00		384 \$439.00				367 \$50.00 590.00	1,847 \$55.00 3,332.00
							761 \$40.00 990.00
					341 \$30.00 664.00	351 \$30.00 694.00	1,384 \$46.42 2,112.00
		365 \$300.00	36 \$33.00				401 \$25.22 333.00
9 \$23.00	2 \$7.00	1 \$3.00			4 \$9.00	25 \$100.00	255 \$448.00
382 \$400.00	3 \$0.00	754 \$751.00	38 \$33.00	50 \$150.00	380 \$348.00	983 \$2,584.00	5,879 \$10,511.00

of chaplain, estimated at \$5.00 per day. *c.* Lady clerk. *d.* Barber, days' service esti-

TABLE M.

*Sub-classification of Food, showing the cost*

(See 3d biennial)

	Year ending July 31.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	
Breadstuffs.....	1889 1890	\$7,640.00 4,804.00	\$7,793.00 4,634.00	\$691.00 691.00
Butter.....	1889 1890	7,867.00 9,240.00	10,391.00 9,099.00	753.00 855.00
Milk.....	1889 1890	..... .....	..... .....	54.00 .....
Eggs.....	1889 1890	1,047.00 1,426.00	1,670.00 1,347.00	290.00 410.00
Fruit.....	1889 1890	2,452.00 2,994.00	3,607.00 4,108.00	202.00 202.00
Meats, fish and poultry.....	1889 1890	14,396.00 14,543.00	15,300.00 17,284.00	2,666.00 3,123.00
Sundry supplies.....	1889 1890	9,377.00 9,792.00	9,631.00 11,113.00	1,419.00 1,882.00
Vegetables.....	1889 1890	168.00 191.00	358.00 651.00	457.00 338.00
Freight on food.....	1889 1890	825.00 70.00	426.00 637.00	53.00 64.00
Totals.....	1889 1890	\$43,772.00 43,770.00	\$49,177.00 48,873.00	\$6,585.00 7,565.00
Average number fed.....	1889 1890	1,093.1 1,107.1	939.8 1,029.2	108.3 139.7

TABLE M.

of Food for two years ending July 31, 1890.

report p. 110.)

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for depend'nt children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$1,149.00	\$374.00	\$1,999.00	\$384.00	\$3,355.00		\$5,458.00	\$29,643.00
911.00	617.00	2,024.00	720.00	2,724.00	1,064.00	3,533.00	21,522.00
1,525.00	417.00	2,075.00	429.00	2,061.00		1,549.00	27,067.00
1,522.00	565.00	2,489.00	321.00	1,813.00	401.00	1,202.00	27,507.00
140.00	82.00	739.00		1,158.00		369.00	2,541.00
279.00	108.00	916.00		1,294.00	35.00	880.00	3,512.00
231.00	88.00	183.00	63.00	188.00		250.00	4,011.00
209.00	98.00	281.00	83.00	186.00	89.00	568.00	4,697.00
644.00	286.00	829.00	399.00	483.00		553.00	9,455.00
731.00	271.00	1,089.00	434.00	706.00	445.00	750.00	11,730.00
1,788.00	735.00	2,213.00	724.00	2,280.00		9,131.00	49,234.00
1,436.00	888.00	3,228.00	1,006.00	2,190.00	2,287.00	9,830.00	55,815.00
1,088.00	549.00	1,830.00	699.00	2,084.00		3,340.00	30,017.00
969.00	579.00	1,989.00	760.00	1,704.00	1,387.00	2,841.00	33,006.00
245.00	175.00	183.00	121.00	9.00		1,590.00	3,306.00
166.00	143.00	313.00	153.00	92.00	694.00	1,630.00	4,371.00
44.00	12.00	57.00	9.00	60.00		150.00	1,637.00
67.00	28.00	108.00		76.00	105.00	117.00	1,982.00
\$6,854.00	\$3,018.00	\$10,108.00	\$3,328.00	\$11,878.00		\$22,390.00	\$156,911.00
6,260.00	3,297.00	12,437.00	3,477.00	10,785.00	6,507.00	21,151.00	164,142.00
159.6	57.7	247.3	123.3	300.7		462.6	3,492.4
166.8	65.5	331.4	136.	314.	106.1	391.3	3,787.

TABLE N.

*Per capita Food Statement, showing the yearly cost of Food for each person*

	Year ending July 31	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneap- olis.
		Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	
Breadstuffs .....	1887	\$4.94	\$4.62	.....
	1888	5.78	5.78	\$6.97
	1889	6.99	8.30	6.38
	1890	4.34	4.54	4.94
Butter .....	1887	8.05	11.37	.....
	1888	8.22	8.03	7.57
	1889	7.20	11.06	3.95
	1890	8.35	8.85	6.12
Milk .....	1887	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	1.76
	1889	.....	.....	.50
	1890	.....	.....	.....
Eggs .....	1887	1.43	1.99	.....
	1888	1.33	1.46	2.47
	1889	.96	1.78	2.68
	1890	1.29	1.31	2.94
Fruit .....	1887	2.87	3.44	.....
	1888	3.60	3.00	5.02
	1889	2.24	3.84	1.87
	1890	2.71	4.00	1.45
Meats, fish and poultry .....	1887	18.95	14.59	.....
	1888	18.35	15.91	24.14
	1889	13.18	16.28	24.61
	1890	13.14	16.80	22.33
Sundry supplies .....	1887	8.57	10.45	.....
	1888	8.95	8.80	16.80
	1889	8.57	10.26	13.10
	1890	8.84	10.80	13.48
Vegetables .....	1887	.76	.52	.....
	1888	1.19	1.27	8.30
	1889	.15	.38	4.22
	1890	.17	.63	2.41
Freight on food .....	1887	\$ .88	\$ .52	.....
	1888	.68	.40	.58
	1889	.76	.45	.49
	1890	.70	.62	.48
Total yearly cost of food .....	1887	\$46.45	\$47.50	.....
	1888	48.10	44.65	\$73.61
	1889	40.05	52.33	60.80
	1890	39.52	47.52	54.15
Cost of food for each days' board .....	1887	\$0.127	\$0.135	.....
	1888	.131	.122	\$0.201
	1889	.109	.143	.167
	1890	.108	.13	.148
Average number of persons fed .....	1887	1,005.1	717.9	.....
	1888	1,065.3	848.5	40.4
	1889	1,093.1	939.8	108.3
	1890	1,107.1	1,029.2	139.7

aBaker's bread

TABLE N.

*fed, including officers and employes, for four years ending July 31, 1890.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for depend't children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$5.88	\$6.40	\$5.20	\$6.05	\$7.61	.....	7.55	5.60
5.79	a 8.83	7.12	5.33	8.70	.....	7.55	6.42
7.20	a 11.68	8.08	7.17	11.16	.....	11.79	8.50
5.48	a 9.42	6.11	5.29	8.68	\$10.02	8.53	5.68
8.66	7.94	6.51	4.21	6.18	.....	3.41	7.95
9.04	6.02	7.20	3.49	6.86	.....	3.52	7.17
9.56	7.22	9.39	3.48	6.85	.....	3.35	7.73
9.13	8.63	7.51	2.36	5.77	3.78	3.09	7.27
1.96	1.36	4.22	.38	2.45	.....	.85	.68
1.80	.52	5.33	.....	2.65	.....	1.00	.82
.87	1.41	2.99	.....	3.85	.....	.80	.72
1.87	1.64	2.76	.....	4.12	.33	2.25	.92
1.28	1.34	1.81	1.03	.50	.....	.53	1.36
1.43	1.00	1.07	1.00	.45	.....	.60	1.17
1.45	1.54	.74	.51	.62	.....	.53	1.14
1.25	1.50	.85	.61	.59	.84	.45	1.24
3.07	3.44	3.28	4.59	1.81	.....	.88	2.69
3.55	3.90	3.05	2.80	1.60	.....	1.00	2.86
4.08	4.95	3.35	3.24	1.61	.....	1.20	2.71
4.38	4.14	3.29	3.19	2.25	4.20	1.92	3.10
14.11	14.60	10.97	7.12	8.79	.....	19.17	16.20
12.29	10.17	9.56	5.88	7.38	.....	18.27	15.59
11.20	12.73	8.95	5.88	7.58	.....	19.74	14.09
8.61	13.56	9.74	7.39	6.97	21.55	25.08	14.74
6.38	9.40	6.38	6.49	6.61	.....	6.06	8.27
7.33	8.27	6.93	4.69	7.24	.....	6.50	8.18
6.82	9.52	7.40	5.66	6.93	.....	7.22	8.63
5.74	8.84	6.00	5.59	5.43	13.07	7.27	8.71
2.07	2.34	1.18	3.23	.11	.....	4.62	1.40
2.05	4.98	2.31	1.47	3.14	.....	4.88	2.19
1.54	3.04	.74	.98	.03	.....	3.44	.95
1.00	2.18	.94	1.13	.29	6.54	4.16	1.16
.29	.34	.28	.....	.18	.....	.33	.55
.22	.26	.19	.....	.25	.....	.41	.45
.28	.22	.23	.07	.20	.....	.33	.48
.40	.43	.33	.....	.24	.90	.30	.52
\$43.16	\$49.16	\$39.83	\$33.10	\$34.24	.....	43.40	44.70
43.50	43.95	42.76	24.66	38.27	.....	43.73	44.85
42.95	52.31	40.87	26.99	38.83	.....	48.40	44.93
37.64	50.34	37.53	25.56	34.34	61.32	54.05	43.34
\$0.18	\$0.135	\$0.109	\$0.091	\$0.094	.....	\$0.121	\$0.122
1.19	.121	.117	.067	.105	.....	.12	.123
1.18	.143	.112	.074	.106	.....	.133	.123
1.08	.137	.108	.07	.094	.168	.148	.119
146	49.5	137.9	34.4	229.2	.....	427.9	2,747.9
150.7	52.9	197.9	33.8	268.3	.....	462.7	3,171.4
159.6	57.7	247.3	123.3	300.7	.....	462.6	3,492.4
166.8	65.5	331.4	136	314	106.1	391.3	3,787

TABLE O.

Showing Consumption of Articles Named for Each Person Fed in Minnesota State Institutions During Four Years Ending July

31, 1890, a.

ARTICLES.	Year ending July 31.	Measure.	St. Peter Hospital for Insane.	Rochester Hospital for Insane.	State Soldiers' Home.	Schools for the Deaf.	Schools for the Blind.	School for Feeble Minded.	School for Dependent Children.	State Reformatory.	State Prison.	Totals.
Breadstuffs .....	{ 1887	Pounds ...	285.	280.	...	245.	b 300.	246.	225.	332.	370.	276.
	{ 1888		326.	274.	217.	240.	b 305.	204.	221.	370.	378.	315.
	{ 1889		312.	245.	179.	230.	b 310.	280.	231.	339.	413.	311.
	{ 1890		236.	235.	148.	230.	b 314.	231.	219.	331.	382.	285.
Meat, fish and poultry .....	{ 1887	Pounds ...	258.	223.	...	163.	162.	132.	87.	100.	314.	232.
	{ 1888		250.	249.	264.	146.	114.	116.	91.	87.	236.	240.
	{ 1889		216.	211.	231.	128.	149.	106.	88.	103.	230.	218.
	{ 1890		242.	234.	236.	101.	133.	114.	104.	95.	440.	255.
Butter .....	{ 1887	Pounds ...	50.	70.1	...	44.1	42.3	35.1	21.	30.9	20.6	47.9
	{ 1888		48.4	43.9	36.9	45.9	31.4	37.	16.2	32.7	19.	39.9
	{ 1889		45.6	62.6	36.7	48.	37.9	43.	19.	34.8	22.	44.7
	{ 1890		56.1	60.4	34.2	49.6	46.4	41.4	14.2	35.1	25.8	47.5
Sugar .....	{ 1887	Pounds ...	43.9	55.7	...	41.1	59.9	42.8	40.4	45.8	16.1	42.9
	{ 1888		49.6	49.6	92.7	43.4	53.4	49.1	26.6	43.7	15.6	43.9
	{ 1889		40.3	49.	68.6	43.	56.7	49.6	26.5	38.6	19.	41.
	{ 1890		49.1	57.6	65.4	32.	57.1	46.1	31.5	39.7	26.2	47.2
Coffee .....	{ 1887	Pounds ...	7.2	15.3	...	5.	7.5	5.8	4.5	7.6	7.8	10.7
	{ 1888		10.	10.6	11.3	5.3	5.9	5.6	3.4	8.6	9.1	9.2
	{ 1889		9.7	13.7	11.2	5.3	4.4	6.	3.7	7.1	11.	10.
	{ 1890		11.5	13.4	12.4	4.6	6.2	4.4	4.5	5.3	11.9	10.6
Tea .....	{ 1887	Pounds ...	4.	7.4	...	1.3	2.8	1.	.7	1.1	2.8	4.4
	{ 1888		3.5	5.6	6.6	.6	2.	.7	.9	1.5	4.	3.5
	{ 1889		3.5	4.8	6.6	1.7	2.6	9.	1.2	.9	3.9	3.3
	{ 1890		4.3	6.3	8.4	1.2	1.5	1.	1.	.5	3.9	4.
Eggs .....	{ 1887	Dozens. ...	12.5	20.9	...	10.2	10.6	13.6	8.5	3.3	3.8	12.4
	{ 1888		10.6	17.7	15.6	9.8	7.3	7.3	6.9	2.5	4.3	9.6
	{ 1889		9.	18.4	19.4	12.5	12.2	6.2	3.9	4.4	2.8	10.5
	{ 1890		12.4	11.8	18.8	10.2	11.1	7.2	4.4	4.4	12.5	10.8



Molasses and syrups.....	1887	1.7	1.3	2.4	5	1.1	1.2	2.4	5.7	2.3
	1888	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	.8	.8	2.1	6.5	2.5
	1889	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	.8	1.9	2.4	7.5	2.6
Apples.....	1887	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	.6		1	3.4	1.8
	1888	.3	.6	.7	.7	.6	.3	.1	.1	.4
	1889	.3	.6	.5	.5	.8	.3	.1	.1	.2
Apples dried.....	1887	.16	.3	.7	1.63	.5	.36	.16	.12	.25
	1888	5.1	2.6	1	2	2.1	6	8.8	2.4	3.9
	1889	6.7	1.5	8.2	1.9	1.1	2.5	4.2	2.3	3.5
Prunes.....	1887	7.9	3.8	7.9	3.2	3.1	8.7	7.2	1.3	4.1
	1888	6.5	3.7	2	2.7	3.4	11.3	1.5	2.5	4.3
	1889	7.8	2.9	2.2	4.5	3.5	5.7	3.1	4.3	4.9
Rice.....	1887	5.8	3.5	3.7	6.9	3.9	14.5	3.4	3.7	4.9
	1888	8.6	7	4.3	2.4	4.4	9	4.1	3.3	6.5
	1889	5.2	4.9	5	2.5	9	8.5	2.4	2	4.6
Cheese.....	1887	4.5	4	4.8	4.7	6.8	4.3	1	.9	3.7
	1888	5.4	5.4	4.7	2.8	3.8	8.9	2.1	2.1	4.6
	1889	4.8	6.3	1.9	2.7	3.7	5.8	1.5	5.6	5
Average number fed.....	1887	2.1	2.4	.6	2.2	1.6	2.2	.7	2.9	2.1
	1888	2.1	3.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	.9	2.9	2.4
	1889	8	4.2	1.3	4.5	2.4	1.7	1	1.4	2.2
Average number fed.....	1887	1.9	5.5	.9	3.2	2.4	1.7	.9	2.6	3
	1888	1,005.1	717.9	146	49.5	137.9	34.4	239.2	427.9	2,747.9
	1889	1,045.3	818.5	150.7	52.9	197.9	83.8	268.3	462.7	3,171.4
Average number fed.....	1887	1,033.1	939.8	106.3	57.7	247.3	123.3	300.7	462.6	3,492.4
	1888	1,107.1	1,029.2	136.7	65.5	331.4	136	314	391.3	3,787

<sup>a</sup>The number of pounds yearly per man for a U. S. army ration is: flour 456; fresh beef 428; (or pork, bacon or canned beef, 274) sugar, 54.8; coffee, 36.5 (or tea, 7.3); beans or peas, 54.8, no butter, eggs, syrup, rice cheese or fruit; but soldiers consume much less than the ration.

<sup>b</sup>Baker's bread.

**TABLE P**  
*Showing the Average Prices Paid for Twenty-seven Articles of Food*  
*Years Ending July 31,*

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	
Apples, barrels.....	199	563	
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$348.00	\$1,134.00	
Average price.....	1.75	2.01	
Barrels.....	165	307	
Total cost 1889-90.....	454.00	796.00	
Average price.....	2.75	2.59	
Apples, dried, pounds.....	7,706	1,701	859
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$471.00	\$112.00	\$56.00
Average price.....	.061	.066	.065
Pounds.....	8,770	3,890	700
Total cost, 1889-90.....	577.00	231.00	67.00
Average price.....	.066	.059	.096
Beans, bushels.....	1	3.5	10
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$23.00
Average price.....	1.25	2.40	2.32
Bushels.....	80		18
Total cost, 1889-90.....	100.00		24.00
Average price.....	1.25		1.36
Butter, pounds.....	49,857	58,838	4,188
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$7,867.00	\$10,391.00	\$753.00
Average price.....	.158	.176	.18
Pounds.....	62,127	62,123	4,784
Total cost, 1889-90.....	9,240.00	9,099.00	855.00
Average price.....	.148	.146	.178
Cheese, pounds.....	817	3,983	629
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$82.00	\$434.00	\$72.00
Average price.....	.101	.109	.114
Pounds.....	2,117	5,644	855
Total cost, 1889-90.....	188.00	542.00	94.00
Average price.....	.089	.096	.11
Coffee, pounds.....	10,574	12,842	1,216
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$2,560.00	\$3,028.00	\$298.00
Average price.....	.242	.236	.245
Pounds.....	12,730	13,815	1,730
Total cost, 1889-90.....	2,941.00	3,372.00	443.00
Average price.....	.231	.244	.256
Crackers, pounds.....	1,984	2,027	933
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$139.00	\$138.00	\$61.00
Average price.....	.07	.068	.065
Pounds.....	3,667	2,353	1,404
Total cost, 1889-90.....	214.00	141.00	90.00
Average price.....	.058	.059	.064
Eggs, dozens.....	9,867	17,255	2,106
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$1,047.00	\$1,670.00	\$290.00
Average price.....	.106	.097	.138
Dozens.....	13,744	12,165	2,625
Total cost, 1889-90.....	1,426.00	1,347.00	410.00
Average price.....	.104	.11	.156
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	22,909	7,650	1,736
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$1,696.00	\$3,490.00	\$171.00
Average price.....	.074	.064	.098
Pounds.....	20,183	5,934	602
Total cost, 1889-90.....	1,442.00	383.00	60.00
Average price.....	.071	.064	.10
Fish, cod, pounds.....	1,800	3,680	900
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$92.00	\$253.00	\$67.00
Average price.....	.051	.08	.074
Pounds.....	2,960	3,170	1,280
Total cost, 1889-90.....	154.00	206.00	71.00
Average price.....	.052	.062	.055

TABLE P

*Purchased for the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions During the two 1889 and July 31, 1890.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
117	55	118	34	38		38	1,162
\$245.00	\$115.00	\$247.00	\$74.00	\$81.00		\$83.00	\$2,327.00
2.09	2.09	2.09	2.17	2.13		2.19	2.00
132	41	163	36	50	15	49	958
346.00	108.00	429.00	99.00	155.00	\$45.00	125.00	2,557.00
2.62	2.84	2.63	2.76	3.10	3.03	2.54	2.87
	125	586	603	2,183		601	14,364
	\$9.00	\$34.00	\$35.00	\$153.00		\$35.00	\$905.00
	.073	0.58	.057	.07		.058	.063
319	213	1,029	1,184	1,715	1,023	400	19,243
20.00	13.00	61.00	81.00	139.00	62.00	25.00	1,276.00
.061	.08	.059	.068	.081	.061	.061	.066
20	9.5	19	20.3			93	176.3
\$33.00	\$16.00	\$32.00	\$38.00			\$135.00	\$286.00
1.65	1.69	1.70	1.86			1.45	1.62
			8	21	46.5	173.5	347
			15.00	42.00	82.00	243.00	506.00
			1.88	2.00	1.75	1.40	1.46
7,658	2,189	10,399	2,336	10,480		10,267	156,212
\$1,525.00	\$417.00	\$2,075.00	\$429.00	\$2,061.00		\$1,521.00	\$27,030.00
.199	.19	.20	.183	.197		.148	.173
8,267	3,037	13,707	1,939	11,035	2,926	10,081	180,026
1,520.00	565.00	2,489.00	321.00	1,813.00	401.00	1,202.00	27,505.00
.184	.186	.182	.165	.164	.137	.119	.153
200	262	604	210	296		649	7,650
\$22.00	\$29.00	\$72.00	\$27.00	\$34.00		\$65.00	\$837.00
.111	.113	.118	.129	.114		.101	.100
149	207	794	227	297	60	1,120	11,470
13.00	21.00	76.00	24.00	31.00	6.00	99.00	1,094.00
.09	.101	.096	.107	.105	.096	.088	.095
850	253	1,496	453	2,156		5,165	34,995
\$178.00	\$50.00	\$322.00	\$117.00	\$459.00		\$80.00	\$7,892.00
.201	.20	.215	.26	.213		.171	.226
760	406	1,451	619	1,664	2,386	4,667	40,228
179.00	90.00	346.00	149.00	358.00	494.00	869.00	9,241.00
.236	.221	.238	.24	.215	.207	.186	.23
1,246	393	499	254	546		603	8,485
\$83.00	\$26.00	\$33.00	\$19.00	\$35.00		\$38.00	\$572.00
.067	.067	.066	.074	.064		.063	.067
1,102	379	762	455	348	295	1,679	12,444
66.00	24.00	46.00	33.00	21.00	18.00	105.00	758.00
.06	.062	.06	.072	.061	.061	.062	.061
1,995	702	1,535	480	1,338		1,300	36,578
\$236.00	\$88.00	\$183.00	\$63.00	\$192.00		\$168.00	\$3,937.00
.118	.126	.119	.131	.143		.129	.107
1,694	728	2,391	600	1,396	779	4,893	41,015
209.00	96.00	281.00	83.00	186.00	96.00	568.00	4,704.00
.123	.135	.117	.139	.133	.123	.116	.115
285	225	222	202	876		816	34,921
\$28.00	\$22.00	\$26.00	\$16.00	\$53.00		\$66.00	\$2,568.00
.096	.096	.118	.079	.061		.082	.074
725	521	339		88	36	1,064	29,492
65.00	47.00	31.00		7.00	2.00	96.00	2,133.00
.09	.09	.09		.077	.06	.09	.072
524	332	944	68	420		2,307	10,975
\$26.00	\$16.00	\$47.00	\$5.00	\$21.00		\$132.00	\$659.00
.05	.048	.05	.08	.049		.06	.06
415	240		65	500	1,201	680	10,511
23.00	13.00		5.00	27.00	64.00	40.00	803.00
.056	.055		.071	.054	.053	.06	.057

TABLE P.—Continued.

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	
Fish, oysters, quarts.....	192	681	
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$53.00	\$206.00	
Average price.....	.27	.302	
Quarts.....	631	407	31
Total cost, 1889-90.....	192.00	127.00	10.00
Average price.....	.304	.31	.306
Flour, barrels.....	1,592.5	1,317.5	76
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$6,209.00	\$7,071.00	\$490.60
Average price.....	3.90	5.37	6.45
Barrels.....	1,221	1,114	78
Total cost, 1888-90.....	4,139.00	3,910.00	422.00
Average price.....	3.39	3.51	5.41
Flour, graham, barrels.....	102.6	28	1.2
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$475.00	\$134.00	\$7.00
Average price.....	4.63	4.76	6.00
Barrels.....	46.5	30	1.5
Total cost, 1889-90.....	167.00	100.00	8.00
Average price.....	3.59	3.32	5.17
Meal, corn, pounds.....	3,718	3,381	700
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$38.00	\$43.00	\$0.00
Average price.....	.01	.013	.013
Pounds.....	4,150	3,000	400
Total cost, 1889-90.....	40.00	28.00	7.00
Average price.....	.009	.009	.017
Meal, oat, pounds.....	2,352	5,292	1,078
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$66.00	\$158.00	\$33.00
Average price.....	.023	.03	.031
Pounds.....	4,840	6,272	2,352
Total cost, 1889-90.....	113.00	159.00	67.00
Average price.....	.023	.025	.028
Meats, pounds.....	448,409	205,933	24,661
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$11,616.00	\$12,374.00	\$1,939.00
Average price.....	.026	.061	.079
Pounds.....	448,649	234,441	27,542
Total cost, 1889-90.....	12,229.00	14,120.00	2,097.00
Average price.....	.025	.06	.076
Hams, pounds.....	45	1,520	881
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$7.00	\$166.00	\$113.00
Average price.....	.15	.100	.128
Pounds.....		865	1,601
Total cost, 1889-90.....		98.00	196.00
Average price.....		.107	.122
Lard, pounds.....	2,469	2,201	132
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$227.00	\$180.00	\$14.00
Average price.....	.092	.082	.104
Pounds.....	677		402
Total cost, 1889-90.....	51.00		32.00
Average price.....	.075		.08
Poultry, pounds.....	7,466	12,052	58
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$538.00	\$1,173.00	7.00
Average price.....	.072	.097	.127
Pounds.....	4,490	16,361	292
Total cost, 1889-90.....	308.00	1,525.00	30.00
Average price.....	.069	.093	.102
Milk, quarts.....			1,082
Total cost, 1888-9.....			\$54.00
Average price.....			.05
Pounds.....			
Total cost, 1889-90.....			
Average price.....			

a Live weight.

TABLE P.—Continued.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owa- tonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
198 \$70.00 .355	28 \$10.00 .36	150 \$56.00 .373	22 \$7.00 .30	218 \$78.00 .36		352 \$116.00 .331	1,841 \$596.00 .324
125 50.00 .40	38 14.00 .38	108 45.00 .42	37 14.00 .377	97 34.00 .35		382 141.00 .37	1,856 627.00 .338
160 \$918.00 5.74	22.5 \$121.00 5.35	332.5 \$1,827.00 5.49	140.5 \$749.00 5.33	486.5 \$3,066.00 6.30		938 \$5,186.00 5.53	5,066 \$25,637.00 5.06
163 696.00 4.27	21 91.00 4.29	406 1,770.00 4.36	135.5 584.00 4.30	507.5 2,507.00 4.94	235.5 935.00 4.06	719.5 2,962.00 4.11	4,601 \$18,036.00 3.92
4.5 \$25.00 5.48	2.3 \$13.00 5.74	4.5 \$32.00 4.97	8 \$37.00 4.59	4 \$25.00 6.38		4 \$19.00 4.85	159.1 \$758.00 4.76
3 12.00 4.00	3 13.00 4.20	5.6 22.00 3.94	2.5 8.00 3.20	7.5 34.00 4.52		27 98.00 3.61	1,266 462.00 3.65
542 \$9.00 .016	500 \$8.00 .016	900 \$13.00 .014	250 \$5.00 .019	4,116 \$92.00 .022		4,900 \$64.00 .013	19,007 \$281.00 .015
809 12.00 .015	750 11.00 .014	600 8.00 .013	250 4.00 .015	2,200 40.00 .018	625 6.00 .009	2,350 25.00 .011	15,134 181.00 .012
2,671 \$77.00 .029	221 \$7.00 .03	1,176 \$33.00 .028	1,256 \$40.00 .032	655 \$20.00 .031		686 \$20.00 .029	15,387 \$454.00 .029
3,822 102.00 .027	350 11.00 .031	2,548 65.00 .025	1,380 39.00 .028	600 16.00 .027	482 13.00 .027	2,058 50.00 .024	24,704 635.00 .026
19,652 \$1,592.00 .061	7,550 \$612.00 .081	23,627 \$1,890.00 .08	9,778 \$585.00 .06	22,626 \$1,445.00 .064		123,337 \$7,255.00 .059	666,136 \$30,308.00 .059
15,511 1,242.00 .06	9,155 735.00 .08	36,872 2,968.00 .08	13,289 758.00 .057	25,121 1,512.00 .06	37,742 1,836.00 .05	151,785 8,080.00 .053	679,173 45,567.00 .057
68 \$8.00 .125	105 \$13.00 .125	509 \$64.00 .125	337 \$39.00 .116	995 \$118.00 .119		1,862 \$198.00 .106	6,322 \$726.00 .115
			630 82.00 .13	815 87.00 .107	931 78.00 .084	5,825 467.00 .08	10,667 1,003.00 .094
	402 \$40.00 .099	735 \$70.00 .096	211 \$19.00 .088	4,003 \$333.00 .083		48 \$5.00 .10	10,201 \$888.00 .087
	572 46.00 .08	1,489 119.00 .08	656 52.00 .08	3,467 236.00 .068	1,725 117.00 .068		8,988 653.00 .073
c.....	c.....	c.....	314 \$30.00 .097	1,318 \$133.00 .101		2,330 \$232.00 .121	23,538 \$2,163.00 .092
			565 53.00 .095	1,809 192.00 .106	262 27.00 .102	2,023 229.00 .113	25,802 2,364.00 .092
4,485 \$135.00 .03	2,718 \$82.00 .03	24,662 \$739.00 .03		22,196 \$1,000.00 .045		14,544 \$353.00 .025	69,677 \$2,371.00 .064
10,676 267.00 .025	4,162 104.00 .025	27,227 688.00 .025		21,964 971.00 .044	535 18.00 .033	32,120 803.00 .025	96,690 2,851.00 .029

b Beef on hoof at St. Peter reckoned at one-half live weight.  
c Included in meats.

TABLE P.—Continued.

	HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneap- olis.
	Hospital at St. Peter	Hospital at Rochester	
Molasses, gallons.....	925	100.5	
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$293.00	\$38.00	
Average price.....	.317	.375	
Gallons.....	354	208	29
Total cost, 1889-90.....	115.00	106.00	11.00
Average price.....	.326	.356	.38
Potatoes, bushels.....	487	120	380
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$92.00	\$47.00	\$127.00
Average price.....	.189	.387	.334
Bushels.....		587	218
Total cost, 1889-90.....		121.00	84.00
Average price.....		.206	.384
Prunes, pounds.....	6,353	3,259	890
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$274.00	\$176.00	\$67.00
Average price.....	.043	.054	.076
Pounds.....	9,563	7,176	485
Total cost, 1889-90.....	494.00	375.00	30.00
Average price.....	.051	.052	.08
Rice, pounds.....	5,920	5,060	425
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$322.00	\$279.00	\$27.00
Average price.....	.054	.055	.063
Pounds.....	5,261	6,558	782
Total cost, 1889-90.....	278.00	305.00	47.00
Average price.....	.053	.046	.061
Sugar, pounds.....	44,120	45,869	7,428
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$3,380.00	\$3,577.00	\$568.00
Average price.....	.077	.078	.076
Pounds.....	54,361	59,340	9,131
Total cost, 1889-90.....	3,568.00	4,049.00	623.00
Average price.....	.065	.068	.068
Syrup, gallons.....	1,355	878	52
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$343.00	\$264.00	\$17.00
Average price.....	.253	.301	.336
Gallons.....	1,671	1,227	194
Total cost, 1889-90.....	502.00	365.00	58.00
Average price.....	.30	.297	.30
Tea, pounds.....	3,778	4,556	715
Total cost, 1888-9.....	\$987.00	\$1,013.00	\$212.00
Average price.....	.248	.222	.286
Pounds.....	4,795	6,456	1,170
Total cost, 1889-90.....	1,019.00	1,365.00	333.00
Average price.....	.212	.211	.284

TABLE P.—Continued.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FABI BAULT.			School for Depend'nt Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
.....	16	.....	73	404	.....	50.5	1,569
.....	\$11.00	.....	\$44.00	\$213.00	.....	\$12.00	\$611.00
.....	.663	.....	.60	.528	.....	.24	.389
.....	51	107	125	210	190	102	1,466
.....	21.00	34.00	60.00	107.00	63.00	31.00	548.00
.....	.41	.32	.48	.51	.323	.30	.374
485	384	182.5	18.5	.....	.....	1,890	3,947
\$128.00	\$96.00	\$50.00	\$8.00	.....	.....	\$578.00	\$1,126.00
.264	.25	.275	.45	.....	.....	.306	.285
558	370	596	410	77	1,342	2,723	688
129.00	89.00	148.00	74.00	28.00	448.00	698.00	1,819.00
.23	.24	.248	.18	.363	.33	.256	.264
597	400	976	1,793	1,035	.....	1,716	17,019
\$23.00	\$16.00	\$43.00	\$31.00	\$51.00	.....	\$78.00	\$909.00
.039	.04	.044	.045	.05	.....	.045	.047
719	155	1,474	1,231	1,281	1,293	1,278	24,655
36.00	7.00	73.00	59.00	62.00	69.00	62.00	1,276.00
.05	.047	.049	.048	.048	.053	.048	.052
747	161	950	1,100	633	.....	968	15,964
\$36.00	\$9.00	\$47.00	\$35.00	\$41.00	.....	\$50.00	\$876.00
.048	.057	.049	.059	.065	.....	.052	.055
316	174	1,252	783	477	1,057	2,215	18,875
15.00	8.00	63.00	40.00	29.00	57.00	95.00	987.00
.047	.047	.05	.051	.061	.054	.043	.05
6,803	3,214	12,266	3,267	11,617	.....	8,788	143,372
\$497.00	\$245.00	\$971.00	\$244.00	\$891.00	.....	\$667.00	\$11,040.00
.073	.078	.079	.075	.077	.....	.076	.078
5,340	3,743	15,263	4,287	12,486	4,589	10,244	178,784
379.00	257.00	1,042	306.00	867.00	308.00	680.00	12,084
.071	.069	.068	.071	.069	.067	.066	.067
249	56	208	53	300	.....	3,439	6,610
\$112.00	\$20.00	\$75.00	\$17.00	91.00	.....	\$326.00	\$1,765.00
.45	.361	.359	.32	.285	.....	.24	.267
304	51	102	.....	109	503	1,231	5,392
137.00	17.00	41.00	.....	34.00	151.00	309.00	1,614.00
.45	.34	.40	.....	.316	.299	.251	.30
118	150	222	20	260	.....	1,819	11,638
\$40.00	\$40.00	\$80.00	\$9.00	\$78.00	.....	\$336.00	\$2,725.00
.342	.264	.27	.45	.30	.....	.185	.234
195	100	336	132	149	135	1,533	15,001
59.00	25.00	96.00	40.00	46.00	35.00	361.00	3,379.00
.30	.251	.256	.306	.31	.258	.235	.225

TABLE Q

Table "Q" Showing the Loss or Gain on Articles of Food at Actual Prices Paid Paid by the Institutions. (See

ARTICLES—YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1889.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.	
	Hospital at St. Peter.		Hospital at Rochester.			
	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.
Apples.....		\$50	\$8			
Apples, dried.....		22	2		\$1	
Beans.....		1	2		7	
Butter.....		759	212		28	
Cheese.....		7			3	
Coffee.....	\$170		126		23	
Crackers.....	6		2			\$1
Eggs.....		9	\$175		65	
Flour.....		1,852	405		106	
Flour, graham.....		12			1	
Meal, corn.....		18	8			2
Meal, oat.....		2	5		2	
Meats.....		1,728	119		474	
Hams.....	2		9		12	
Lard.....	12		10		3	
Poultry.....		149	281		2	
Fish, fresh.....			66		43	
Fish, cod.....		12	33		13	
Fish, oysters.....		9	15			
Milk.....					17	
Molasses.....		67	2			
Potatoes.....		46	13		19	
Prunes.....		25	23		27	
Rice.....		11			3	
Salt.....		5	7		1	
Sugar.....		61				11
Syrup.....		20	30		4	
Tea.....	53		53		45	
Total amount lost.....	\$243		\$1,258		\$899	
Total amount gained.....		\$1,865		\$338		\$14
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.						
Apples.....	\$14		\$24			
Apples, dried.....	1		35		\$21	
Beans.....		\$17				\$2
Butter.....		252	392		119	
Cheese.....		15	\$4		13	
Coffee.....	17		197		46	
Crackers.....		10			4	
Eggs.....		149	47		109	
Flour.....		634	445		117	
Flour, graham.....		2	9		3	
Meal, corn.....		9	8		2	
Meal, oat.....		10	2		6	
Meats.....	1	1,602	629		512	
Hams.....			11		46	
Lard.....	2				3	
Poultry.....		99	40		3	
Fish, fresh.....		17	46		17	
Fish, cod.....		16	24			3
Fish, oysters.....		20	11			
Milk.....						
Molasses.....		17				
Potatoes.....			35		26	
Prunes.....		1	2		14	
Rice.....	15		22		8	
Sugar.....		106	38		11	
Syrup.....	1		2			
Tea.....		63	90		70	
Total amount lost.....	\$50		\$945		\$1,150	
Total amount gained.....		\$3,038		\$1,175		\$5
Net loss, 1888-89.....			\$920		\$885	
Net gain, 1888-89.....		\$4,618				
Net loss, 1889-90.....		2,988		\$250	1,145	
Net gain, 1889-90.....						
Per cent loss or gain, 1888-89.....		11.7	2.1		16.1	
Per cent loss or gain, 1889-90.....		7.5		0.5	18.5	



TABLE Q.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.						School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.		CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.					
School for the Deaf.		School for the Blind.		School for the Feeble Minded.				Reform School at St. Paul.		Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.		Prison at Stillwater.	
Loss.	Gain	Loss.	Gain	Loss.	Gain	Loss.	Gain	Loss.	Gain	Loss.	Gain	Loss.	Gain
\$9		\$5		\$11		\$5		\$5				\$7	
1		1		1		5		13					\$3
200		38		276		24		248					16
	\$14		\$7	5		4		2					255
				16		15			\$28				6
22		14		19		12		49				29	285
108		6		143		38		606				440	2
4		2		1				6					
	4			1	1	1	1	30					10
423		163		483		4		2					87
1		4		6		2		98					16
								3					
6		5		10		1		11				1	
	5				10	1			12			67	
7		1		7		1			4			6	
	17		9		100			7				2	
		4				15		246					131
	10		13			3		56					8
	5		3				3					30	
	4					4		3					3
				14			9	6	15				2
46	34		6	19		3		17					17
12		5		8		2							92
	7												90
\$840		\$257		\$1,009		\$142		\$1,413				\$501	
	\$93		\$42		\$142		\$17		\$116				\$1,020
	\$6		\$1		\$6	\$3		\$21		\$5			\$6
	1		1		7	3		26		15			1
\$258		\$101		\$306		3		11				\$6	10
	1	1		1		25		128				46	337
4			3	13		2		3		\$24			8
	1					7						53	204
14		14		7		5		25					3
59		9		182		14		523		6		15	150
1			1	2		54	\$1	7					
2		2		1				14				2	
4		208				3		66					3
350				836		23	7	10				356	656
		4		12		4		29				10	80
	9			7		1			16			9	
13		1				2				3			23
	1					1						1	18
8		1		8		2			2			4	1
	47		19		118	13		1		2			12
		2			6			324					144
	19		9		9		34	28				8	7
	1		1		3		5	8					22
				5		1			4			3	4
18		4		10		16		5					16
47		2		10				23				2	12
15		2		20		10		1					59
								12		7		16	
\$793		\$362		\$1,510		\$191		\$1,285		\$146		\$230	
	\$77		\$37		\$147		\$47		\$46			1	\$572
\$747		\$215		\$687		\$125		\$1,297					
													\$435
716		325		1,363		144		1,219					
													1,312
12.3		10.1		9.6		4.5		12					2.4
11.		13.4		12.5		4.8		12.7		6.4			7.3



TABLE R.

*number of Inmates in the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions for the July 31, 1890.*

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for dependent children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
.....	2	140	89	238	.....	437	2,754
35	14	91	103	138	.....	236	1,235
147	41	35	6	18	.....	27	372
182	57	266	198	394	.....	700	4,361
182	57	46	87	111	.....	254	1,212
.....	.....	13	3	2	.....	6	154
.....	.....	118	89	253	.....	437	2,078
.....	.....	89	19	28	.....	3	917
.....	.....	207	108	281	.....	440	2,995
182	57	266	198	394	.....	700	4,361
182	45	42	122	336	.....	.....	872
.....	.....	207	108	281	.....	440	2,995
36	13	71	118	103	.....	137	1,085
161	51	38	25	7	.....	17	411
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	75	10	.....
197	64	320	a247	391	a131	a527	4,491
197	64	62	146	115	18	211	1,229
.....	.....	11	4	1	.....	2	143
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10	77	.....
.....	.....	137	74	249	113	309	2,144
.....	.....	110	23	26	.....	5	975
.....	.....	247	97	275	113	314	3,119
197	64	320	a247	391	a131	a527	4,491
185	50	64	230	402	6	1	1,093
58,248	21,063	90,249	45,013	109,743	.....	168,842	1,274,739
11,661	7,438	18,094	7,914	12,348	.....	13,844	160,674
46,587	13,625	72,155	37,090	97,395	.....	154,998	1,114,065
127.6	37.3	197.7	101.6	266.8	.....	424.6	3,052.1
175.1	49.9	202.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	49,618	114,608	38,735	142,805	1,382,411
.....	.....	.....	9,348	12,228	9,132	14,169	186,933
.....	.....	.....	40,270	102,380	29,603	128,636	1,195,448
.....	.....	.....	110.3	230.5	81.1	352.4	3,275.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	99.	.....	.....	.....

TABLE S.

*Summary of the Inventories of State Property, Fixed and Movable,  
(See Third Biennial*

KIND OF PROPERTY.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	
FIXED PROPERTY.				
Lands (at cost to state).....	\$20,192	\$20,200	\$25,539	a
Buildings and fixtures.....	683,095	383,500	139,240	\$94,114
Total fixed property.....	\$703,287	\$413,700	\$164,779	\$94,114
MOVABLE PROPERTY.				
Food.....	\$1,842	\$3,471	\$640	\$317
Clothing and bedding.....	18,882	17,741	3,422	2,561
Laundry supplies.....	498	380	15	110
Fuel.....	4,530	872	90	196
Light.....	382			5
Medical supplies.....	1,133	1,169	570	80
Postage and telegraphing.....		150		
Books, stationery and printing.....	1,659	1,853	510	
Amusement and instruction.....	398	1,309	132	
Household supplies.....	7,446	9,500	1,675	1,222
Furniture and upholstery.....	16,199	17,653	2,570	2,376
Building material.....		3,092		
Tools and machinery.....	3,105	4,863	3,571	2,277
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	13,022	9,881	812	615
Not classified.....			8	171
Industrial training supplies.....				
Totals.....	\$69,071	\$71,454	\$14,015	\$9,930
Grand totals.....	\$772,358	\$485,154	\$178,794	\$104,044
Capacity (inmates).....	1,000	1,000	200	150
INVENTORY PER INMATE.				
Fixed property per inmate.....	\$703	\$414	\$824	\$627
Movable property per inmate.....	83	81	70	66
Total inventory per inmate.....	\$786	\$495	\$894	\$693

<sup>a</sup> The land valued at \$65,000 was donated by the city of Minneapolis. <sup>b</sup> Lands donated; this amount includes stockade, sewer, etc. <sup>c</sup> Lands donated; this amount includes stockade, sewer, etc. <sup>d</sup> Stone unsold.

TABLE S.

at the State Correctional and Charitable Institutions, July 31, 1890.  
Report P. 121.)

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Depend't Children at Owatonna	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble Minded.		Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	Prison at Stillwater	
\$21,625	\$9,184	\$28,086	\$2,358	\$26,012	\$40,008	\$22,150	\$179,389
200,000	57,120	161,822	106,542	121,784	145,235	656,868	2,750,520
\$221,625	\$66,304	\$184,858	\$108,900	\$147,796	\$154,523	\$679,018	\$2,938,909
\$413	\$116	\$500	\$197	\$347	\$471	\$323	\$8,642
2,932	1,004	5,300	2,711	4,067	1,821	5,386	65,847
72	34	80	26	121	23	142	1,501
.....	108	50	51	204	5	116	6,222
.....	12	25	20	.....	28	122	594
1	8	650	26	.....	208	297	4,137
5	13	20	.....	.....	.....	16	204
930	1,544	510	570	147	583	961	8,767
540	1,435	710	183	.....	74	.....	4,751
1,634	867	3,520	1,107	918	780	1,425	30,094
4,196	2,041	5,400	2,339	4,781	1,067	5,006	63,672
.....	204	500	229	.....	973	1,572	6,570
1,007	129	1,230	1,197	7,974	7,290	73,308	105,886
808	423	2,740	3,839	1,998	3,411	.....	37,439
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	181	395
1,822	463	640	.....	6,946	25,000	9,142	24,033
\$14,362	\$8,421	\$21,875	\$12,485	\$27,423	\$21,724	\$97,904	\$368,751
\$235,987	\$74,725	\$206,733	\$121,385	\$175,219	\$176,252	\$777,012	\$3,307,663
200	60	320	120	280	128	615	4,073
\$1,108	\$1,105	\$578	\$907	\$528	\$1,208	\$1,104	\$722
72	.....	68	104	98	169	160	94
\$1,180	\$1,245	\$646	\$1,011	\$626	\$1,377	\$1,264	\$816

# SECRETARY'S REPORT.

## PART II.

### Enumeration of Population of State Institutions, Jails, Lockups and Pauper Population.

#### REMARKS ON TABLES "T" TO "Y."

Table "T" is a statement of the number of inmates of state institutions at the close of each fiscal year from the foundation of the state. The number of inmates in the state institutions at the close of each decade has been as follows: 1860, 15; 1870, 426; 1880, 1,203; 1890, 3,425.

The number of inmates in the state institutions doubled from 1870 to 1874, four years; from 1874 to 1883, 9 years; and from 1883 to 1889, 6 years.

It is of interest to note the difference between the growth of the charitable institutions of Minnesota and those of Illinois, (excluding the state prisons and the Illinois eye and ear infirmary.) For several years past Minnesota has been about ten years behind Illinois in the number of inmates of these institutions, as may be seen from the following statement:

Inmates of state institutions at close of fiscal years:

Year.	Illinois.	Year.	Minnesota.
1876.....	2,090	1886.....	1,936
1877.....	2,255	1887.....	2,216
1878.....	2,758	1888.....	2,574
1879.....	2,863	1889.....	2,812
1880.....	3,012	1890.....	2,968

N. B. In the foregoing statement the number of pupils in the schools for the deaf and blind, is given at the close of the school year and not the fiscal year.

Table "U" is a statement of the number of insane patients from each county in the state at the close of the fiscal years 1880, 1886 and 1890. The increase in the ratio of the insane patients to the population of the state is startling. The number of inhabitants to each patient in the state hospitals for insane was as follows: 1880, 1077; 1886, 968, 1890, 666.

The number of inhabitants to each insane patient, from the counties having more than 20,000 inhabitants each, July 1890, was as follows:

St. Louis county.....	1 insane patient to	1,043 inhabitants.
Blue Earth county.....	1 insane patient to	942 inhabitants.
Wright county.....	1 insane patient to	926 inhabitants.
Polk county.....	1 insane patient to	915 inhabitants.
Stearns county.....	1 insane patient to	711 inhabitants.
Otter Tail county.....	1 insane patient to	699 inhabitants.
Hennepin county.....	1 insane patient to	684 inhabitants.
Winona county.....	1 insane patient to	573 inhabitants.
Ramsey county.....	1 insane patient to	540 inhabitants.
Goodhue county.....	1 insane patient to	480 inhabitants.
Dakota county.....	1 insane patient to	471 inhabitants.
Washington county.....	1 insane patient to	456 inhabitants.
Rice county.....	1 insane patient to	428 inhabitants.
The state.....	1 insane patient to	666 inhabitants.

There is reason to hope that we are approaching the maximum ratio of insane patients to the population of the state. The number of insane patients in the public institutions in the states named is as follows:

Indiana .....	1 insane patient to	909 inhabitants.
Michigan .....	1 insane patient to	874 inhabitants.
Pennsylvania .....	1 insane patient to	720 inhabitants.
Minnesota .....	1 insane patient to	666 inhabitants.
Illinois .....	1 insane patient to	645 inhabitants.
Wisconsin .....	1 insane patient to	550 inhabitants.
Massachusetts .....	1 insane patient to	417 inhabitants.

Table "V" is a statement of the prison population of the state as shown by the semi-annual enumeration taken by this office. It is a most encouraging fact that there is on the whole a diminution rather than an increase of our prison population, and this fact accords with the testimony of the judges of the state and the statistics made up in the attorney general's office, both of which indicate a decline in the criminal business of the courts.

The number of prisoners awaiting trial Dec. 31, 1890, was only 172, a decrease of 17 in five years. The number of petty convicts Dec. 31, 1890, was 291, an increase of 81 in five years, but a decrease of 51 in two years. The number of state convicts was (including the reformatory): Dec. 20, 1885, 442; July 31, 1886, 363; Dec. 31, 1886, 407; June 30, 1887, 426; Dec. 31, 1887, 434; June 30, 1888, 443; Dec. 31, 1888, 443; June 30, 1889, 451; Dec. 31, 1889, 451; June 30, 1890, 444; Dec. 31, 1890, 451. This is an increase of only nine convicts in five years, and during the past three years the fluctuation has been only from 434 convicts to 451. During the past five years the number of inmates of the hospitals for insane has increased 52 per cent. If the convicts in the state prison and reformatory had increased at the same rate, there would have been 673, instead of 451.

The total number of prisoners of all kinds in the state increased from 836, Dec. 20, 1885, to 914, Dec. 31, 1890, an increase of 10 per cent. in five years; but it decreased from 979, July 31, 1888, to 914, Dec. 31, 1890, a decrease of 7 per cent. in two and one-half years.

Tables W, X and Y exhibit the result of the enumeration of the paupers of Minnesota, June 30 and December 31, 1890. Heretofore we have been able to enumerate only the paupers in county almshouses and hospitals. This is the first systematic attempt to enumerate paupers receiving outdoor relief. The enumeration was taken in the months of June and December with the expectation that the winter enumeration would be much larger than in summer. This anticipation has been realized in the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, but not in the remaining counties of the state. Ramsey and Hennepin counties had 1,426 paupers in June and 3,303 in December; the remaining counties of the state had 3,665 in June and 4,147 in December, being one pauper for every 267 inhabitants in June and one for every 235 in December.

The enumeration in counties of small population is liable to vary considerably from accidental circumstances. In counties of large population it is less affected by these circumstances. The following is a

*Statement of the Pauper Enumeration in Counties having more than 20,000 Inhabitants.*

COUNTIES.	No. of paupers.		Inhabitants per Pauper.	
	June, 1890.	Dec., 1890.	June, 1890.	Dec., 1890.
Goodhue.....	335	325	86	89
Washington.....	200	244	130	107
(a) Rice.....	217	224	110	107
Blue Earth.....	111	215	263	136
Otter Tail.....	258	252	133	136
St. Louis.....	105	166	427	270
(a) Polk.....	70	110	431	275
(a) Stearns.....	87	109	942	320
Dakota.....	72	55	280	368
Winona.....	87	78	388	433
(a) Wright.....	40	39	603	620
Totals, eleven counties.....	1,532	1,817	216	181
Ramsey.....	753	1,616	186	86
Hennepin.....	673	1,637	263	110
Totals, thirteen counties.....	2,958	5,120	222	128
The state.....	5,091	7,450	258	175
a Under town system.				

It will be seen that in the counties having more than 20,000 inhabitants (excepting Ramsey and Hennepin) there was in December, one pauper for every 181 inhabitants. This ratio agrees almost with that of the state at large which shows one pauper for every 175 inhabitants.

It is interesting to compare the number of paupers in counties having the town system with that of counties having the county system. It is claimed that the town system diminishes the number of paupers, and this claim is partly borne out by the following statement, showing the pauper enumeration in counties having the town system (excluding Hennepin county):

COUNTIES HAVING TOWN SYSTEM.	No. of paupers.		Inhabitants per pauper.	
	June, 1890.	Dec. 1890.	June, 1890.	Dec. 1890.
Carver.....	30	33	550	501
Douglas.....	34	19	430	769
Grant.....	6	36	1,145	191
Kandiyohi.....	40	64	349	219
Le Sueur.....	29	75	656	254
McLeod.....	45	49	378	347
Polk.....	70	110	431	275
Pope.....	37	36	271	279
Rice.....	217	224	110	107
Scott.....	69	94	200	147
Sibley.....	23	50	661	304
Stearns.....	37	109	942	320
Stevens.....	31	34	170	154
Swift.....	24	55	423	185
Wadena.....	3	18	1,351	225
Wright.....	40	39	603	620
Totals (excluding Hennepin).....	735	1,045	350	249
Counties having the "county system" (excluding Ramsey).....	2,929	3,102	249	235

In sixteen counties having the town system (excluding Hennepin county) there was in June, one pauper for 350 inhabitants and in December one pauper for 249 inhabitants. In sixty counties having the county system (excluding Ramsey county) there was in June, one pauper for 249 inhabitants, which is a much larger ratio than in counties having the town system; but in December there was one pauper for 235 inhabitants which is only a little larger ratio than that in counties having the town system. It would appear, therefore, that under the town system relief is cut off in the summer while under the county system it continues for the year round.



TABLE "T."

Number of Inmates of Minnesota State Institutions at the Close of Each Fiscal Year. a

FISCAL YEAR ENDING IN—	State Prison.	Hospitals for Insane.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	Reform School.	Dependent Children.	School for Feeble Minded.	State Soldiers Home.	State Reform- atory.	Totals.
1860.....	15									15
1861.....	22									22
1862.....	23									23
1863.....	22	117	10							49
1864.....	19	524	18							61
1865.....	20	533	23							76
1866.....	35	30	25	4						94
1867.....	45	84	25	4						158
1868.....	47	116	51	2	36	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.				252
1869.....	62	161	50	11	48					332
1870.....	71	206	53	14	82					426
1871.....	87	244	54	14	111	34				544
1872.....	90	247	58	14	106	58				573
1873.....	103	303	82	16	120	85				709
1874.....	124	381	98	21	108	85				827
1875.....	146	434	85	18	110	74				867
1876.....	166	530	88	18	106	59				965
1877.....	235	579	95	15	104	34				1,062
1878.....	218	660	98	18	108	(Closed.)				1,102
1879.....	249	675	105	27	113		16			1,235
1880.....	254	679	108	24	119		21			1,293
1881.....	247	760	116	27	120		31			1,301
1882.....	279	844	125	34	123		41			1,446
1883.....	301	980	127	35	126	State Public School.	37			1,606
1884.....	356	1,130	130	33	129		45			1,823
1885.....	395	1,280	134	39	155		80			2,083
1886.....	387	1,465	156	36	191		88			2,323
1887.....	412	1,605	158	44	221	60	128			2,628
1888.....	437	1,791	167	48	238	89	178	63		3,011
1889.....	440	1,828	176	52	281	108	236	131		3,262
1890.....	314	1,951	187	61	275	97	301	119	113	3,425

aIn some years the number in some institutions at close of year is not exactly stated in the reports. In those cases it has been carefully estimated. bBoarded in Iowa and Missouri hospitals for insane. cDown to 1879 includes absentees not discharged. After 1879, absentees omitted.

TABLE "U."—*Number of Insane Patients from each County in Minnesota.*

COUNTIES.	1880.	1886.	1890.	Inhabitants to each in- sane patient, 1890.	Inhabitants to each in- sane patient, 1880.
Aitkin.....			3		821
Anoka.....	7	11	12	1,015	624
Becker.....	2	9	20	2,609	470
Benton.....	3	6	8	1,004	785
Big Stone.....		4	10		572
Blue Earth.....	17	33	31	1,346	942
Brown.....	12	23	25	1,002	635
Carlton.....		1	5		1,051
Carver.....	13	17	24	1,068	688
Chippewa.....	4	6	7	1,352	1,222
Chisago.....	4	12	24	1,995	431
Clay.....	5	14	25	1,177	403
Cottonwood.....	3	6	7	1,844	1,059
Crow Wing.....		11	17		521
Dakota.....	21	43	43	828	471
Dodge.....	12	25	20	945	543
Douglas.....	14	22	26	652	562
Faribault.....	6	10	17	2,169	983
Fillmore.....	37	46	54	761	488
Freeborn.....	10	21	18	1,607	998
Goodhue.....	33	62	60	898	490
Grant.....	1	7	6	3,004	1,146
Hennepin.....	56	187	271	1,196	684
Houston.....	18	25	26	907	916
Hubbard.....			1		1,412
Isanti.....	7	11	17	723	447
Jackson.....	3	5	13	1,802	686
Kanabec.....	1	2	2	505	790
Kandiyohi.....	11	14	24	924	583
Kittson.....		4	7		770
Lac qui Parle.....	1	5	10	4,891	1,088
LeSueur.....	17	22	32	947	406
Lincoln.....		3	6		948
Lyon.....	6	12	15	1,043	638
McLeod.....	7	14	15	1,763	1,134
Marshall.....	1	4	4	902	2,282
Martin.....	2	5	4	2,625	2,351
Meeker.....	10	21	25	1,174	618
Mille Lacs.....	3	9	3	500	948
Morrison.....	1	6	10	5,875	1,333
Mower.....	11	19	26	1,527	603
Murray.....	1	4	9	3,604	744
Nicollet.....	28	35	39	6440	6,943
Nobles.....	2	10	12	2,218	663
Norman.....		8	14		758
Olmsted.....	23	35	41	987	6474
Otter Tail.....	13	36	49	1,437	690
Pine.....	1	2	4	1,365	1,013
Pipestone.....		2	3		1,711
Polk.....	3	20	33	3,811	915
Pope.....	5	12	15	1,175	669
Ramsey.....	86	109	259	534	540
Redwood.....	5	5	9	1,075	1,043
Renville.....	8	12	12	1,349	1,425
Rice.....	29	39	56	775	428
Rock.....	3	5	6	1,223	1,136
St. Louis.....	5	24	43	901	1,043
Scott.....	14	22	31	965	446
Sherburne.....		4	9		656
Sibley.....	6	11	15	1,773	1,013
Stearns.....	18	34	49	1,220	711
Steele.....	10	14	15	1,246	882
Stevens.....	1	2	8	3,911	656
Swift.....	3	10	15	2,491	677
Todd.....	3	5	8	2,044	1,616
Traverse.....		3	9		802
Wabasha.....	17	24	27	1,071	629
Wadena.....	1	4	9	2,080	450
Waseca.....	10	16	21	1,239	634
Washington.....	19	44	57	1,080	456
Watsonwan.....	5	2	14	1,021	553
Wilkin.....	2	2	3	953	1,449
Winona.....	26	52	59	1,046	573
Wright.....	15	18	26	1,207	926
Yellow Medicine.....	4	7	6	1,471	1,642
Totals.....	725	1,479	1,954	1,077	666

a Larger ratio because some non-resident insane were committed by probate court in this county

TABLE "V."

*Semi-Annual Enumeration of Prisoners in Confinement in the State of Minnesota.*

PRISONERS ON HAND AT MIDNIGHT.	Dec. 30 1888.	July 31 1888.	Dec. 31 1888.	June 30 1889.	Dec. 31 1889.	June 30 1890.	Dec. 31 1890.
Prisoners awaiting trial in county jails—							
Insane persons.....	2	3	1	3	....	3	1
Held as witnesses.....	3	4	113	2	....	....	....
Other prisoners .....	117	131	103	118	76	133	....
Totals.....	122	138	114	108	118	79	134
In city and village lock- ups—							
Insane persons.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Other prisoners .....	62	92	52	84	48	61	38
Totals.....	62	93	52	85	49	61	38
Total number awaiting trial.....	184	231	166	193	167	140	172
Prisoners serving sen- tence—							
In county jails.....	96	68	71	85	70	107	63
In city and vil'ge l'kups.	7	19	....	8	7	14	3
In St. Paul city w'khouse	105	140	146	155	194	121	124
In Mpls. city workhouse.	....	78	117	103	126	91	96
In House of the Good Shepherd .....	2	6	8	18	8	5	5
Total petty convicts.	210	311	342	369	405	338	291
In the state reformatory	....	....	....	....	97	115	130
In the state prison .....	442	437	443	451	354	329	312
Total state prisoners	442	437	443	451	451	444	451
Total number serving sen- tence .....	652	748	785	820	856	782	742
Total number of prisoners	836	979	951	1,013	1,023	922	914
Number of women incl'ded	23	32	57	65	44	31	27
Not included above—							
Tramps lodged, not pris- oners .....	68	64	74	27	47	29	77
Inmates of state reform school.....	174	231	239	276	282	278	287

TABLE "W."—*Semi-Annual Enumeration of Paupers in Minnesota.*

COUNTIES.	No. of paupers.		No. Inhabitants to each Pauper.	
	June 1890.	December 1890.	June 1890.	December 1890.
Aitkin.....	6	2	410	1,231
Anoka.....	88	51	112	194
Becker.....	63	73	149	129
Benton.....	2	18	3,142	349
Big Stone.....	25	32	229	179
Blue Earth.....	111	215	263	136
Brown.....	96	95	165	166
Carlton.....	11	7	479	753
Carver b.....	30	33	550	501
Chippewa.....	9	24	949	356
Chisago.....	70	79	148	131
Clay.....	29	54	395	213
Cottonwood.....	12	10	618	741
Crow Wing.....	15	2	590	4,426
Dakota.....	72	55	280	368
Dodge.....	57	67	190	162
Douglas b.....	34	19	490	769
Faribault.....	32	34	522	491
Fillmore.....	49	74	537	356
Freeborn.....	41	33	438	544
Goodhue.....	535	325	86	89
Grant b.....	6	36	1,145	191
Houston.....	11	13	1,532	1,127
Isanti.....	56	12	135	633
Jackson.....	18	31	495	288
Kanabec.....	11	11	143	143
Kandiyohi b.....	40	64	349	219
Kittson.....	14	16	585	337
Lac qui Parle.....	8	29	1,296	358
Le Sueur b.....	29	75	656	254
Lincoln.....	14	5	406	1,138
Lyon.....	4	17	2,375	559
McLeod b.....	45	49	378	347
Marshall.....	49	22	186	415
Martin.....	16	28	588	336
Meeker.....	117	78	132	198
Mille Lacs.....	9	5	316	569
Morrison.....	57	60	234	222
Mower.....	23	32	733	563
Murray.....	16	25	418	268
Nicollet.....	79	46	169	291
Nobles.....	25	26	318	306
Norman.....	32	23	331	462
Olmsted.....	69	78	281	249
Otter Tail.....	258	252	133	136
Pine.....	12	29	358	140
Pipe Stone.....	18	18	285	285
Polk b.....	70	110	431	275
Pope b.....	37	36	271	279
Redwood.....	10	7	988	1,341
Renville.....	71	52	242	320
Rice b.....	217	224	110	107
Rock.....	14	18	487	379
St. Louis.....	105	166	427	270
Scott b.....	69	94	200	147
Sherburne.....	25	17	236	347
Sibley b.....	23	50	661	304
Stearns b.....	37	109	942	320
Steele.....	31	52	427	254
Stevens b.....	31	34	170	154
Swift b.....	24	55	423	185
Todd.....	74	63	174	205
Traverse.....	13	16	347	282
Wabasha.....	82	112	207	151
Wadena b.....	3	18	1,351	225
Waseca.....	121	102	110	131
Washington.....	200	244	130	107
Watsonwan.....	9	11	860	704
Wilkin.....	30	8	145	543
Winona.....	87	78	388	433
Wright b.....	40	39	603	620
Yellow Medicine.....	19	50	519	197
Totals excluding Ramsey & Hennepin.....	3,665	4,147	267	235
Hennepin b.....	673	1,687	263	110
Ramsey.....	753	1,616	186	76
Grand totals.....	5,091	7,450	258	175

b Town system of pauper relief.

TABLE "X."

*First Semi-Annual Enumeration of Paupers in Minnesota, June, 1890*

COUNTIES.	Number of families or cases.	Total number of persons included.	KIND OF RELIEF GIVEN THESE PERSONS.		
			Medical attend'ce only	Board in poorhouse or elsewhere.	Relief without board.
Aitkin.....	2	6	1		5
Anoka.....	27	88		9	79
Becker.....	30	63	9	5	49
Benton.....	1	1		1	
Big Stone.....	7	25		2	23
Blue Earth.....	59	111	12	12	87
Brown.....	41	96	1	1	94
Carlton.....	4	11			11
Carver.....	12	30			30
Chippewa.....	9	9		8	1
Clatsago.....	29	70	1	6	63
Clay.....	16	29	4	7	18
Cottonwood.....	9	12	1	2	9
Crow Wing.....	9	15	2	6	7
Dakota.....	33	72		11	61
Dodge.....	25	57	1	10	46
Douglas.....	9	34		1	33
Faribault.....	16	32		4	28
Fillmore.....	29	49	8	11	30
Freeborn.....	17	41	6	4	31
Goodhue.....	141	335	7	43	285
Grant.....	2	6			6
Hennepin.....	323	673	65	110	498
Houston.....	11	11			
Isanti.....	18	56		1	55
Jackson.....	4	18		1	17
Kanabec.....	4	11	2	1	8
Kandiyohi.....	20	40		6	34
Kittson.....	3	14			14
Lac qui Parle.....	5	8	1	2	5
Le Sueur.....	16	29		4	25
Lincoln.....	6	14	2	1	11
Lyon.....	2	4	1		3
McLeod.....	24	45			45
Marshall.....	22	49	8	5	36
Martin.....	4	16	1		15
Meeker.....	33	117	2	3	112
Miller Lakes.....	6	9	1	1	7
Morrison.....	11	57		1	56
Mower.....	13	23		4	19
Murray.....	6	16	1	1	14
Nicollet.....	36	79	1	15	63
Nobles.....	4	25			25
Norman.....	15	32	3	7	22
Olmsted.....	35	69	6	8	55
Otter Tail.....	91	258	6	15	237
Pine.....	2	12			12
Pipe Stone.....	6	18	1		17
Polk.....	23	70		2	68
Pope.....	10	37		1	36
Ramsey.....	554	753	306	155	290
Redwood.....	6	10	1	4	5
Renville.....	23	71	5	5	61
Rice.....	81	217		15	202
Rock.....	3	14	1		13
St. Louis.....	57	105	17	29	59
Scott.....	29	69		4	65
Sherburne.....	9	25		4	21
Sibley.....	11	23			23
Stearns.....	22	37		5	32
Steele.....	17	31	2	7	22
Stevens.....	8	31			31
Swift.....	9	24			24
Todd.....	19	74		2	72
Traverse.....	4	13		1	12
Wabasha.....	34	82	5	13	64
Wadena.....	1	3			3
Waseca.....	35	121	4		111
Washington.....	84	200	18	16	166
Watsonwan.....	3	9		3	6
Wilkin.....	7	30	2	1	27
Winona.....	54	87	11	25	51
Wright.....	13	40		2	38
Yellow Medicine.....	13	19		8	11
Totals.....	2,376	5,090	528	648	3,914

TABLE Y.

*Second Semi-Annual Enumeration of Paupers, December, 1890.*

COUNTIES.	No. fami- lies or cases.	Total No. of persons included.	KIND OF RELIEF GIVEN TO THESE PERSONS.		
			Medical attend- ance only.	Board in poorhouse or else- where.	Relief without board.
Aitkin.....	2	2		1	1
Anoka.....	17	51		6	45
Becker.....	20	73	5	5	63
Benton.....	7	18		5	13
Big Stone.....	10	32		3	29
Blue Earth.....	84	215	19	15	181
Brown.....	44	96	5		90
Carlton.....	4	7	1	2	4
Carver.....	15	33		4	29
Chippewa.....	12	24	3	5	16
Chisago.....	32	79			79
Clay.....	25	54	5	8	41
Cottonwood.....	7	10		4	6
Crow Wing.....	2	2		2	
Dakota.....	28	55	3	11	41
Dodge.....	31	67	4	12	51
Douglas.....	7	19		1	18
Faribault.....	16	34		5	29
Fillmore.....	34	74	3	11	60
Freeborn.....	9	33		2	31
Goodhue.....	131	325	16	24	285
Grant.....	13	36		5	31
Hennepin.....	465	1,087	41	178	1,468
Houston.....	12	13		11	2
Isanti.....	8	12		2	10
Jackson.....	4	31			31
Kanabec.....	4	11	2		9
Kandiyohi.....	29	64		5	59
Kittson.....	3	16			16
Lac qui Parle.....	3	29		1	28
Le Sueur.....	32	75		6	69
Lincoln.....	1	5			5
Lyon.....	10	17	1	6	10
McLeod.....	27	49		1	48
Marshall.....	9	22		2	20
Martin.....	5	28			28
Meeker.....	24	78	2	1	75
Mille Lacs.....	4	5	1	1	3
Morrison.....	12	60			58
Mower.....	15	32		5	27
Murray.....	5	25			25
Nicollet.....	32	46	2	12	32
Nobles.....	7	26	2	1	23
Norman.....	12	23	2	4	17
Olmsted.....	40	78	7	8	63
Otter Tail.....	88	252	6	16	230
Pine.....	6	29		1	28
Pipe Stone.....	5	18		1	17
Polk.....	28	110	3	5	102
Pope.....	12	36	2	1	33
Ramsey.....	506	1,616	215	242	1,159
Redwood.....	5	7	2	2	3
Renville.....	17	52		4	48
Rice.....	67	224		13	211
Rock.....	5	18	1	1	16
St. Louis.....	82	166		55	111
Scott.....	35	94		1	93
Sherburne.....	8	17	1	4	12
Sibley.....	16	50			50
Stearns.....	34	109		8	101
Steele.....	21	52		9	43
Stevens.....	9	34			34
Swift.....	12	55		1	54
Todd.....	21	63	1	4	58
Traverse.....	4	16			16
Wabasha.....	55	112	16	17	79
Wadena.....	5	18			
Waseca.....	29	102	1	7	94
Washington.....	88	244		25	219
Watsonwan.....	7	11		4	7
Wilkin.....	3	8			8
Winona.....	50	78	5	25	48
Wright.....	14	39		5	34
Yellow Medicine.....	19	50	2		48
Totals.....	2,581	7,450	379	828	6,243

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

### PART III.

## LOCAL PRISONS.

1. City Workhouses.
2. City and Village Lockups.
3. County Jails.

#### 1. CITY WORKHOUSES.

City workhouses are maintained by the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. There is need of a workhouse also for the city of Duluth. A large number of prisoners are kept in the county jail and worked upon the streets. This system is objectionable in many respects. It presents a degrading spectacle in many ways especially to children; facilitates escape and fills the county jail with a lot of vermin-infested vagabonds.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis workhouses ought to have been one institution. Such a plan would have promoted economy and facilitated the establishing of a proper labor system. Both institutions are inconveniently located owing to lack of drainage and inconvenience of access. Both institutions continue to suffer for lack of proper labor system. The St. Paul city workhouse has found considerable relief by employing its inmates upon the improvements in Como park; and the park will probably continue to furnish a degree of employment for some years to come. A small number of men in the St. Paul city workhouse are employed in knitting by machinery, earning in this manner from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per year. At Minneapolis there are no industries inside of the workhouse except the ordinary domestic labor. As much employment as possible is furnished on the farm and a considerable number of men are employed on a neighboring stone quarry. This work has some advantages as a deterrent but is by no means remunerative to the city.

Both of these workhouses continue to suffer inconvenience from the short terms of prisoners. In the St. Paul city workhouse in 1888, out of 2,171 prisoners, 609 prisoners were sentenced for five days each; 221 were sentenced for ten days each; and only 283 were sentenced for more than thirty days. In 1889 out of 2,178 prisoners 146 were sentenced for five days each; 690 were sentenced for ten days each, and 440 were sentenced for more than thirty days; showing a decided improvement. In the Minneapolis city workhouse in 1888, out of 1,346 prisoners, 807 were sentenced for ten days or less and only ninety-three for more than thirty days. In 1889 out of 1,997 prisoners 569 were sentenced for ten days or less and 440 for more than thirty days.

#### REMARKS ON THE TABLES.

Table Z presents a comparative statement of the current expenses of the two workhouses for the years of 1888 and 1889. In this statement the amount paid by the cities for the expenses of the workhouses are included, except the payments of insurance. Deduction is made for the sales of manufactured articles and produce; but no deduction is made for receipts from Ramsey and Hennepin counties for the board of prisoners. The net expenses of the two workhouses were as follows:

YEAR.	ST. PAUL.		MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Avg. No. prisoners.	Cost per prisoner.	Avg. No. prisoners.	Cost per prisoner.
1888.....	145.6	\$138.00	a. 75.3	a. \$215.95
1889.....	161.8	138.20	113.7	190.00
1890.....	129.4	151.50	96.9	214.50

a. Ten months.

The higher expenses of the Minneapolis workhouse are due, first, to the smaller number of prisoners, and second, to the fact that there is no remunerative labor.

As I pointed out in my report of two years ago, the financial statements published by these two workhouses are unsatisfactory for the reason that they credited the institutions with all the work done by the convicts, including domestic labor, work on the farm, etc., but there is no reason why this labor should be regarded as an offset against the expenses of the institutions. The advantage to the institution comes in reducing expenses by utilizing labor which would otherwise have to be paid for.

There has been a decided falling off in the population of the two workhouses during the year 1890, which appears to be a part of the general decline of the criminal population of the state.

Table "AA" exhibits the nativity of the prisoners. It will be observed that the number of native and foreign born prisoners is almost exactly equal in the two cities.

Table "BB" exhibits the length of sentences to city workhouses. Out of the whole number committed during 1888 and 1889, 39.6 per cent. were committed for 10 days or less, and only 14.4 per cent. for more than 10 days.

It may reasonably be doubted whether any practical good is accomplished by sentences of ten days or less. Certainly a succession of such sentences in the same case is worse than useless.

TABLE Z.

*Statement of Current Expenses of St. Paul and Minneapolis City Workhouses for Two Years.*

	St. Paul Workhouse.		Minneapolis Workhouse.	
	1888.	1889.	a1888.	1889.
Salaries and wages.....	\$11,163.00	\$12,207.00	\$7,870.00	\$9,341.00
Food.....	5,518.00	5,944.00	3,155.00	4,127.00
Clothing and bedding.....	1,272.00	880.00	484.00	1,458.00
Fuel and lights.....	2,109.00	2,582.00	868.00	2,151.00
Medical supplies.....	179.00	192.00	113.00	105.00
Books, stationery, etc.....	93.00	70.00	70.00	60.00
Furniture and tools.....	411.00	207.00	207.00	372.00
Building repairs, etc.....	2,218.00	2,286.00	1,942.00	2,183.00
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	524.00	253.00	1,113.00	981.00
Expenses not classified.....	716.00	1,671.00	680.00	1,008.00
Material, etc., for manufacture.....	4,828.00	4,716.00	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$29,031.00	\$31,008.00	\$16,511.00	\$21,815.00
Deduct miscellaneous sales.....	8,937.00	8,628.00	249.00	213.00
Net current expense.....	\$20,094.00	\$22,380.00	a\$16,262.00	\$21,602.00

a. For ten months.



SAME PER CONVICT.

Salaries and wages.....	\$76.67	\$75.44	\$104.51	\$82.38
Food.....	37.90	36.74	41.90	36.32
Clothing and bedding.....	8.74	5.44	6.43	12.33
Fuel and lights.....	14.48	15.96	11.53	18.98
Medical supplies, &c.....	1.23	1.19	1.50	.82
Books, stationery, etc.....	.65	.43	1.06	.61
Furniture and tools.....	2.82	1.28	2.75	3.27
Building repairs, etc.....	15.23	14.13	25.78	19.21
Farm, garden, stock, etc.....	3.60	1.56	14.78	8.63
Expenses not classified.....	4.90	10.33	9.03	8.87
Materials, etc., for manufacture.....	33.16	29.15		
Totals.....	\$190.88	\$191.65	\$219.36	\$191.87
Deduct miscellaneous sales.....	61.88	53.33	3.31	\$1.87
Net expense per convict.....	\$138.00	\$138.52	a\$215.95	\$190.00
Average No. prisoners.....	145.6	161.8	a75.3	113.7

a For ten months.

TABLE "A A."

*Nativity of Workhouse Convicts Committed During Two Years.*

	St. Paul Workhouse.			Mp'l's Workhouse.		
	1888.	1889.	Two years.	1888.	1889.	Two years.
Scandinavia.....	291	348	639	250	470	720
Germany and Austria.....	149	161	310	48	78	126
Ireland.....	334	308	642	110	201	311
British America.....	116	99	215	88	134	222
England and Scotland.....	125	110	235	116	123	239
Bohemia.....	5	8	13	3	2	5
Other foreign countries.....	41	44	85	27	39	66
Total foreign born.....	1,061	1,078	2,139	642	1,047	1,689
Native born.....	1,110	1,100	2,210	704	930	1,634
Grand total.....	2,171	2,178	4,349	1,346	1,997	3,323
England, Ireland, Scotland & Canada	575	517	1,092	314	458	772

	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Scandinavia.....	13.3	16	14.7	18.6	23.5	21.5
Germany and Austria.....	6.9	7.4	7.1	3.6	3.9	3.8
Ireland.....	15.3	14.2	14.7	8.2	10.1	9.3
British America.....	5.4	4.6	4.9	6.5	6.7	6.6
England and Scotland.....	5.8	5	5.4	8.6	6.2	7.1
Bohemia.....	.2	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1
Other foreign countries.....	2	2	2	2.2	2	2.1
Total foreign born.....	48.9	49.5	49.1	47.8	52.5	50.5
Native born.....	51.1	50.5	50.9	52.2	47.5	49.5
Grand total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
England, Ireland, Scotland & Canada.	26	24	25	23	23	23

TABLE "BB."

*Statement Showing the Length of Sentences to the St. Paul and Minneapolis City Workhouses.*

Length of Sentence.	St. Paul Workh'e.		Mpls Workhouse.		Totals 2 years.
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	
Less than 5 days.....		2	1		3
5 days.....	609	146	2	15	772
10 days.....	221	690	807	554	2,272
15 days.....	131	68	74	524	797
20 days.....	11	49	133	204	397
30 days.....	916	783	236	410	2,345
35 to 45 days.....	3	1	2	6	12
60 days.....	68	121	70	148	407
90 days.....	197	309	21	123	650
120 to 365 days.....	15	9		13	37
Totals.....	2,171	2,176	1,346	1,907	7,602
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
10 days or less.....	38.2	38.5	60.2	28.5	39.6
30 days or more than 10 days.....	48.6	41.3	32.9	57.	46.
60 days or more than 30 days.....	3.3	5.6	5.3	7.7	5.5
More than 60 days.....	9.9	14.6	1.6	6.8	8.9
	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

## 2. CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

During the past two years new wooden lockups of the usual type have been built at Bellingham, Eden Valley, Gibbon, Grand Meadow, Lester Prairie, Le Sueur, Morgan and Presto (now Staples).

Lockups have been constructed in connection with village halls at Fisher, Hallock and Houston.

Brick lockups have been built at Newport, North Minneapolis, Sauk Centre, South St. Paul, Waseca, Willmar and Winona, making a total of nineteen new lockups.

The plans of only five (5) of these lockups were submitted to the board of corrections and charities as required by law; namely, those in Duluth, North Minneapolis, Newport, Sauk Centre and Willmar. The failure to submit plans was probably due, in most cases, to ignorance of the requirements of the law.

### PLANS FOR VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

Application is frequently made to this office for plans for inexpensive lockups for villages.

In 1890 plans and specifications were furnished from this office for a lockup to be built in the village of Willmar.

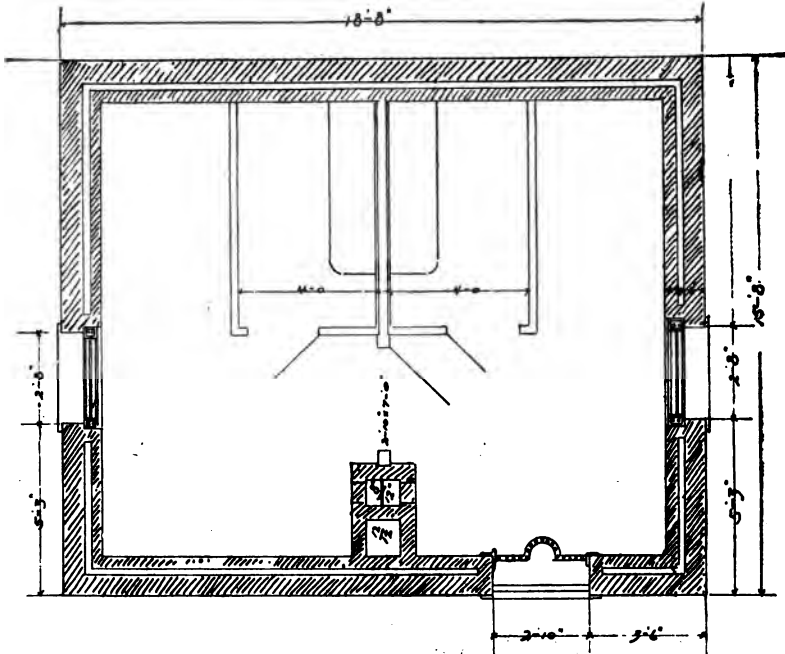
These plans provided for a fire proof brick building, with hollow walls, to secure dryness and warmth; a roof tinued within and without, for fire protection, and a floor of artificial tiling. It provides for a building, both fire proof and vermin proof, at a very small cost.

The Willmar village council made some changes in the plan which do not affect the cost materially. The building was built at a cost of \$385.00, the cells costing \$115.00 in addition, making the total cost of \$500.00.

A similar village lockup was built in the village of Newport, Washington county. The plan is essentially the same and the building was completed at a cost of \$630.00, as follows: Building, \$390.00; two iron cells, \$210.00; fixtures, \$30.00.

A similar lockup on a larger scale was built in the city of Brainerd, in 1886. This lockup cost \$2,100.00. It has four cells and room for two additional cells.

For the information and guidance of those intending to build village lockups, the specifications and ground plan furnished for the Willmar lockup are presented herewith:



FLOOR PLAN

### SPECIFICATIONS

FOR MATERIAL AND LABOR REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF A LOCKUP AT WILLMAR, MINNESOTA, ACCORDING TO PLANS FURNISHED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

**Excavation.**—Excavate for all walls for floor as described below; for all foundations for walls, as may be required do any and all excavation required to complete the building.

**Masonry.**—All walls to be laid up with the best nigger-head rubble masonry, built up in the most substantial manner; walls to be smooth and straight on both sides; all crevices to be thoroughly grouted and filled with chips of stone. All boulders to be split and carefully set; the wall to start two feet below ground and to rest on a concrete bed three feet wide and two feet thick. Excavation to be 12 inches wider than wall. When walls are finished they will be neatly filled on the outside with sand well packed down. Fill in under cells with boulders well bedded in sand and grout within eight inches of floor.

**Brick work.**—All brick walls to be laid up with good hard-burnt brick laid in good lime mortar. All brick to be well wetted before laid in wall. All courses to be thoroughly slushed and grouted with mortar; all brick to be laid with shaved joints; walls to be weather pointed on the outside and struck flush on the inside; walls to be bound together every three feet in height. The heads of arched openings to have three courses of row locks. The chimney to start from foundation and to be provided with

thimbles and stove pipe rings all complete; vent flue to have a partition of iron built from top to bottom of flue. All flues to be neatly plastered on the inside. The top of walls to be covered with roofing iron turned down on to roof. Brick walls to have a 4-inch air space all around and to be anchored with hoopiron. The sills to be bush-hammered sandstone 5x16½ inches, and eight inches longer than the opening.

*Roof.*—The roof to be composed of 2x6 inch matched and dressed plank set at right angles and thoroughly spiked together. The planks to rest on a 2x8 inch plate built into brick work and well spiked to same. The roof to be covered on top and bottom with best I. C. charcoal roofing tin thoroughly soldered and fastened. The tin on top to be fastened with tin slips. Roof to be pitched ¼-inch to the floor towards rear of building. The roof to be thoroughly flashed to brick walls with tin flashings turned up 8 inches all around, and to be capped with same tin built into brick work and to be turned down to within 8 inches of roof. Roof joist to be 2x8 inches.

*Floor.*—The ground to be excavated one foot below grade all around and to be filled up to within 6 inches of top of floor with sand well packed; the floor will then be put on with concrete and Portland cement tile. The concrete to be 4 inches thick, well laid and packed down. When concrete is dry the cement tile will then be laid satisfactory to superintendent. Concrete to be made of small broken stone (not larger than an egg) and Milwaukee cement well mixed. Build in floor all anchor bolts, as directed by contractor providing iron cells.

*Windows and Doors.*—The door to be made of three courses set at right angles to the floor and at right angles to each other. This door to be covered entirely and closely with best I. C. roofing tin thoroughly soldered, and tacked to wood with tinned tacks. The frame to be of wrought iron, rabbited for the door and to be built into brickwork and properly anchored to walls. The door to be provided with a heavy jail door lock.

*Painting.*—All woodwork to receive three good coats of best lead and oil paint. All tinwork to receive one good coat of best mineral paint and two good coats of best lead and oil paint.

*Partition.*—The cell room to be divided into two equal parts by a partition running from front to rear, made of three thicknesses of best quality matched fencing, having the center thickness set perpendicular and the thicknesses each side set about 10 degrees from the perpendicular; all to be securely spiked and nailed together. The door through the partition to be made of two thicknesses of matched fencing set at right angles to each other. This door and the partition outside the cage to be entirely and closely covered on both sides with the best I. C. roofing tin, thoroughly soldered and fastened like that on the ceiling. The partition between the cells to be covered on both sides with 8-inch boiler plate, securely fastened to the wood every 4 inches, and every 4 feet of surface to have at least one bolt running clear through the partition and upset on the outer side of the iron on the other side of the partition. The edge of this partition, top and bottom, is to be covered with I. C. roofing tin turned down and tacked on so as to lap under the covering of the side of the partition in order to prevent vermin from finding lodgment in the partition.

*Iron Work.*—Each cell is to be 4 feet wide, and 6 feet 6 inches deep from front to rear, and 7 feet high. The top of cells to be of ½ inch boiler plate, thoroughly riveted every four inches. All joints to be caulked. All inside corners to be put together with a 1½x1½ inch angle iron riveted every four inches. All outside corners to have double angle irons; all rivets to be three-eighths inch oval headed rivets countersunk on inner side. The entire fronts of all cells and the sides of cells next the outer wall to be formed of a grating of upright bars nine-sixteenths inch square or three fourths round, at the option of the contractor, and to be spaced 4 inches from centers. The cross-plates or bars to be 1x1½ inch iron, of number shown on plans. The top and bottom to be double. The cells to be anchored to floor with iron bolts built into grouting and securely fastened to iron; to have one at every corner on the plane of the floor. The grating to be securely riveted to iron of cells with 2 inch angle-irons riveted similar to other work.

Each cell to be provided with two strong, substantial iron bunks attached to the partition in such a way that they can be folded back when out of use. The construction of these bunks to be specified by the cell-builder and approved by the superintendent of construction.

In the corner of each cell there will be a foul air duct of No. 14 plate iron and riveted to cell plate. They will have two shifters, one at bottom large enough to receive the night bucket, and one at top large enough for draft. All ducts from these spaces to be 6 inches in diameter, and to lead into a center duct 8 inches in diameter, leading straight out through the roof, to which it will be thoroughly fastened and flashed; this ventilator to extend 24 inches above roof and to have double cap on top. All ducts and ventilator to be of No. 26 galvanized iron and thoroughly soldered and riveted.

The grated door at entrance to be provided with basket peep. The lock to be specified in bid.

Also furnish window gratings the whole height and width of window openings, of construction, size of material and workmanship, similar to cell gratings above described. There will be five horizontal bars in height of each window to be built into brick work, at each end, 8 inches, having a flange on inside turned down 2 inches.

All the above iron work to receive one good coat of mineral paint before leaving the factory, and one additional coat after put up.

The contractor will provide and put in each cell where called for, a solid bucket with hinged cover, made of galvanized iron No. 20, and provided with  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch round iron handle.

#### REMARKS ON LOCKUP TABLES.

Table "CC" exhibits the number, cost and condition of the city and village lockups of the state. There are 208 lockups in the state, having a united capacity of 680 prisoners; the cost of the buildings being \$173,000. Many of these lockups are kept in a neglected and filthy condition, as is seen from such answers to the question: "How often is the bedding washed?" as "Don't know!" "Once a year!" "Never!"

Table "DD" shows the number of inmates in the lockups of the state during the year 1889. The total number of prisoners confined in the lockups of the state during the years named, was about as follows: 1885, 12,356; 1887, 21,000; 1889, 20,281. (In this statement the number of prisoners confined in the Minneapolis central station was estimated for 1887.)

TABLE "CC."  
City and Village Lockups and Police Stations in Minnesota December 31, 1890.

LOCATION.	Material of lockup.	When built.	Cost.	Cells.	Size of cells.	Size of outer room.	Capacity of lockup.	Largest No. inmates one time.	Sleeping accommodations.	Bedding furnished.	How often bedding washed.	How often lockup scrubbed.
Ada.....	Oak logs.....	1890	\$100	6	4x6	10x12	6	..	Bunks.....	Quilts.....	"Often as necessary"	"Four times a year"
Adrian.....	Oak and pine.....	1886	1,600	10	5x7	9x12	4	3	Iron bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.	"Once a month"	"Once a week."
Adrian.....	Wood.....	1890	250	8	8x10	12x16	4	1	Straw beds.....	Blankets and quilts.	"Once a year."	"Twice a year."
Adrian Lea.....	Brick & iron.....	1885	2,000	8	8x8	8x18	6	8	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	"Twice a month"	"Twice a month."
Alden.....	Wood.....	1885	100	8	8x10	8x18	6	1	Wooden bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts.	"Never b'n washed"	"Once a year."
Anoka c.....	Brick & stone.....	1885	100	5	5x7	11x30	10	10	Punks with springs.....	Blankets and quilts.	Three times a year.	"Every two weeks."
Arlington.....	Brick.....	1884	250	5	5x8	10x18	6	1	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	"Twice a year"	"Once a year."
Ashby.....	Wood.....	1884	200	8	8x10	8x18	2	2	Bunks.....	Quilts.....	"Twice a year"	"Once a year."
Atwater.....	Wood.....	1880	200	12	12x12	5x18	4	2	Wooden bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts.	"After use"	"Four times a year."
Audubon.....	Oak and pine.....	1885	200	6	6x8	12x18	3	2	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	"Four times a year"	"Once a month."
Austin.....	Brick & iron.....	1887	1,200	9	5x9	10x20	10	8	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	"Once a year"	"Once a month."
Avoca.....	Wood.....	1888	450	6	6x10	14x14	4	1	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	"Monthly"	"Monthly."
Barnesville.....	Wood.....	1886	400	8	8x8	12x18	6	12	Quilts & half mat's.	Blankets and quilts.	"Twice a year"	"Six times a year."
Barnum.....	Wood.....	1884	65	1	6x10	4x13	4	1	Blankets.....	Blankets and quilts.	"Three times a year"	"Three times a year."
Beaver Creek.....	Wood.....	1884	200	6	6x8	15x18	3	3	Floor.....	Blankets.....	"Once a year"	"Twice a year."
Belle Plaine.....	Wood.....	1871	150	8	8x10	7x12	4	11	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.	"Twice a year"	"Five times a year."
Bellingham.....	Wood.....	1880	132	3	7x14	7x14	3	3	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts.	"When necessary"	"When necessary."
Biren Cooley.....	Wood.....	1883	375	8	5x10	10x18	8	3	Wooden bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts.	"Aired often"	"Once a year."
Bird Island.....	Wood.....	1884	225	6	6x8	6x18	6	3	Wooden bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.	As often as needed	"Once a year."
Braintree.....	Wood.....	1874	220	4	4x7	7x12	8	10	Cots.....	Blankets and quilts.	"Twice a year"	"Once a month."
Brown's Valley.....	Wood.....	1878	200	4	4x7	8x18	4	1	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.	"Twice a month"	"Every day."
Brownsville.....	Iron & brick.....	1886	2,900	8	6x8	12x24	6	1	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	"When necessary"	"When necessary."
Brownsville.....	Wood.....	1883	250	8	6x8	12x24	2	4	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	"Never"	"Twice a year."
Brownsville.....	Wood.....	1872	900	6	5x7	7x11	3	3	Wooden bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.	"When necessary"	"When necessary."
Brownsville.....	Wood.....	1887	200	6	6x8	12x14	3	2	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.	Every two weeks	"Every two weeks."
Brownsville.....	Wood.....	1884	850	175	5x8	12x16	3	2	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.	"When necessary"	"Not very often."
Cambridge.....	Wood.....	1880	175	9	9x10	16x20	4	4	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.	Every three months.	"When necessary."
Canby.....	Wood.....	1878	400	7	7x8	6x14	2	2	Bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	"Never b'n washed"	"Once a year."
Clarkfield.....	Wood.....	1887	250	6	6x8	8x12	4	2	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	"When necessary"	"When necessary."
Clanton.....	Wood & iron.....	1887	150	6	6x8	8x18	4	4	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts.	"When used"	"Once a quarter."
Claremont.....	Brick & iron.....	1885	1,500	6	6x8	18x18	4	1	Blankets.....	Blankets.....	"Sometimes weekly"	"Once in two weeks"
Claremont.....	Wood.....	1882	100	6	6x8	12x18	4	2	Blankets.....	Blankets.....		
Cloquet b.....	Wood.....	1887	1,000	2	5x8	22x40	4	7	Floor.....	Blankets.....		

Cokato.....	Wood	1879	300 4	5x 8	6x15	6	Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Once a year"	"Four times a year."
Cologne c.....	Brick, firepr f	1887	650 2	6x10	20x30	23	1 Wooden bedsteads.	Quilts	"One time"	"Two times."
Crookston c.....	Wood	1884	2,500 1	10x12	15x16	6	23 Floor.	Blankets	"Once a week"	"Once a year."
Dassel.....	Wood & iron.	1882	200 3	5x10	6x10	6	4 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Every three mos"	"Every 3 months"
Dawson.....	Wood	1885	300 2	6x16	5x13	2	1 Bunks	Quilts	When necessary	When necessary.
Delano.....	Brick & iron.	1888	500 4	4x 7	14x23	10	2 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets	When necessary	When necessary.
Delavan.....	Wood	1880	125 2	7x10		4	4 Floor.	None.	"When needed"	"When needed."
Detroit.....	Wood	1881	600 4	4x 8	9x16	4	4 Bunks	Blankets	"Once a year."	"Once a year."
Dexter.....	Wood	1877	80 2	7x 8	10x14	4	1 Floor.	Hay	"Twice a year"	"Twice a year."
Dodge Center.....	Wood	1880	100 1	4x 8	16x12	3	10 Hammocks.	Blankets and quilts	"Four times a year."	"Three times a year."
Duluth.....	Brick & steel.	1890	12,000 6	6x 8	38x60	3	1 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	When necessary.	Daily.
Eand.....	Stone & wood.	1889	225 1	4x 6	10x22	4	1 Cots	Blankets	"Twice"	"Monthly."
East Grand Forks.....	Wood & iron.	1880	230 2	6x6		6	2 Bunks	Blankets	"Monthly"	"Monthly."
Easton.....	Wood	1880	75 2	8x10	8x10	4	2 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"Once a year"	"Twice."
Eden Valley.....	Wood	1880	150 2	5x6	4x10	4	2 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Once a year"	"Four times a year."
Elbow Lake.....	Iron & wood.	1887	200 2	10x14	6x20	2	2 Cots	Blankets and quilts	"Once a year"	"Twice."
Elizabeth.....	Wood & iron.	1886	200 2	7x10	8x14	4	2 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Monthly"	"Monthly."
Elk River.....	R k, w'd, stone	1882	200 2	8x10	6x16	6	2 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"Once a year"	"Twice."
Ellsworth.....	Wood	1887	145 2	9x 6	9x12	4	4 Floor.	Blankets and quilts	"Once a year"	"Four times a year."
Elysian.....	Wood	1884	145 3	6x 8		1	1 Bunks	None.	"Can't say"	Once a year.
Evansville.....	Wood	1888	200 2	8x 8	8x16	4	2 Wooden bedsteads.	Straw beds.	"Twice a year"	"Twice a year."
Eyota.....	Wood	1877	500 2	10x10	16x20	4	2 Cots	Blankets	"Once a week"	"When in use."
Excelsior.....	Wood	1880	...	12x12	6x12	2	1 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Once"	"Twice."
Fairfax.....	Wood and tin	1888	200 2	6x 8	8x12	2	4 Hammocks.	Blankets and quilts	As often as used.	As often as used.
Faribault.....	Brick & iron.	1887	800 3	4x 7	10x24	4	1 Bunks	Blankets	"When necessary"	"When necessary."
Farmington.....	Wood	1875	1,000 2	8x12	20x24	4	12 Floor.	Blankets and quilts	"Never"	"Whenever used."
Fergus Falls b.....	Brick & iron.	1882	800 2	5x 8	36x14	3	4 Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets	"Once a month"	"About 8 times y'ly"
Fisher b.....	Wood & iron.	1889	150 3	6x10	16x32	2	4 Iron bedstead.	Blankets and quilts	"Once a year"	"When necessary."
Fountain.....	Wood	1885	75 1	6x12	6x12	4	2 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"When necessary"	"Once a year."
Franklin.....	Wood	1883	375 2	7x 8	16x16	2	1 Cots	Blankets	Not by present m'shl	Twice by p'snt m'shl
Franklin.....	Wood	1888	120 1	6x12	6x10	2	1 Bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"No regulation"	"No regulation."
Fulda.....	Wood & iron.	1884	412 2	8x 8	14x14	2	1 Bunks	Blankets	When necessary.	When necessary.
Gaylord.....	Wood	1883	140 2	8x 8	5x8	4	1 Bunks	Quilts.	"Twice a year"	"Three times a year"
Gibbon.....	Wood	1889	175 2	6x7	8x14	4	2 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Never"	"Twice a year."
Glyndon.....	Wood	1884	...	6x 7	7x12	4	2 Bunks	Blankets	"Twice a year"	"Once a year."
Glenwood.....	Wood	1884	250 2	8x 8	8x16	2	2 Floor.	Quilts	"Twice a year"	"Twice a year."
Graceville.....	Wood	1890	200 2	7x 8	8x10	4	2 Bunks	None	"Never"	"Twice a year."
Grand Meadow.....	Wood	1885	150 4	8x 8	3x 6	4	1 Bedsteads.	Quilts	When necessary	Twice a month.
Green Isle.....	Wood	1878	130 2	8x10	6x16	2	3 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Twice a year"	Twice a year.
Grove City.....	Wood	1889	2,000 2	8x10	26x38	8	2 Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Never"	"Once a week."
Hancock b.....	Wood	1881	225 1	11x 7	8x12	2	1 Oak plank.	Blankets	"Twice a year"	"Once a year."
Hastings.....	Stone & brick	1884	3,400 7	4x 7	14x31	6	1 Bunks	None	"Twice a year"	"Twice a year."
Hawley.....	Wood	1883	250 2	6x 8	10x12	4	1 Bunks	Blankets	"Once a year"	"Twice a year."
Hector.....	Wood	1883	230 3	6x 8	10x14	4	1 Bunks	Blankets	"Once a year"	"Twice a year."
Herman.....	Wood	1887	200 4	4x 8	6x12	2	1 Bunks	Blankets	"Four times a year."	When necessary.
Henning.....	Wood	1887	200 2	4x 6	6x12	2	1 Bunks	Blankets		
Heron Lake.....	Wood	1885	100 2	8x10	6x12	2	1 Bunks	Blankets		
Hokah b.....	Stone	1876	2,500 2	7x 7	18x24	2	2 Bunks	None.		

TABLE "CC."—Description of Lockups Continued.

LOCATION.	Material of lockup.	When built.	Cost.	Cells.	Size of cells.	Size of outer room.	Capacity of lockup.	Largest No. inmates one time.	Sleeping accommodations.	Bedding furnished.	How often bedding washed.	How often lockup scrubbed.
Hutchinson.....	Wood & iron.....	1887	400	1	6½x7	12x12	2	2	Iron bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	"4 times last year".....	When used.
Houston b.....	Stone.....	1890	2,000	4	8x10	25x40	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	"Don't know".....	"Has not been yet"
Jackson.....	Wood.....	1885	185	2	8x10	6x12	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	"When necessary".....	"When necessary."
Janesville.....	Wood.....	1878	75	2	8x12	6x12	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets	"When necessary".....	"When necessary."
Jordan.....	Stone.....	1875	300	2	8x10	10x16	2	2	Wooden bedsteads.....	Quilts.....	"Four times".....	"Four times."
Kellogg.....	Wood.....	1878	250	2	8x10	8x16	2	2	Wooden bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	"Don't know".....	"Don't know."
Kenyon.....	Wood.....	1880	300	2	9x5	15x6	4	4	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	"Twice a year".....	When necessary.
Kilkenny.....	Wood.....	1881	200	2	6x8	12x12	2	1	Straw ticks.....	Blankets and quilts	"Twice a year".....	Three times a year.
Lake City.....	Wood.....	1873	400	2	10x12	10x20	6	6	Wooden bunks.....	Blankets.....	"Once a month".....	"Once a month."
Lake Crystal.....	Wood.....	1873	200	2	8x10	10x16	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets	"When necessary".....	When necessary.
Lake Park.....	Wood.....	1881	400	2	4x6	8x16	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets	"When necessary".....	Twice a year.
Lakeville.....	Wood.....	1870	400	2	6x10	8x12	2	2	Wooden bunks.....	Blankets	"Do not know".....	Occasionally.
Lansboro.....	Stone.....	1886	2,200	2	4x8	11x12	1	1	Wooden bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	"Occasionally".....	"Occasionally."
Le Roy.....	Wood.....	1877	100	2	8x10	6x12	2	2	Iron & wooden beds.....	Blankets and quilts	"Whenever dirty".....	"Whenever dirty."
Lester Prairie.....	Wood.....	1880	200	2	8x12	6x12	1	1	Wooden bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	"Twice a year".....	"Once in two weeks."
Le Sueur.....	Brick.....	1880	4,000	2	5½x6	10x12	3	3	Hammocks.....	Blankets and quilts	"Twice a year".....	"Twice a year."
Lewistown.....	Wood.....	1875	200	2	6x12	10x16	2	2	Hammocks.....	Blankets	"When necessary".....	When necessary.
Litchfield c.....	Brick & iron.....	1886	200	2	7x9	8x10	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	"When dirty".....	"When dirty."
Lytle.....	Wood.....	1875	300	2	8x10	8x10	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets	"Every day".....	"Every day."
Madison.....	Wood.....	1885	300	2	7x9	4x14	3	3	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets	"When necessary".....	"When necessary."
Mankato.....	Iron & brick.....	1885	400	2	12x14	22x45	3	7	Bunks.....	Blankets	"Once a month".....	"Once a month."
Marquette.....	Wood.....	1885	150	1	12x14	8x12	2	2	Floor.....	Blankets	"When necessary".....	"When necessary."
Madelia.....	Wood.....	1875	250	2	6x8	8x12	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets	"Twice a year".....	"Twice a year."
Mapleton.....	Wood.....	1880	150	2	6x8	18x12	2	2	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	"When necessary".....	"When necessary."
Marine Mills.....	Wood.....	1888	3,000	2	6x8	10x16	2	2	Floor.....	Blankets	"Never".....	"Never."
Marquette.....	Wood.....	1875	150	2	8x8	10x16	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets	"Whenever used".....	"Whenever used."
Marquette.....	Wood.....	1882	200	1	12x12	12x12	2	2	Floor.....	Blankets	"Twice a year".....	"Every day."
Mendota.....	Stone & wood.....	1885	800	1	12x14	12x14	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	"Every day".....	"Every day."
Minneapolis.....	Brick & iron.....	1888	28,000	50	4x6½	20x22	50	50	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	"Three times a week".....	"Three times a week."
Centra Station.....	Stone.....	1883	185	4	4x8	4x30	4	15	Bunks.....	Blankets	"Twice a year".....	"Twice a year."
Third Precinct.....	Stone & brick.....	1890	15,000	6	5x7	42x27	12	4	Bunks.....	Blankets	"Every day".....	"Every day."
Fourth Precinct.....	Stone & brick.....	1884	1,000	2	8x10	20x32	4	4	Bunks.....	Blankets	"Three times a week".....	"Three times a week."



Minneka.	Wood	1876	400	2	2	8x10	8x16	4	Bunks	Blankets	"Do not know"	"Do not know"
Minneota.	Wood	1880	125	2	2	5x7	7x10	1	Bunks	Quilts	"Often as necessary"	"When needed"
Minnesota Lake.	Wood	1880	180	2	2	6x8	6x14	2	Bunks	Blankets	"Once a year."	"Once a year."
Montgomery	Stone	1880	200	2	2	6x12	6x12	2	Bunks	Blankets	"Once a year."	"Once a year."
Monticello	Wood	1880	250	2	2	6x12	6x12	2	Floor	Blankets	"Once a year."	"Once a year."
Moorehead	Wood	1874	1,500	2	2	8x8	8x12	9	Bunks	Blankets	"Once a week"	"Twice a week."
Moose Lake.	Wood	1888	400	2	2	6x8	6x12	2	Bunks	None	"When used"	"Whenever used."
Morgan	Wood	1880	200	2	2	6x10	7x12	2	Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets	"When used"	"Quite often."
Morris	Wood	1879	200	2	2	6x8	8x10	10	Bunks	Quilts	"When necessary"	"Whenever necessary."
Mottstown.	Abandoned.	1888		2	2	10x10	20x20	3	Floor	Blankets and quilts.	"When necessary"	"When necessary."
Moyle	Wood	1883	500	2	2	7x10	6x14	2	Iron bedsteads.	Quilts and blankets.	"Three times a year"	"Every month."
New Prague	Brick	1880	600	2	2	6x8	6x12	1	Iron bunks.	Blankets	"Three times a year"	"When necessary."
New Richmond	Brick & iron.	1870	125	2	2	6x8	4x12	2	Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets	"Three times a year"	"Three times a year."
New York Mills.	Wood	1878	180	2	2	6x8	4x12	2	Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets	"Three times a year"	"Three times a year."
New York Branch.	Wood	1888	350	2	2	6x8	8x12	4	Straw bunks.	Blankets and quilts.	"Early times a year."	"Two times a year."
North Branch.	Wood	1882	350	2	2	6x8	10x12	4	Straw bunks.	Blankets and quilts.	"Early times a year."	"Two times a year."
North St. Paul.	Wood	1882	350	2	2	6x8	10x12	4	Straw bunks.	Blankets and quilts.	"Early times a year."	"Two times a year."
Northfield	Stone	1888	2,500	2	2	6x10	6x16	3	Iron bunks.	Blankets and quilts	"Once in ten years."	"Sweep when dirty."
Northwood	Stone & iron.	1880	400	2	2	6x8	28x20	4	Iron bunks.	Blankets and quilts	"Once a month."	"Once a month."
Northern Pac. Junc.	Wood	1885	600	2	2	7x9	9x14	2	Bunks	Blankets and quilts.	"When necessary."	"When necessary."
Norwood c.	Brick	1888	4,000	2	2	6x10	28x10	2	Bunks	Blankets and quilts.	"When necessary."	"Twice."
Olivia	Wood	1885	450	2	2	6x10	6x12	1	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.	"When necessary."	"Twice."
Ortonville a.	Wood	1881	50	2	2	6x8	8x10	2	Bunks	Blankets and quilts.	"When necessary."	"Twice."
Ossaka a.	Wood	1882	75	1	1	6x10	5x10	1	Bedsteads	None	"When necessary"	"Once a year."
Osseo	Wood	1876	350	2	2	10x12	5x10	4	Bedsteads	Blankets	"Once a year"	"Once a year."
Owatonna	Wood	1871	250	2	2	6x8	6x10	2	Bunks	Blankets	"Once a month"	"Monthly."
Pelican Rapids	Wood	1883	300	2	2	8x12	6x12	2	Bunks	"Not very often"	"When necessary"	"When necessary"
Perham.	Wood	1882	300	1	1	8x10	12x24	2	Floor	Blankets and quilts	"Twice a year"	"Four times a year."
Pine City.	Wood	1884	350	2	2	6x8	14x16	2	Bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Three times a year"	"Quarterly."
Pine Island	Wood	1884	350	2	2	6x8	14x16	2	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"Three times a year"	"Quarterly."
Pine Island	Stone	1886	200	2	2	6x8	6x10	2	Blankets and quilts	Blankets and quilts	"New ones"	"Once a month."
Pine Island	Stone	1886	700	3	3	6x8	22x22	3	Blankets and quilts	Quilts	"Once six months"	"Monthly."
Plainview	Wood	1886	700	3	3	7x9	6x12	2	Blankets and quilts	Blankets and quilts	"Once six months"	"Monthly."
Plains	Wood	1875	300	1	1	18x24	5x15	2	None	None	"Never"	"Never."
Presto (Staples).	Wood	1880	375	2	2	6x15	5x15	2	Floor	None	"Never"	"Kept clean."
Reeds Landing	Wood	1880	375	2	2	6x15	5x15	2	Floor	None	"Never"	"Kept clean."
Red Lake Falls.	Wood	1870	200	4	4	6x8	16x20	4	Bunks	None	"Never"	"Once a year."
Red Lake Falls.	Wood	1882	300	1	1	6x10	6x10	2	Bunks	None	"Never"	"Once a year."
Red Wing.	Stone & iron.	1881	300	10	10	6x8	8x12	10	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets	"Twice a year"	"Once a month."
Redwood Falls.	Wood	1881	300	1	1	10x12	8x12	1	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets	"Twice a year"	"Once a month."
Rochester	Brick & stone.	1885	3,000	4	4	4x7	18x20	4	Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets	"When necessary"	"From three to five."
Rochester	Brick & stone.	1885	3,000	4	4	4x7	18x20	4	Iron bunks	Blankets	"Once a week"	"Twice a year."
Rochester	Wood	1877	700	2	2	8x8	24x38	2	Bunks	Blankets	"Twice a year"	"Twice a year."
Renville a.	Renoville a.	1886	300	3	3	8x10	16x18	2	Floor			
Rothsay	Wood	1886	300	3	3	8x10	16x18	2	Floor			
Rush City	Wood	1886	300	3	3	8x10	16x18	2	Floor			
Rush City	Wood	1886	300	3	3	8x10	16x18	2	Floor			
St. Charles b.	Stone & brick.	1881	2,000	2	2	4x7	9x11	2	Floor	Blankets	"Asthink necessary"	"Asthink necessary"
St. Hilare.	Wood	1885	800	2	2	4x7	9x11	2	Floor	Quilts	"Never"	"Never"
St. James.	Wood	1880	150	2	2	8x10	8x10	2	Bunks	Blankets	"Never been washed"	"Never"
St. Paul Central.	Wood	1887	150	2	2	8x10	8x10	2	Cots	Blankets	"Never been washed"	"Never"
St. Paul Central.	Wood & brick.	1887	150	2	2	8x10	8x10	2	Cots	Blankets	"Never been washed"	"Never"
Margaret st.	Brick	1886	8,500	5	5	10x40	10x40	7	Bunks	Quilts	"Once a month"	"Once a month"
Ducas st.	Brick & iron.	1886	8,500	5	5	5x7	3x12	6	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"Weekly"	"Scrubbed every day."
Rondo st.	Brick & iron.	1886	8,500	5	5	7x6	12x18	5	Iron bunks	Blankets and quilts	"3 times a week."	"Scrubbed every day."
Rondo st.	Brick & iron.	1886	8,500	5	5	5x7	3x30	5	Iron bunks	Blankets and quilts	"Every day."	"Scrubbed every day."
Union Park	Brick	1886	8,500	5	5	5x7	3x30	5	Iron bunks	Blankets and quilts	"When necessary"	"Daily."
St. Vincent.	Wood	1885	350	2	2	8x10	4x12	3	Iron bunks	Blankets	"Whenever needed"	"Once a week."

TABLE "CC."—Description of Lockups Continued.

LOCATION.	Material of lockup.	When built.	Cost.	Cells.	Size of cells.	Size of outer room.	Capacity of lockup.	Largest No. inmates at one time.	Sleeping accommodations.	Bedding furnished.	How often bedding washed.	How often lockup scrubbed.
Sacred Heart.	Wood	1883	125	3	6x10				Wooden bedsteads.	Quilts.	As deemed necessary.	Every 2 or 3 months.
Sauk Centre.	Brick	1880		3	6½x6½	45x18	4	7	Iron bunks.	Blankets.	Every six months.	"Centent floor."
Sauk Rapids a.	Brick	1884	3,000	1	10x30	9x20	5	4	Iron bedsteads.	Quilts	Twice a year.	Brick floor.
Shakopee b.	Wood	1885	250	2	6x10	6x12	6	3	Bunks.	Blankets	"Not used."	Never scrubbed.
Sherrburne.	Wood	1870	284	2	6½x7	7x14	4	1	Wire cots.	Blankets	"Once a year."	"Whenever needed."
Steeple.	Brick & iron.	1880	1,500	4	5x7	13x16	2	2	Hamocks.	Blankets and quilts	"Twice per month"	"Once per month."
South St. Paul.	Wood	1881	300	2	6x8	12x16	2	2	Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"Do not know"	"Twice last year."
Springfield.	Wood	1870	100	2	6x5	8x12	2	1	None.	Quilts.		
Spring Valley.	Wood	1883	200	2	6x10	8x12	2	1	Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts.		
Starbuck.	Wood	1889	160	2	5x7	8x12	2	1	Floor.	None.		
Stewart.	Wood	1887	100	10	4x7	24x40	4	4	Bunks.	Blankets		
Stillwater a.	Brick & iron.	1886	400	4	8x8	8x20	4	2	Bunks.	Blankets		
Taylor's Falls.	Wood & iron.	1886	500	4	8x8	8x20	4	2	Bunks.	Blankets		
Tenney.	Wood & iron.	1887	500	2	10x12	8x16	6	6	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets	"Every 3 months"	"Once a month."
Tower.	Wood	1887	300	2	6x10	8x16	2	2	Bunks.	Blankets	"When necessary"	"When necessary."
Vendota.	Wood	1883	300	3	8x9	10x24	3	3	Bunks.	Blankets	"Twice a year."	"Twice a year."
Wabasha.	Wood	1888	400	2	7x7	12x14	3	3	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"Half yearly"	"Half yearly."
Wadena.	Brick	1884	400	4	8x9	12x18	4	4	Floor.	None.	"Not last year"	"Once last year."
Wadena.	Wood	1879	500	4	8x9	12x18	4	4	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts		
Wassena.	Wood	1883	125	2	5x12	10x12	2	2	Straw.	None.		
Watertown.	Brick & iron	1889	1,400	2	7x7	14x14	4	4	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"Each month"	Each month.
Watertown.	Wood	1881	170	1	8x12	8x12	2	1	Floor.	Blankets and quilts	Once a year.	Once a year.
Watson.	Wood	1881	150	2	7x7	5x7	2	1	Bunks.	Blankets and quilts	As needed.	As needed.
Waterville.	Wood	1878	175	2	8x12		2	2	Bunks.	As needed.		
Wells b.	Brick	1885	400	1	8x12		2	2	Bunks.	Blankets	Quarterly	When needed.
White Bear.	Wood	1883	500	2	8½x6½	10x18	4	5	Floor.	Blankets	When needed	"About as often."
Winnebago.	Wood	1880	200	8	14x7	9x14	2	2	Bunks.	Blankets and quilts	Once or twice a year	"Always kept clean"
Willmar.	Brick & wood.	1880	500	3	4½x8	12x14	4	4	Bunks.	Blankets	"When necessary"	"Never."
Winona.	Wood	1881	75	2	6x8	8x12	2	1	Bedsteads.	Blankets	"Never"	"Once every week."
Winona.	Brick & iron.	1889	3,000	6	6x7	26x22	6	15	Wire hammocks.	Blankets and quilts	"Once each month"	When necessary.
Winthrop.	Wood & iron	1886	300	3	6x8	13x16	3	3	Wooden bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"When necessary"	"Once every week."
Worthington.	Wood	1876	150	2	6x7	12x14	4	2	Bunks.	Quilts	"2 or 3 times a year"	"2 or 3 times a year."
Wykoff.	Wood	1874	100	1	8x12	10x14	2	2	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"When necessary"	"When in need."
Zumbrota.	Steel and iron	1888		2	6x9	16x19	2	8	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts	"Often."	"Once every 2 wks."
Zumbrota.	Iron	1887		1	14x12	6x12	2	1	Iron bedsteads.	Blankets and quilts		

p situated in city or village hall. c Lockup situated in engine house.

TABLE "DD."  
Showing the Number of Inmates of City and Village Lockups in Minnesota During the Year 1899.

LOCATION.	Insane persons	City or village prisoners.	County prisoners.	Total number of prisoners.	Tramps lodged, not prisoners.	Inmates at midnight Dec. 31, 1899.	Inmates under 16 years of age during the year	Served sentence in the lockup during the year
Albert Lea.....	.....	137	1	138	66	1	.....	10
Anoka.....	.....	16	0	27	25	4	.....	15
Ashby.....	.....	7	.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....
Awatere.....	.....	14	.....	14	55	.....	.....	.....
Austin.....	4	157	6	167	177	5	16	56
Avoca.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Barnesville.....	.....	53	.....	53	75	.....	1	37
Barnum.....	1	44	4	49	17	.....	.....	5
Beaver Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	2	.....	.....
Belle Plaine.....	1	6	1	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Birch Cooley.....	.....	12	.....	12	5	.....	.....	3
Blooming Prairie.....	.....	9	.....	9	2	.....	.....	1
Brainerd.....	3	80	15	98	25	.....	4	95
Brown's Valley.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brownsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brownston.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Canby.....	.....	7	.....	8	9	.....	.....	.....
Chatfield.....	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Claremont.....	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Cloquet.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloquet.....	1	82	12	95	34	.....	.....	.....
Cologne.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crookston.....	3	83	.....	86	47	1	1	37
Dassel.....	.....	24	.....	24	31	.....	.....	2
Dawson.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delano.....	.....	13	1	14	2	.....	2	.....
Detroit.....	.....	54	.....	54	10	.....	.....	.....
Dexter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Dodge Centre.....	1	8	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....
Duluth.....	4	1,100	415	1,519	125	3	83	4
Dundas.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
East Grand Forks.....	.....	81	16	97	80	1	.....	.....
Easton.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbow Lake.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk River.....	1	1	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Ellsworth.....	.....	50	.....	50	15	.....	.....	.....
Elysian.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Eyota.....	.....	5	.....	5	18	.....	.....	.....
Fairfax.....	.....	8	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....
Faribault.....	.....	63	.....	63	50	.....	.....	7

TABLE "DD."—Inmates of Lockups Continued.

LOCATION.	Insane persons.	City or village prisoners.	County prisoners.	Total number of prisoners.	Tramps lodged, not prisoners.	Inmates at midnight Dec. 31, 1889.	Inmates under 16 years of age during the year.	Served sentence in the lockup during the year.
Fergus Falls.....	.....	90	2	92	12	.....	2	4
Fisher's Landing.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mountain.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Fulda.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graceville.....	.....	9	1	10	2	.....	.....	.....
Grand Meadow.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Grove City.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Hallock.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	.....	84	.....	84	100	.....	7	20
Hawley.....	1	.....	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Henning.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Houston.....	.....	5	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson.....	.....	5	.....	5	8	.....	.....	1
Jackson.....	.....	7	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	.....	2	2	4	6	2	.....	.....
Kenyon.....	.....	.....	7	7	9	.....	.....	.....
Lake City.....	.....	1	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....
Lake Crystal.....	.....	3	9	12	30	.....	.....	.....
Lake Park.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakeville.....	.....	6	1	7	4	.....	.....	1
Lanesboro.....	.....	10	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....
Le Roy.....	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lester Prairie.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Le Sueur.....	4	6	10	20	100	.....	.....	.....
Lewiston.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Litchfield.....	.....	38	.....	38	22	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	5	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....
Mankato.....	3	159	1	162	75	.....	8	1
Marine Mills.....	.....	15	.....	15	10	.....	.....	.....
Melrose.....	1	9	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Station.....	.....	6,132	.....	6,132	7,955	9	600	.....
2d precinct.....	No cells.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d precinct.....	7	1,077	.....	1,064	85	.....	27	.....
4th precinct.....	1	392	.....	383	83	.....	13	.....
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Montgomery.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorehead.....	1	12	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Moose Lake.....	.....	75	.....	88	95	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....

Morris.....	45	100	45	100	1
New Prague.....	17	17	17	17	1
New Richmond.....	17	17	17	17	1
North Branch.....	1	1	1	1	1
Northfield.....	8	64	18	64	1
Northern Pacific Jet.....	40	60	57	60	1
Norwood.....	2	2	2	2	1
Osseo.....	3	3	3	3	1
Owatonna.....	38	78	42	78	1
Pennant.....	2	10	13	10	1
Pine City.....	2	10	10	10	1
Pine Lake.....	11	7	17	7	1
Pine Island.....	5	6	6	6	1
Red Wing.....	54	2	92	2	1
Redwood Falls.....	26	73	27	73	1
Reed's Landing.....	1	10	1	10	1
Rochester.....	33	12	40	12	1
Rosemount.....	4	5	4	5	1
St. Charles.....	4	7	4	7	1
St. Hilaire.....	7	7	7	7	1
St. James.....	7	7	7	7	1
St. Paul.....	7	7	7	7	1
St. James.....	7	7	7	7	1
Central.....	3,500	4,500	3,500	4,500	10
Ducas street.....	883	883	883	883	3
Margaret street.....	660	100	662	100	3
Rondo street.....	660	20	651	20	3
Union Park.....	153	15	153	15	3
Sacred Heart.....	1	17	1	17	3
Sank Centre.....	22	184	23	184	3
Shakopee.....	1	1	1	1	3
Sherburne.....	1	6	1	6	3
Sleepy Eye Lake.....	9	3	6	3	3
Springfield.....	3	3	2	3	3
Taylor's Falls.....	2	8	71	8	3
Tower.....	71	7	7	7	3
Verndale.....	7	160	30	160	3
Wabasha.....	29	2	2	2	3
Waconia.....	2	1	2	1	3
Walnut Grove.....	1	4	50	4	3
Watertown.....	4	20	22	20	3
White Bear Lake.....	30	487	617	487	3
Willmar.....	22	10	17	10	3
Winona.....	614	2	417	2	3
Winthrop.....	3	2	10	2	3
Wykoff.....	9	4	2	4	3
Zumbrota.....	2	1,000	18	1,000	3
Estimated for 60 lockups not reported.....	15	50	2,165	50	3
Totals.....	82	16,555	20,281	16,555	3

The lockups at Arlington, Brownsville, Cambridge, Franconia, Green Isle, Hokah, Kellogg, Mantorville, Mapleton, Mazeppa, New York Mills, Olivia, Plainville, Rotsey, Starbuck, Watson and Winnebago City reported "no prisoners during the year."

About 60 lock ups made no report of prisoners.

### 3. THE COUNTY JAILS OF MINNESOTA.

During the biennial period new county jails have been built in St. Louis and Carleton counties, and a county jail has been commenced in Swift county. The St. Louis county jail is a thoroughly satisfactory building in all respects. The general plan of the jail proper is practically the same as those of Otter Tail, Olmstead and Goodhue counties. It is in every way a satisfactory jail, admitting of the separation of prisoners and affording separate provision for prisoners of different classes. A view of this jail will be found in the frontispiece, and the plan of the jail is given in connection with the description of the St. Louis county jail.

Swift county has a new jail under construction, which will be completed in 1891. The plans for this jail, while not entirely satisfactory to the state board of corrections and charities, were approved as being considered the best practicable under the circumstances.

The Carleton county jail was built by the village of Northern Pacific Junction, as a part of their contribution in order to secure the location of the county seat. The plans of this jail were not submitted to the board of corrections and charities, as required by law; the excuse given being that the jail was not built by the county, but by the village authorities, who overlooked the fact that such submission was required. As a result the jail is less satisfactory than it would have been had the advice of the state board of corrections and charities been secured and followed.

The jails of Rice and Stearns counties have been remodelled.

### EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY JAILS OF THE STATE.

In my last biennial report (tables "X" and "Y") I gave a statement of the cost of carrying on county jails, which showed that the average cost per prisoner was \$6.78 per week, not including repairs, clothing, medical attendance or sheriff's fees. I have prepared statistics for the two years, 1888 and 1889, which go to confirm the results of the former inquiry. The weekly cost per prisoner, including jailer's salary, but excluding sheriffs' fees, medical attendance, clothing, repairs, etc., in 1888, was \$6.90 per week, and in 1889 \$6.72 per week. If, however, we exclude the jails of Ramsey, Hennepin, St. Louis and Winona counties, we shall find that in forty-nine jails of the state there were maintained in 1888 an average of 78 prisoners at \$8.90 per week, and in 1889 an average of 97 prisoners at \$8.10 per week.

The buildings of these forty-nine jails have cost the counties \$450,000. The interest on these plants at 6 per cent. would be \$27,000 per year. Had the interest been included, the total cost of keeping these 75 prisoners in the forty-nine jails would have been \$63,000; being \$813 per prisoner or \$15.50 per week.

As I said in my last biennial report, "The remedy is to abolish the present county jail system, establishing district jails in connection with which there should be labor for convicted prisoners. For example, the jails at Crookston, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Red Wing, Winona, Austin, Mankato, Worthington and Montevideo might easily accommodate all the prisoners for the state, and would then have an average of only about 14 prisoners each. What is now paid for jailers' salaries would pay all transportation expenses. The prisoners could be boarded at less cost than now, and be more suitably kept. Each county would need three or four iron cells to keep prisoners during court sessions, and the sheriff could employ a watchman for two or three nights at such times. The building of small jails should be stopped, and the counties maintaining district jails should be remunerated for the use of their buildings. In course of time district work houses would grow up in connection with the district jails."

In my opinion, the district jails should be controlled and maintained by the state, as is done in Massachusetts.

Six successive enumerations of the prisoners in the state have now been taken, of which a statement will be found in table "V". The number of prisoners in county jails was as follows:

July 31, 1888.....	206
December 31, 1888.....	185
June 30, 1889.....	194
December 31, 1889.....	188
June 30, 1890.....	186
December 31, 1890.....	197

The number of prisoners Dec. 20, 1885, was 218. It appears, therefore, that there is an actual decrease in the jail population of the state, as well as in the prison population generally.

### REMARKS ON THE TABLES OF STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY JAILS.

Table "EE" is a description of county jails of the state. There are 56 county jails, having a united capacity of 777 persons. The jail buildings have cost \$597,450, an average of \$766 per prisoner.

Tables "FF" and "GG" exhibit the cost of maintaining prisoners in the county jails for the two years, 1888 and 1889. The following is a comparative statement;

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average number of prisoners.....	165	167	183
Cost of keeping prisoners.....	\$58,134	\$60,385	\$63,023
Same per prisoner.....	353	359	350
Weekly cost per prisoner.....	\$6.78	\$6.97	\$6.72

The foregoing includes the jailer's salary, board of prisoners, fuel and washing, but does not include sheriff's fees or repairs.

The expense per prisoner was distributed as follows:

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Board and washing.....	\$200	\$194	\$193
Fuel.....	23	27	22
Jailers' salaries.....	130	138	135
Totals.....	\$353	\$359	\$350

In 1887, the lowest rate per prisoner was in Ramsey county—\$232; the highest in Nicollet county—\$2,678. In 1888, the lowest rate per prisoner was in St. Louis county—\$241, and the highest in Faribault county—\$1,296. In 1889, the lowest rate per prisoner was in St. Louis county—\$254, and the highest in Renville county—\$945.

If the district jail system were adopted, the expense of keeping these prisoners could be decreased one-half and the prisoners could be much better kept. At the same time, the counties could save interest and repairs on at least \$300,000 worth of property.

Tables "HH" and "II" exhibit the movement of the jail population for the two years, 1888 and 1889.

The total number of prisoners confined in county jails for the years named is as follows: (Omitting 1,248 prisoners serving sentence in Hennepin county jail.) 1885, 3,043; 1886, 3,310; 1887, 2,558; 1888, 3,253; 1889, 3,761. Showing an increase of 24 per cent. in four years. The average number of jail prisoners (excluding Hennepin county) was about the same in 1889 as in 1885.

The following is a summary of the reports of the attorney general, showing the number of prosecutions in the state. There has been a decrease from 2,413 in 1886, to 2,028 in 1889. The proportion of convictions has been as follows: 1886, 62 per cent; 1887, 60 per cent; 1888, 61 per cent; 1889, 53 per cent.

	Prosecut- ions.	Convic- tions.	Acquit'als	Nolle pros and Dismiss'als	Pending Dec. 31.
<b>Year 1886.</b>					
In district courts.....	1,080	574	129	114	263
In municipal and justice courts	1,333	911	144	263	15
<b>Total for 1886.....</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Year 1887.</b>					
In district courts.....	951	425	126	145	255
In municipal and justice courts	1,260	863	161	230	6
<b>Total for 1887.....</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>Year 1888.</b>					
In district courts.....	677	315	106	93	163
In municipal and justice courts	1,065	737	136	192	.....
<b>Total for 1888.....</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Year 1889.</b>					
In district courts.....	976	477	138	138	223
In municipal and justice courts	1,052	593	320	139	.....
<b>Total for 1889.....</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>223</b>



TABLE "EE."  
County Jails of Minnesota, June 30, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Date of erection.	Material.	Cost.	No. of cells.	Prisoners to a cell.	Capacity of jail.	L'gst No. one time	Avg' No. prisoners	Cells for women.
Aitkin.....	1888	Brick and iron..	\$5,000	2	4	10	13	2.6	1
Anoka (condemned) a.....	1877	Stone a.....	.....	2	2 to 3	4	.....	.....	.....
Becker.....	1885	Brick and iron..	6,000	2	4	8	10	2.2	1
Blue Earth.....	1876	Stone.....	b15,000	9	1 to 2	12	8	9.1	1
Brown.....	.....	Brick and stone.	b10,000	8	1	8	6	4.0	.....
Carlton.....	1890	Brick and steel.	.....	3	4	12	.....	.....	.....
Carver.....	1862	Brick a.....	63,000	3	2	6	.....	1.6	.....
Chippewa.....	1882	Brick and iron..	2,000	3	4	4	.....	1.3	.....
Clay.....	1883	Brick and iron..	13,000	3	2 to 6	24	.....	4.2	.....
Crow Wing.....	1882	Brick and iron..	8,000	4	2 to 4	10	6	4	2
Dakota.....	1869	Iron and stone..	b20,000	10	2 to 3	20	18	7.8	1
Douglas.....	1881	Brick.....	6,000	6	1	5	4	1.2	1
Faribault.....	1890	Brick and iron..	8,000	2	2	4	5	.8	.....
Fillmore.....	1870	Brick, iron & w'd	18,000	10	2	20	3	1.2	2
Freeborn.....	1877	Brick and iron..	4,500	4	1	4	.....	1.	.....
Goodhue.....	1886	Brick and iron..	28,000	25	1	25	8	2.9	1
Hennepin.....	1867	Stone and iron..	45,000	33	2 to 6	96	.....	18.6	1
Houston.....	1876	Stone and iron..	29,000	21	1	21	3	1.1	1
Isanti (condemned).....	1875	Wood.....	550	2	1	2	2	.....	.....
Kanabec.....	1893	Wood.....	2,100	2	4	8	2	.9	.....
Kandiyohi.....	1883	Brick and iron..	10,000	3	4	12	6	1.7	2
Kittson.....	1881	Wood.....	1,200	4	1	4	5	.6	.....
Lac qui Parle.....	1889	Wood and iron..	.....	2	2	4	4	.....	.....
Le Sueur.....	1880	Brick and iron..	15,000	5	4	12	10	1.3	1
McLeod.....	1877	Brick and iron..	7,000	2	2	4	3	1.2	.....
Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	6	.....	.....
Martin.....	1881	Brick and iron..	b6,000	2	4	8	.....	1.	.....
Meeker.....	1882	Brick and iron..	3,500	4	1 to 4	10	5	1.6	2
Mille Lacs (condemned).....	1876	Wood.....	450	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Morrison.....	1888	Brick and iron..	7,000	3	2	6	11	3.	1
Mower.....	1886	Brick and iron..	14,000	8	2	16	6	1.2	1
Nicollet.....	1869	Stone and iron..	16,000	8	1	8	8	2.5	.....
Nobles.....	1877	Wood.....	1,200	2	1 to 6	7	5	2.	1
Olmsted.....	1887	Brick and iron..	21,000	16	1	16	3	2.9	.....
Otter Tail.....	1885	B'k, stone & iron	22,000	26	1	26	11	5.6	2
Polk.....	1874	Wood and iron..	4,000	2	4	8	14	3.5	.....
Pope (condemned) a.....	.....	Stone a.....	b500	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Ramsey.....	1857	Stone.....	b25,000	28	2	56	.....	31.4	.....
Renville.....	.....	Stone and wood.	b3,000	4	1	4	4	.6	.....
Rice.....	1874	Stone and iron..	7,000	8	2	10	9	3.6	1
Rock.....	1888	Stone and iron a	b8,000	2	6	20	.....	.3	1
St. Louis.....	1890	Brick and steel.	64,250	39	1	39	78	28.8	2
Scott.....	1882	Brick and iron..	11,000	8	1	8	5	1.	1
Sibley.....	1871	Brick and wood.	4,500	3	1 to 2	4	4	1.1	.....
Stearns.....	1868	B'k, steel & iron	14,000	8	4	32	22	4.3	.....
Steele.....	1876	Brick and iron..	9,600	3	6	18	6	1.2	1
Stevens.....	1883	Brick and iron..	b6,000	3	2 to 4	10	8	2.7	1
Swift.....	1890	Brick and iron..	.....	3	4	12	.....	.2	.....
Todd.....	1883	Brick and iron..	3,900	4	4	16	4	1.6	2
Wabasha.....	1872	Stone, b'k & iron	23,000	9	2	18	7	1.1	.....
Waseca.....	1878	Stone, b'k & iron	18,000	8	1 to 2	10	5	.7	1
Washington.....	1888	Brick and iron..	b15,000	9	2	18	.....	4.6	.....
Wilkin.....	1883	Brick and iron..	a2,200	5	2	10	12	1.2	.....
Winona.....	1871	Stone and iron..	28,000	24	.....	28	47	7.7	1
Wright a.....	.....	Stone and iron..	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Medicine.....	1879	Wood.....	600	4	.....	6	1	.2	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	\$597,450	.....	.....	.....	777	183	.....

a Basement of Court House. b Estimated.

TABLE "FF."

*Cost of Maintaining Prisoners in County Jails of Minnesota for the year 1888,  
Excluding Expenditures for Repairs, Interest on Plant and Sheriff's Fees.*

COUNTIES.	Average No. of prison- ers.	Board- ing prison- ers.	Jailer's salary.	Estimat- ed cost of heat- ing jail.	Wash- ing.	Total.	Year- ly cost per prison- er.	Week- ly cost per prison- er.
Aitkin.....	.5	\$104	\$220	\$20	\$14	\$358	\$716	\$13.73
Becker.....	1.0	207	600	75	.....	882	882	16.90
Blue Earth.....	3.6	626	720	200	90	1,636	454	8.70
Brown.....	4.0	848	420	100	.....	1,368	342	6.55
Carver.....	.2	40	360	20	.....	420	2,100	40.00
Chippewa.....	1.1	212	b400	50	.....	662	600	11.50
Clay.....	3.0	616	480	150	.....	1,246	415	7.95
Crow Wing.....	2.7	536	480	90	.....	1,106	410	7.90
Dakota.....	4.9	765	540	250	.....	1,555	317	6.08
Douglas.....	1.9	388	600	60	.....	1,048	552	10.60
Faribault.....	.6	111	456	75	6	648	1,296	24.90
Fillmore.....	3.1	477	600	110	.....	1,187	385	7.40
Freeborn.....	1.1	176	600	55	3	834	758	14.50
Goodhue.....	3.9	717	480	400	10	1,607	414	7.95
Hennepin.....	23.8	4,027	2,100	300	.....	6,427	270	5.18
Houston.....	1.9	287	600	90	.....	977	514	9.85
Kanabec.....	.2	32	250	8	.....	90	450	8.60
Kandiyohi.....	2.0	413	240	40	.....	693	352	6.75
Lac qui Parle.....	.4	80	121	25	20	246	647	12.40
Le Sueur b.....	1.6	336	480	100	6	922	576	11.00
McLeod.....	3.2	684	480	100	.....	1,264	400	7.65
Martin.....	.6	85	301	100	.....	486	838	16.05
Meeker.....	.6	178	.....	28	.....	206	322	6.20
Morrison.....	1.2	262	360	50	.....	672	544	10.45
Mower b.....	2.0	400	540	50	.....	990	495	9.50
Nicollet a.....	.....	.....	600	40	.....	640	.....	.....
Nobles.....	1.7	332	250	55	24	661	384	7.35
Olmsted.....	1.7	273	480	70	.....	823	500	9.60
Otter Tail.....	6.6	1,372	640	85	.....	2,097	320	6.15
Polk.....	.5	109	367	92	.....	568	1,092	20.95
Ramsey b.....	32.0	5,560	2,570	500	463	9,033	284	5.45
Renville.....	.4	77	308	41	.....	426	1,151	22.10
Rice.....	1.9	406	240	120	22	782	410	7.85
Rock.....	.2	47	.....	20	.....	67	335	6.42
St. Louis b.....	26.6	5,545	720	150	.....	6,415	241	4.60
Scott.....	.7	129	480	28	.....	637	950	18.20
Sibley b.....	1.0	208	360	20	.....	588	588	11.65
Stearns b.....	8.1	1,700	480	150	.....	2,330	288	5.50
Steele b.....	1.5	208	480	20	.....	708	708	13.60
Stevens.....	1.0	300	420	100	.....	820	565	10.85
Swift.....	.5	113	364	20	.....	497	938	18.00
Todd.....	.8	171	240	50	.....	461	569	10.90
Wabasha b.....	.6	134	480	20	.....	634	990	19.00
Waseca.....	1.7	344	406	a75	.....	825	485	9.30
Washington b.....	3.5	728	720	a50	.....	1,493	428	8.20
Wilkin b.....	.6	128	80	a10	.....	218	363	6.95
Winona.....	6.0	1,257	600	200	3	2,060	343	6.50
Yellow Medicine.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Totals.....	166.6	\$31,744	\$23,518	\$4,462	\$661	\$60,385	\$359	\$6.97

aNo report. bPartly estimated.

TABLE "GG."

*Cost of Maintaining Prisoners in County Jails of Minnesota for the year 1889,  
Excluding Expenditures for Repairs, Interest on Plant and Sheriff's Fees.*

COUNTIES.	Average number of pris- oners.	Board- ing pris- oners.	Jailor's salary.	Estim'd cost of heatin g jail.	Wash- ing.	Total.	Yearly cost per pris- oner.	Weekly cost per pris- oner.
Attkin.....	2.6	\$547	\$189	\$15	.....	\$731	\$281	\$5.40
Becker.....	2.2	428	600	50	.....	1,076	489	9.30
Blue Earth..	9.1	1,395	730	a 150	213	2,488	273	5.23
Brown.....	4.	811	540	100	32	1,483	371	7.10
Carver.....	.6	118	360	20	.....	498	890	15.60
Chippewa....	1.3	272	a100	75	.....	447	344	6.00
Clay.....	4.2	880	480	a50	.....	1,410	336	6.50
Crow Wing..	4.	816	480	50	.....	1,346	335	6.50
Dakota.....	7.8	1,070	540	a50	.....	1,660	244	4.80
Douglas.....	1.2	264	600	30	.....	894	745	14.30
Faribault....	.8	161	200	60	10	431	538	10.30
Fillmore....	1.2	192	600	40	.....	832	693	13.30
Freeborn....	1.	222	600	a30	.....	852	852	16.40
Goodhue.....	2.9	561	480	a400	.....	1,441	497	9.50
Hennepin <sup>a</sup>	18.6	3,154	1,539	300	.....	4,993	268	5.10
Houston.....	1.1	170	600	90	.....	860	781	15.00
Kanabec.....	.9	195	.....	20	11	226	251	4.80
Kandiyohi...	1.7	373	571	40	.....	969	581	11.10
Kittson.....	.6	124	240	70	.....	434	723	13.86
Le Sueur.....	1.3	270	480	25	17	792	609	11.60
McLeod.....	1.2	252	480	40	.....	772	643	12.30
Martin a.....	.1	13	30	.....	.....	43	430	8.11
Meeker.....	1.6	348	585	30	.....	963	618	11.44
Morrison....	3.	604	360	30	20	1,014	338	6.50
Mower.....	1.2	182	540	a20	.....	742	618	11.80
Nicollet....	2.5	513	600	60	5	1,178	471	9.16
Nobles.....	2.	430	464	30	.....	924	462	8.90
Olmsted.....	2.9	480	480	120	.....	1,080	372	7.10
Otter Tail..	5.6	1,262	638	300	.....	2,200	393	7.50
Polk.....	3.5	705	480	a75	.....	1,260	360	6.90
Ramsey.....	31.4	4,914	2,580	500	410	8,404	268	5.14
Renville.....	.6	126	400	35	.....	561	935	17.90
Rice.....	8.6	754	540	100	42	1,436	399	7.60
Rock.....	.3	59	a100	50	1	210	700	13.40
St. Louis....	28.8	6,010	960	238	121	7,329	254	4.87
Scott.....	1.	180	480	30	.....	690	690	13.20
Sibley.....	1.1	a228	360	35	.....	623	566	10.90
Stearns.....	4.3	897	720	a150	.....	1,767	410	7.86
Steele.....	1.2	243	430	a20	.....	743	619	11.80
Stevens.....	2.7	565	a547	100	.....	1,212	448	8.59
Swift.....	.2	40	a100	28	.....	168	840	16.01
Todd.....	1.6	358	360	30	.....	748	467	8.95
Wabasha.....	1.1	220	480	a20	.....	720	654	12.56
Waseca.....	.7	125	420	a75	.....	620	885	17.00
Washington.	4.6	a960	720	50	.....	1730	376	7.21
Wilkin.....	1.2	248	255	10	.....	513	427	8.18
Winona.....	7.7	1,393	600	200	84	2,277	296	5.67
Y. Medicine.	.2	41	a50	2	.....	93	465	8.91
Totals.....	183.	\$31,196	\$24,718	\$4,043	\$966	\$63,923	\$350	\$6.72

a No Report; estimated.

TABLE "HH."

County Jails—Movement of Pop-

(See Third Biennial

COUNTIES.	Number in jail Jan. 1, 1888.	Received during year.		Total prisoners during year.		Sent to state prison.		Sent to city work-house.		Sent to reform school.		Served sentence in jail.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aitkin.....		21		21								1	
2. Becker.....		10		11		4						2	
3. Blue Earth <i>b</i> .....	5	39	2	44	2							19	
4. Brown.....	3	29		32		2				1		17	
5. Carleton <i>c</i> .....		2											
6. Carver.....		9		10									
7. Chippewa <i>a</i> .....	1	9		10									
8. Clay.....	9	34		43		3				1		16	
9. Crow Wing.....	3	24	2	27	2							3	2
10. Dakota.....	2	57	5	50	5					1		23	2
11. Douglas.....		19	1	19	1	2						6	1
12. Faribault.....		8		8								3	
13. Fillmore.....		16		17						1		3	
14. Freeborn.....	1	10	1	11	1	3						7	
15. Goodhue.....	3	23		26								18	
16. Hennepin.....	25	519	28	544	28	71				25	1	101	2
17. Houston.....	1	7		8		1						3	
18. Isanti <i>a</i> .....		4		4								2	
19. Kanabec.....		5		5									
20. Kandiyohi.....	5	14	1	19	1	1						13	
21. Lac qui Parle.....		2		2								1	
22. Le Sueur.....		12	2	12	2							7	
23. McLeod.....		10		11		2						3	
24. Martin.....	1	6		6								1	
25. Meeker.....	2	21		23		1						14	
26. Mille Lacs <i>c</i> .....		30	3	33	3	1						8	
27. Morrison.....	3	30		33								5	
28. Mower <i>b</i> .....	2	18		20									
29. Nicollet <i>d</i> .....		30		30									
30. Nobles.....		14	3	14	3	2							
31. Olmsted.....		19	1	19	1	3				1	1	6	
32. Otter Tail.....	2	55	2	57	2	4						13	
33. Polk.....	3	24	2	27	2	3						2	
34. Pope.....													
35. Ramsey.....	<i>f</i> 33	726	52	788	53	20		127	4	21	3	7	
36. Renville.....	1	2	1	3	1								
37. Rice.....	3	19		22		2						5	
38. Rock.....		3		3									
39. St. Louis <i>b</i> .....	<i>f</i> 30	651	30	678	33	17						690	30
40. Scott.....		28	1	28	1	2						4	
41. Sibley <i>b</i> .....		7		7								2	
42. Stearns.....	7	190	4	197	4	11				1		50	
43. Steele.....		13	3	13	3	1						6	1
44. Stevens.....		23		23								12	
45. Swift.....		9		9								8	
46. Todd.....	2	8		10		1						4	
47. Wabasha.....	1	13	2	14	2							8	1
48. Wasco.....		20		20								8	
49. Washington.....	6	37		43		2						11	
50. Wilkin.....	1	10		11		7						3	
51. Winona.....	<i>f</i> 7	86	4	92	5	5						27	2
52. Yellow Medicine.....		2		2									
Total.....	<i>f</i> 165	2,938	159	3,098	155	180		127	4	51	6	1,062	41

*a.* Estimated. *b.* Partly estimated. *c.* Jail condemned and not in use. *d.* Died. female prisoner in Ramsey county.

TABLE "HH."

ulation during the year 1888.

Report, pp. 140-143.

Paid fine.		Released on bail.		No indictment found.		Acquitted or nolle pros.		Sent to insane hospital.		Escaped or died in jail.		Dischg'd. (Cause not specified.)		Total passed out of jail.		No in jail Dec. 31, 1888.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
12		1				2						5		21		1
2						3						1		8		2
		4						1						28		3
																4
																5
																6
1						4		1				3		3		7
3												3		9		8
3						2		5				11		35		9
1						1						2		19		10
1												2		53		11
3												2		15		12
												2		6		13
						1								10		14
1	1	5						1				1		16		15
13	1	58		2				1		d 1		178	16	28		16
2		1		6				46						7		17
												4		4		18
3												1		5		19
		1				1	1							17		20
1										e 1				2		21
						1	1							12		22
												1		11		23
						5						1		6		24
														23		25
																26
10								4	3			5		50		27
2		1		2		1		1		e 2		6		20		28
												29		29		29
1								1	3	e 4		4		13		30
2						2		3				1		18		31
4						4	1	1		e 1		15	1	52		32
		5		2		5	2					6		25		33
																34
15	1	73	4			2	1	30	13	d 1		434	27	728	52	35
		2				2		1		e 1		2		2	1	36
														17		37
2														1		38
3	1	11		1		3						20	3	653	33	39
1		7				7						2		26	1	40
85	1	9				8						3		6		41
6									1			19	3	13	4	42
						4						3	1	22		43
												1		9		44
						2								10		45
												1	1	13	2	46
2						1				e 2		1		20		47
4												10		40		48
												1		11		49
3								7	1	d 1		38	2	84	5	50
												2		2		51
																52
186	5	231	7	56		61	8	103	29	14		839	54	2,910	154	g 189

e. Escaped. f. Female prisoners, Ramsey, 1; St. Louis, 3; Winona, 1. g. Including one

TABLE "II."

County Jails.—Movement of Pop-

(See Third Biennial

COUNTIES.	Number in Jail Jan 1, 1889.	Received during year.		Total prisoners during year.		Sent to state prison.		Sent to city work-house.		Sent to reform school.		Served sentence.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aitkin.....		17	1	17	1	2				1		8	
2. Becker.....	3	30		33		5						9	
3. Blue Earth.....	5	66	2	71	2	4						21	
4. Brown.....	4	19	1	23	1	3						10	
5. Carver.....		6		6									
6. Chippewa.....	1	10		11								4	
7. Clay.....	8	32		40		3						10	
8. Crow Wing.....	8	43	5	51	5	7				1		30	2
9. Dakota.....	6	133	3	139	3	1				1		96	
10. Douglas.....	4	9	1	13	1							5	1
11. Faribault.....	2	15		17								4	
12. Fillmore.....	1	9		10		1						2	
13. Freeborn.....	1	23	2	24	2	2						8	
14. Goodhue.....		48	6	48	6	1						35	6
15. Hennepin.....	45	324	16	369	16	69		5		12		58	1
16. Houston.....	1	22	1	23	1							11	1
17. Kanabec.....		11		11								7	
18. Kandiyohi.....	2	23		25								8	
19. Kittson.....		12		12								2	
20. Lac qui Parle.....													
21. Le Sueur.....		16	1	16	1	3						5	
22. McLeod.....		20		20						1		4	
23. Martin b.....		2		2									
24. Meeker.....		15		15								11	
25. Mille Lacs a.....													
26. Morrison.....	3	61	1	64	1	1						30	
27. Mower.....		17		17						2		4	
28. Nicollet.....	1	66		67								10	
29. Nobles.....	1	24		25		2				2		2	
30. Olmsted.....	1	30	1	31	1	2				2		9	
31. Otter Tail.....	5	48	1	53	1	7						16	
32. Polk.....	2	53	1	55	1	3						16	
33. Pope a.....													
34. Ramsey.....	31	878	101	908	102	41	3	89	5	15	3	22	1
35. Renville.....	1	5		6								1	
36. Rice.....	5	39	1	44	1	3						26	
37. Rock.....	2	2		4		1						1	
38. St. Louis.....	25	757	35	782	35	25				3	1	690	33
39. Scott.....	2	21	1	23	1	2				1		8	1
40. Sibley.....	1	8		9								3	
41. Stearns.....	5	195	3	200	3	3				2		44	1
42. Steele.....		20	3	20	3	1						10	1
43. Stevens.....	1	35		36								16	
44. Swift.....		8		8								1	
45. Todd.....		16	1	16	1	2						5	
46. Wabasha.....	1	21	1	22	1	1						6	
47. Waseca.....		17		17		1						11	
48. Washington.....	3	33		36		5						11	
49. Wilkin.....		28	1	28	1	2						22	
50. Winona.....	8	85	6	93	6	12						29	2
51. Yellow Medicine.....		3	1	3	1							2	
Total.....	189	3,375	197	3,563	198	220	3	94	5	43	4	1,333	51

a Jail condemned and not in use. b Partly estimated.

TABLE "II."

*ulation During the Year 1889.*

Report, pp. 140-143.)

Paid fines.		Out on bail.		No indictment found.		Acquittal or nolle pr's		Sent to insane hospital		Escaped.		Other-wise removed from jail.		Number passed out of jail.		No. in jail Dec. 31, 1889.	
Males.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
2				2		1						1	1	17	1		1
1		4						1				13		32		1	2
3		10				3				1		13	1	54	2	17	3
1		1			1							17		17	1	6	4
												6		6			5
		1		1						1		3		10		1	6
3	1	9		3		2		2				4		33		7	7
10		2		2		1		4				4		49	5	2	8
2		5		2		5	1	2	1			13	1	135	2	c5	9
		5										13		13	1		10
				1		4				1		3		14		3	11
2	1	2		5				1				4	1	10			12
2		4		2				1				3		23	2	1	13
18	3	37	1	3				42	10			11	1	48	6		14
7		2				3						23		355	16	14	15
3						1						23		23	1		16
		1		1		9						11		11			17
				2						1		23		23		2	18
												7		12			19
4		1		2										15	1	1	20
2		3		1						1		5		16		4	21
												2		2			22
2												2		15			23
																	24
14				2		1		3		1		8	1	60	1	4	25
						1				1		4		14		3	26
45		2						2				4		62		5	27
5		1		5				2				2		24		1	28
5		4				1						7		28			29
3		2		1		4						7		49	c4		30
1		11		2		2		7				1		49	c5		31
		11										12	1	54	1	1	32
15	3	64	1					44	26			574	54	864	96	50	33
3		1								1				6			34
4	1	1		3		4				1		1		43	1	1	35
1										1		1		4			36
		21						11	1					750	35	32	37
4		3				1						4		23	1		38
1		1		3								1		9			39
100	1	3				1		6				32	1	191	3	9	40
1		2						3	1			3	1	20	3		41
4						2						9		31		5	42
1						3		2				8		8			43
2		2						2	1			3		16	1		44
7		2						2		1		2	1	20	1	2	45
2								1						16		1	46
1		4		2								9		33		3	47
1		3												28	1		48
3	1	3		3		1		6		1		31	3	89	6	4	49
						1						1		3	1		50
																	51
286	11	230	2	55	3	50	2	141	40	11		915	68	3,378	189	c194	...

c Includes female prisoners, Dakota 1, Olmsted 1, Otter Tail 1, and Ramsey 6.

## THE COUNTY JAILS.

## ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTIES.

The county jails of Minnesota have been described fully, in previous reports, therefore in this report it will be unnecessary to describe at length any except those which have been recently built. The new jails are those of Aitkin, Carleton, Morrison and St. Louis counties. The jails of Rice county and Stearns county have been remodeled.

**AITKIN COUNTY JAIL**—was visited March 19th, 1890.

This is a new jail. Plans were submitted to the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and a qualified approval was given to the plans, as being the best that could be done under the circumstances. The jail is in the rear of the court house and attached thereto.

The cell room is 24x36 and about 10 feet high. The floor is of concrete and is a wretched job—a disgrace to the contractor. The ceiling is of corrugated iron filled with cement, making the jail entirely fire-proof. The walls are plastered on the brick—a very good job.

There are two cells, built by the Pauly Jail company, each 7x8 feet, with a prisoners' corridor 6x14. Each cell has a rear 2x7. The front of the prisoners' corridor is of open lattice work composed of flat bars with their edges toward the light. The cell doors are made double, with an inner solid door and an outer grate door. No use is made of the solid door, but it permits the keeping of prisoners separate if desired. The form of lattice used admits light and air freely, and one of the cells is well lighted, the other is dark, owing to the placing of the windows.

Each cell has two canvass hammocks and two iron bunks. The beds are supplied with excelsior mattresses, feather pillows and blankets.

The sheriff's residence is on the second floor above the jail. It consists of a sitting-room 12x15; dining-room 8x12; kitchen 8x14; store-room 6x9; two bed-rooms 12x15, and 9x13; a hall 4x32. There is an outside landing and stairway opening from the kitchen. The sheriff's quarters are contracted, having only five small rooms. The sheriff's family complains of the noise of prisoners tramping on the steel floor of the cage.

This jail is not entirely satisfactory, but it is a great improvement upon some of the older jails in the state. It would be desirable to open an additional window opposite the prisoners' corridor. The water closet is not satisfactory; it is flushed from the sink and not from the tank as it should be. There is good ventilation from two flues. A well under the cell room furnishes water which is pumped to the tank on the top of the cells.

The prisoners are required to do their own washing, but two prisoners claim they had no change of underclothing. The prisoners were lousy. The interior of the cage was not clean. The prisoners reported a liberal bill of fare. Good reading matter is furnished by the sheriff and Rev. Mr. Ritchie. The jail register is well kept.

The grand jury, January 4, 1890, reported as follows:

"We find the jail in good condition; the jail well managed. We find the cement floor of the jail badly in need of repair."

**ANOKA COUNTY.**—The jail has not been in use for the past two years, having been condemned by successive grand juries.

County prisoners are kept in the city lock up. While the lock up is not a satisfactory place for keeping county prisoners, it is a great improvement upon the county jail.

**BECKER COUNTY.**—The jail was visited June 19, 1889.

The jail has been supplied with two double-deck beds, having woven wire springs and woolen mattresses. The beds were supplied with dirty pillows, old quilts and blankets. No sheets were furnished unless supplied by the prisoners.

The jail was reasonably clean, though the walls have been defaced by prisoners. The water closet had been clogged up for several weeks, and was not in use. Wooden cell buckets were supplied.

The prisoners were running loose in the outer corridor by day; a practice



which is certain to result in escapes; but the jailor considered it inhuman to keep men locked up in the cage in summer.

The prisoners reported the food abundant and well cooked.

**BLUE EARTH COUNTY JAIL**—was visited March 7, 1890, by Mr. Amundson, chairman of the committee on jails, with the secretary. The sheriff was not at home. The jail was found in reasonably good condition.

The old vault which formerly made this jail so offensive, has been closed up; but the jail is damp, dark, unwholesome, and insecure. The commissioners are considering the question of building a new jail at an early date, which ought, by all means, to be done.

**BROWN COUNTY JAIL**—was visited March 14th, 1890, by Mr. Amundson, chairman of the committee on jails, with the secretary. This is a miserable jail, insecure, unwholesome, dangerous to officers. There were two convicted murderers in the jail, and the jailer was locked in to guard them. The floors were dirty and neglected; the excuse given was that the floors are so decayed that the water runs through and makes the jail damp. A quantity of sweepings and ashes were heaped upon the floor. The privy vault under the jail, adds to its unsanitary condition. Washing is done weekly; each man has a change and a separate towel. The prisoners report plenty of good food.

The beds were supplied with Excelsior mattresses and one sheet each. It is difficult to keep this jail in decent condition, but improvement is possible.

Brown county needs a new jail.

The grand jury reported, May 30, 1890, as follows:

"We have fully examined the county jail and find same place, in good and satisfactory condition. For the safe keeping of the prisoners, we recommend the construction of an iron door on the outside of the entrance to the jail. This door is considered also to be necessary for the protection of the sheriff."

The iron door had not been provided at last report.

**CARLETON COUNTY.**—Having learned that a new county jail was being built in Carleton county, the secretary of the board met the commissioners by appointment, Dec. 21, 1890. They informed him that the village of Northern Pacific Junction, in consideration of the removal of the county seat to that village, had erected buildings for the court house and county.

The jail is a one-story brick building, situated in the rear of the court house and about seventeen feet distant from the court house. The cell room is 21 by 23 feet and 12 feet high. The walls are solid brick. The walls are furred out on the inside and covered with lath and plaster. The ceiling is of lath and plaster; the building has a hipped roof, shingled. The door is of wood. The windows look east and west and are supplied with slender window gratings.

The cells had not yet been put in, but a contract has been made with the Pauly Jail and Manufacturing Company to put in a steel cage of three cells, each 6½x8 feet, with a prison corridor 5x19½ feet. Each cell is to have a lattice door and an inner solid door. The lattice is to be of the "Key bar" construction, admitting light and air freely. Each cell is to be supplied with hammocks, and there is to be a water closet in the corridor, supplied with water from a tank overhead and connected with a cess pool outside.

Had the plans for this jail been submitted to the state board of corrections and charities, as required by law, the board would doubtless have made the following criticisms:

The building should have had hollow walls, which would have done away with the need for plastering. The roof and ceiling should have been tinned for security against fire. There should be an inner grated door with basket peep. The window gratings should have been stronger and more securely anchored. The cage will be secure and will admit light and air freely. It will also permit keeping each prisoner by himself. The water closet should have been omitted altogether, as such water closets have invariably proved a nuisance in small jails, where there are no water

works. The building will be exposed to danger from fire, owing to its nearness to the court house and its inflammable roof.

The plans are essentially the same as those which were provided for the jail in Swift county, and were approved by the board, with the proviso that the proposed water closet be omitted and patent odorless buckets substituted.

**CARVER COUNTY.**—The jail was visited May 21, 1889.

The jail has three brick cells in the basement of the court house. The floors are of brick and cannot be kept clean. The jail is so damp that it is necessary to have a fire every day in the year, when it is occupied. There is a privy seat connected with a vault beneath—a public nuisance. The beds had sheets and pillow cases, were moderately clean. The jail looks south and is well lighted, but it is unfit for use and should be condemned.

The grand jury reported, March 11, 1889: "We have examined into the condition of the jail and find that the same is properly kept and is in a healthful condition."

**CHIPPEWA COUNTY.**—The jail was visited May 21, 1889.

A steel cell, built by the Herzog Manufacturing Company, has been put into this jail. The cell is a decided improvement over former cells of similar construction, for the reason that the chrome steel bars are set with their edges toward the light. The cell is 7x7 feet, and is intended for four prisoners, but is altogether too small for that number.

The cement floor in the cell room is in bad condition. There is a water closet which does not work, because there is no water tank. The jail was dirty and neglected. This fact was explained by the sheriff on the ground that the jail was used chiefly by the village marshal, and was under the care of the marshal.

The village of Montvideo should build a lock-up.

**CLAY COUNTY JAIL**—was visited March 27, 1890.

Two new cells have been added on top of the cage; one a dungeon for punishment, and one a solitary cell used for murderers.

The expensive steam heating has at last been discarded, and the jail is comfortably heated by stoves. Storm windows have been put on.

The jail was in admirable condition, thoroughly clean, neat, and orderly. The bedding was in good condition; the hammocks neatly folded. The prisoners reported a liberal bill-of-fare, and offered no complaints. The jail was highly creditable to Sheriff Jorgen Jensen.

**CROW WING COUNTY JAIL**—was visited March 19, 1890, with Commissioner Gardner. The cement floor was in very bad condition; the sewerage defective; the jail very dark and gloomy, consequently the prisoners were allowed the use of the outer corridor, causing great risk of escape. There are two cells, each 6x8 feet, besides two cells for women, and the sheriff has had as many as 13 prisoners at one time. The cells were dirty. The cells were supplied with wretched cots with excelsior tops—vermin breeders.

The prisoners reported the food good and abundant.

The grand jury reports as follows, March 18, 1890:

"We find the building clean and in good shape, but recommend that iron screens be placed over the windows, as there is nothing at present to prevent the introduction of articles through the windows. We find the beds worn out, and recommend that iron bedsteads be provided them. There are no chairs for prisoners and they should be furnished."

**DAKOTA COUNTY.**—The jail was visited September 10, 1890. There were ten prisoners, all males. Five prisoners were sleeping in the cage and five on the top of the cells. The beds were supplied with blankets and sheets and were reasonably clean. The jail was dirty and disorderly.

It was stated that the prisoners were expected to do more or less cooking on the jail stove. The jail was very dark and a lamp was burning in the day time. There was one large bucket in the corridor, which was used by all the prisoners in common. The bucket was uncovered and

gave out a foul smell. The prisoners reported the place free from vermin. The prisoners were required to do their own washing weekly. There was a sufficient supply of good reading matter.

This jail is dark, poorly ventilated, damp and unwholesome. It should be re-constructed and supplied with city water and sewerage. The sheriff's attention was called to the need of greater cleanliness. The sheriff and jailor were warned of the danger of opening the jail, without assistance, when prisoners run loose in the corridor.

The grand jury reported December 13, 1889: "We find the county jail in a clean and good condition, as nearly as it can be made with the appliances at hand, and when its construction is taken into consideration. We also find the privy vault in a very filthy condition, which demands immediate attention, and we recommend the county commissioners to take some means for the cleaning of the same, either by the construction of sewerage or otherwise."

**DOUGLAS COUNTY.**—The jail continues to be a public nuisance as in the past.

Grand jury reported May 9, 1889: "The grand jury has thoroughly examined the county jail and finds it in good condition, well taken care of in all respects, and finds no particular changes, under the circumstances, can be made in its construction, except that it seems necessary that in the central part of the building, or in the next best location, there be built a ventilating chimney with a flue, from ground line up to above the roof, for the purpose of doing away with the foul and damp air from the cells and other rooms. Also that special attention be given to the two outside cells, and that their walls be lathed and plastered, as the cells of the main part of the jail."

This report will be understood when it is known that the jail is in the cellar of the sheriff's residence, that there are two under ground cells built outside the cellar wall, like the coal bins of a city building, and that there is a privy with the vault underneath, constructed in like manner. No care can prevent this jail from being a constant nuisance, dangerous to the health of the prisoners and officers alike.

**FARIBAULT COUNTY.**—The jail was visited September 13, 1888. The jail was quite clean; the bedding very clean. The cells are very dark and badly arranged. With the reconstruction of this cell room, it would be easy to put in twelve good cells, well lighted and so arranged as to greatly reduce the expense of heating.

The water closet in this jail was out of order and could not be used on account of defective sewerage.

**FILLMORE COUNTY.**—The jail was visited August 13, 1890. There was but one prisoner in the jail. The largest number of prisoners at one time during the year has been three. The jail was not very clean. The prisoner slept on a straw bed laid on the floor. He had blankets and a dirty pillow. As the prisoner was serving sentence, it was suggested that he be required to clean up the jail and cells.

The grand jury reported November 15, 1889: "We have visited the jail and examined same, and find it in good condition."

**FREEBORN COUNTY.**—The jail was visited September 14, 1888. The prisoners' beds were supplied with sheets and pillow cases. The jail was pretty clean. There had been only two prisoners in six months. It was suggested that the interior of the cage be painted a light color, as the cells are very dark. This jail is very insecure. Prisoners have escaped by prying the cage bars apart with bed slats.

**GOODHUE COUNTY.**—The jail was visited June 17, 1889, and at sundry times. This jail was always found well kept and in good condition. Prisoners are kept for the most part on the separate plan—each prisoner in his own cell, and the sheriff pronounced emphatically in favor of that plan. Prisoners who have not suitable clothing, were furnished jail suits, worth about four dollars per suit. This enables the sheriff to enforce

personal cleanliness and exclude vermin. There is a water closet in each cell, which require a great deal of watching to keep them in order.

The grand jury reported October 15, 1889: "We have examined the county jail and find the same in excellent condition."

**HENNEPIN COUNTY.**—The jail was visited April 4, April 28 and May 5, 1890, and at sundry times. The jail was visited December 2, 1889, with the United States Marshal, W. M. Campbell, and April 28 with Hon. Geo. A. Brackett. The jail appeared reasonably clean, except the cells for women and the cells for insane persons. Prisoners complain of being troubled with vermin, and the jailer admitted that such was the case. Jailer Riley stated that the water for bathing was heated by steam from the court house and that it is necessary for the engineer to keep extra steam in order to heat the water; also that when hot water was furnished for bathing, it made the lower offices in the court house uncomfortably warm and caused complaint. He stated that hot water for bathing was only furnished once in two weeks and that prisoners who came in the meantime had to wait until next bath day, so that if a man came in with vermin on his person he could not be cleaned until that time. The result was that other prisoners also became infested. The jailer stated that the washing of prisoners was done every two weeks. This does not comply with the law which requires that it shall be done weekly.

An iron floor has been constructed in the corridor of the main cell room, but its use is not very apparent. It does not afford security for the reason that the avenue of escape, from this jail, is generally through the ceiling, which remains unprotected. It was not needed for fire protection, as there was a stone floor. It is of little use, but adds to the accumulation of moisture under the cell, with consequent unsanitary condition.

The secretary of the board went before the county commissioners and requested them to provide sheets and pillow cases for the women's department, and jail suits for the men's department, as a measure of cleanliness. The estimated expense was one hundred and twenty dollars. The recommendation of the secretary was referred to the finance committee. The chairman of the finance committee informed the secretary that the committee would not favor any unnecessary wasting of public money, and so far as reported, no further action has been taken by the board.

**HOUSTON COUNTY.**—The jail was visited August 13, 1890. There was only one prisoner who had the liberty of the corridor. This jail has a capacity of twenty-one prisoners, but the largest number at one time since 1885 has been seven. The hot air furnace has been abandoned, because it did not heat the jail. The expense of heating is very great. The cell room is about 36x50x22 feet. The expense could be greatly diminished by running a partition through the middle of the jail, and putting on storm windows. The water works have been abandoned. There was one sheet on each bed. The jail was reasonably clean and well kept.

The grand jury reported in October, 1889: "We have examined the public buildings of the county and find them in good condition, except painting. We recommend to the county commissioners to do all necessary painting in the jail."

**ISANTI COUNTY.**—The jail has two cells, 18x18 feet.

The grand jury in its last report upon this jail, recommended "that the corridor be enlarged so that the prisoners can have more room for exercise."

The number of prisoners kept in this jail is small, the largest number at any one time having been two.

**KANABEC COUNTY.**—The jail has not been visited during the two years. It contains two cells each 7 by 9 feet, intended to accommodate 8 prisoners. The cells were built by the Pauly Jail Company. The jail cost \$1,300. Prisoners are allowed to run together by day. The largest number of prisoners at any one time has been two. The sheriff reports that there are no rules for the government of prisoners.

**KANDIYOHI COUNTY.**—The jail was visited March 28, 1890. There was one prisoner, who had the liberty of the corridor. The jail was moderately clean, but there was a noticeable jail smell. The prisoners report a liberal bill of fare. The sheriff's residence is rather out of repair. In reply to a request for a copy of the last report of the grand jury on the jail, the sheriff wrote, "no report since the jail was built."

**KITTSOON COUNTY.**—The jail is a wooden building. Its value is estimated by the county auditor at \$800. It has four cells, each 8 by 9. It has not been visited during the two years.

**LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.**—The jail is a new building, located at Madison. The jail is a wooden building and contains two steel cells. It was not occupied when visited and was not in very good condition.

**LE SUEUR COUNTY.**—The jail was visited. The jail is very poorly built, and was in a wretched dilapidated condition; plastering, floors, etc., being very poor. The jail was reasonably well kept. The number of prisoners is small. The total number during the year 1889 being 17.

**MCLEOD COUNTY.**—The jail was visited May 22, 1889. The jail is now heated by a stove, the hot-air furnace having proved a failure. Storm windows have been provided. The water-closet had been repaired and was in good condition. The jail was in need of some small repairs. There were cots in the corridor, which were used for the better class of prisoners. The beds were supplied with blankets; pillow-cases were furnished, but no sheets. The jail was reasonably clean and well kept. The two cells for women were found in excellent condition. The jailor said that prisoners were allowed the liberty of the corridor, unless deemed unsafe. Sooner or later this plan will result in escapes. All the cells are so dark as to make constant attention into a hardship.

The grand jury reported May 16, 1889: "We find the offices and building of said county in good condition, except that we would recommend that a woodshed be built in the jail and that the wood in the jail be placed therein; we would further recommend that the walks in the jail yard be repaired, that the fence be repaired, and that the inside of the jail be whitewashed and generally cleaned up."

The grand jury reported in November 18, 1889: "The jail is kept in a fair condition, except that there has been carelessness on the part of the jailer, in having wood piled in reach of the prisoners while in the cells, thereby furnishing the means for their escape; and further, that the county commissioners are guilty of wilful neglect, in not building a woodshed as was recommended by the grand jury in last report. We would further recommend that the county commissioners take such steps as are necessary for making the outside of the jail more secure, by lining the inside of the wall with steel or iron plate."

**MARTIN COUNTY.**—The jail was visited in September, 1888. The jail was well kept, bedding clean, and good reading matter supplied. There has been no sheriff's report from this jail for several years.

**MEEKER COUNTY.**—The jail was visited March 29, 1890. The jail was in admirable condition, clean and orderly. The beds were supplied with sheets and pillow cases. Each cell contains four beds, each consisting of a stout oak frame, about 64 feet by 20 inches; this makes a comfortable bed, easily kept clean. The cement floor was in good condition. A prisoner who was in jail for nine months, amused himself by walking around and around the cage and wore a path in the cement floor. The hexagon paving blocks would be an improvement.

**MILLE LAC COUNTY.**—The jail has not been in use for the past two years, having been condemned by the grand jury. Prisoners are sent to the Washington county jail.

**MORRISON COUNTY.**—The jail was visited June 5, 1890. This jail was built in 1887. The plans were not submitted to the state board of corrections and charities, as required by law. The cell room is 28 by 20 feet and 20 feet high. There are four windows on the north, four on the east and two on

the south, each consisting of two panes 22x30 inches. The outer walls are of brick, 12 inches. The west side and half of the south side, adjoining the sheriff's residence, are of lath and plaster partitions, so that the cell room is very insecure. The cell room floor is of oak. The cage was built by the Diebold Safe and Lock company. It consists of three cells, each 8 by 6½ by 7 feet and a prisoners' corridor, 19 by 48 feet. The cells are of old fashioned construction. The lattice openings consist of chrome steel flat bars, 2½ inches by ½ inches, put together so as to leave openings 2½ by 2 inches. Notwithstanding the numerous openings, the cells and prisoners' corridor are dark. The workmanship of the cells is good. The cells are locked by lever bars. The cells have each two swinging bunks, well constructed. Each cell has a patent odorless cell bucket and is ventilated from the corner to a galvanized pipe 6 inches in diameter, going through the roof. Heat is furnished by a box stove. The jail is lighted by two incandescent electric lights. The jail is entered by a basket door, with a wooden outer door. The building cost \$4,600 and the cells \$3,100, making a total of \$7,100.

If the state board of corrections and charities had been consulted as required by law, objections would have been made to the following points:

First: The cell room walls should have been of solid brick. At present only two thicknesses of lath and plaster separate the cell room from the outer hall. Second: The cell room should have been in two stories. As it is now constructed the whole room, 20 feet high, must be heated for one prisoner, and the heat goes to the top, where it is not wanted. Third: The cage should have been constructed with an open lattice of round bars, or flat bars with edges to the light, instead of the present construction, which makes the cells dark. Fourth: The cell floors and corridor floors should have been of stone instead of iron and wood.

There were two prisoners, each serving a sixty days sentence. The jail was reasonably well kept.

**MOWER COUNTY.**—The jail was visited August 14, 1890. The jail was scrupulously clean and neat. The bunks were supplied with clean sheets and pillows.

This jail was built like the jails in Olmsted and Otter Tail counties, with reference to the keeping on the separate plan; but these prisoners are allowed to run together, causing the sheriff to be in constant danger of being overpowered. It would be a much better plan for each prisoner to be kept entirely by himself.

**NICOLLET COUNTY.**—The jail was visited March 8, 1889. The jail was very clean and well kept. There were four prisoners. The principal difficulty at this jail, is that it is used as a lock-up by the city of St. Peter. There should be a separate lock-up.

The grand jury reported December 13, 1889: "the same was found in a good, clean and healthful condition; the food good and wholesome. The jury would recommend that some measure be taken to protect the jail and other property that have been endangered by the taking out of earth on the north side of the same."

**NOBLES COUNTY.**—The jail was visited at sundry times. This jail has been reasonably well kept, but it is unfit for use, and in constant danger of fire. The jail is in the wooden court house, and is reached through a long passage way. There is one single steel cell, but there have been as many as seven prisoners at one time.

The grand jury reported November 9, 1889: "We have visited the county jail and found everything clean. The prisoners were satisfied with their food and treatment. It appears to us that the arrangements for ventilating the jail are by no means complete, but there is room for considerable improvement in this direction."

**OLMSTED COUNTY.**—The jail was visited May 16, 1889, and at sundry times. The jail was invariably found in admirable condition, clean, well ventilated and orderly. As a rule each prisoner is kept in his own cell,

and sheriff Richardson heartily indorses that plan. This is one of the best jails in the state, and is one of the best kept jails in the state.

The grand jury reported in 1889: "We found the jail in fine condition, everything in and around it kept in a neat and orderly manner."

**OTTER TAIL COUNTY.**—The jail was visited March 26, 1889, and at sundry times. This jail has always been well kept, clean, orderly and well ventilated. The discipline is of the very best. Each prisoner is kept in his own cell, and the sheriff reported that he would not on any condition return to the system of allowing prisoners to run freely together. Sheriff Brandenburg was the first sheriff in the northwest to adopt this system, and has adhered to it constantly.

The grand jury reported: "We have inspected the public buildings of the county, and given some attention to the management of our jail and poorhouse. We can cheerfully commend the way in which these institutions are conducted. The inmates are fairly well cared for, and the general sanitary condition good."

**POLK COUNTY.**—The jail was visited March 25, 1890. The jail was removed to the court house square, and refurnished at a cost of about \$500. The interior was painted, city water was introduced, and water closets were put in. The jail is only outwardly improved; in reality it is little better than before. The ventilation is bad; the jailer's residence is infested with vermin, and the cells are exceedingly dark. The jailer said that the prisoners were required to do their own washing. One of the prisoners had on a very dirty shirt. The blankets were clean, but the interior of the cage was dirty. The corridor was moderately clean, but was in disorder. The prisoners were loose in the outer corridor at 8:30 p. m. The jailer said that it was their uniform practice to give the prisoners the use of the outer corridor. The jailer and sheriff were admonished that the practice of allowing the prisoners to run loose after dark was a dangerous one, and would inevitably result in escape, and perhaps in injury to the jailer.

The grand jury reported, Dec. 7, 1889: "We have visited the county jail and do not hesitate to condemn it as unfit for occupancy. The stench arising from the vault is almost unbearable, and we consider it greatly injurious to the health of the prisoners. We suggest that a vault be built separate from the building."

As a result of this report, city water and closet were put in, but these changes only serve to mitigate the condition of the jail.

**POPE COUNTY.**—The jail has been disused for several years, having been condemned by the grand jury.

**RAMSEY COUNTY.**—The jail has been visited at frequent intervals during the past two years, and has always been found in excellent condition. It is kept clean and as wholesome as the circumstances will admit. Excellent discipline is enforced. The women's department is orderly, quiet and well kept by an efficient matron. The boys' department would have been much better had there been provision for a separate cell, well lighted, for each boy, for the reason that the older boys corrupt the little ones, but it is a very great improvement upon the plan of allowing the boys to run with the older prisoners. The construction of this jail renders it impossible to prevent the herding of prisoners together, but it is now possible to divide them into six distinct classes, which is a great gain.

The jail reflects great credit upon Sheriff E. S. Bean.

**RENVILLE COUNTY.**—The jail was visited May 7, 1890, by request of the board of county commissioners. The following correspondence explains itself:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
RENVILLE COUNTY. }

BEAVER FALLS, MINN., Jan. 13, 1890.

H. H. Hart, Esq., Secretary State Board Charities and Corrections:

DEAR SIR:—According to a resolution the county board adopted Jan. 10, 1890, you are kindly requested to meet said board at Beaver Falls, May 6,

1890, with a view to adopt plans for remodeling and reconstructing the Renville county jail.

Respectfully yours,

P. H. KIRWAN, County Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
RENVILLE COUNTY. }

BEAVER FALLS, Minn., May 7, 1890.

*To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Renville County:*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your request, I have examined your county jail to ascertain how it can be remodeled so as to make it a suitable place for detaining prisoners.

The proportions of the building are such that an ideal arrangement is impossible, but I would respectfully recommend the following changes:

First: Use the small office at the right of the entrance as a jailor's office.

Second: Divide the north end of the long office on the left into two cells for women or insane patients, each six (6) feet wide. Line these two rooms with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch boiler iron.

Third: Take the second floor for the jailor's residence and divide it into a sitting room, dining room and kitchen and three bedrooms. It would be desirable to widen the hall and move the stair case into the hall, also to have an outside stair case communicating with the kitchen, but this is not essential.

Fourth: Take out all the wood-work in the present jail-room and enlarge the cell-room to a size of 22x24 feet, separated from the north end of the building by an 8-inch brick partition.

Fifth: Cover the ceiling of the cell-room with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch boiler iron as a protection against fire. Do not fur out and plaster the walls.

Sixth: Take out the floor, excavate to a depth of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet and fill in with boulders, broken stone and sand, laying a floor of first-class Portland cement tiles in the cell-room.

Seventh: Put in two (2) "steel" cells and two (2) iron cells with a middle corridor of iron, arranged as per plan hereto attached. Let the "steel" cells have "steel lathing" on top, bottom and rear. Let the partition on the east side of the prisoners corridor be extended to the wall on each end so as to divide the cell-room into two parts for heating purposes.

Eighth: Let the cell doors, cell partitions, cell tops, cell floors and sides of prisoners' corridor be of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch boiler plate. Let the whole of the outside of the cage be composed of open lattice work, except the south end of the two cells nearest the jailor's entrance. All plate iron work in the steel cells to be protected by "steel lathing."

Ninth: Let all lattice work be composed of flat bars 5x $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, set with edges to the light, one inch round bars or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square bars, set 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch centres.

Tenth: Let each cell door have a first-class jail lock and a strong hasp and padlock.

Eleventh: Let each cell have a proper bucket box in the inside corner, ventilated to the chimney; each bucket box to have strong, well secured bucket door, opening to the middle corridor, so that the buckets can be removed without opening the cell doors. Each cell to be supplied with an air tight, odorless bucket such as are used in the Ramsey county jail.

Twelfth: Enlarge the two small windows, on the east and west sides of the jail, and cut two windows on the east side, one on the south side and one on the west side, as indicated on the plan.

Thirteenth: Let the windows have gratings of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round iron bars,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square iron bars or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steel netting, thoroughly secured and anchored; also place a fine jail netting over each window, in cell room to prevent passing articles to prisoners.

Fourteenth: Let each cell be provided with an iron folding cot or a first-class canvas hammock; said cot or hammock to be secured in the strongest manner possible.

Fifteenth: Let the builders of the cells furnish complete and detailed specifications of their work before making any contract.

Any additional information or suggestions which you may desire will be furnished on request.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. HART, Secretary.



The grand jury reported October 10, 1889: "We find the jail clean and properly arranged for the convenience of prisoners and the prisoners now confined there inform us that they are properly fed and cared for."

RICE COUNTY.—The grand jury reported in 1889: "The county jail was visited and carefully inspected. We find it unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners, unless they are locked within the cells. All a prisoner wants is a little ingenuity and a good stock of perseverance to regain his liberty. We believe that more than enough money has been expended for recapturing jail breakers in Rice county, to have made the jail perfectly secure."

The jail was visited at sundry times. May 11, 1890, the jail was visited in accordance with the request contained within the following letter:

FARIBAULT, Minn., April 21, 1890.

H. H. HART, Secy., St. Paul.

We are contemplating changing the cells in our jail and putting on new grates to windows, building jailer's room, etc. Can you refer to parties who do the best work for the least money? If you are down this way call on us and give us some suggestions. If you can come down and can let me know a few days in advance, I will have the committee meet you.

Yours respectfully,

A. W. STOCKTON,

Ch. Bd. Co. Com.

The jail was carefully examined by the secretary with Messrs. Stockton and Pettis of the board of county commissioners. The cell-room is 20x28-x16 feet. There are three windows looking to the west, each having two panes of 16x32 inch glass, and one window looking to the east of the same size. There were four iron cells, each 5x7x8 feet; the cells were very dark having very small openings in the door. The prisoners' corridor was 4x2 feet with open lattice front. One cell had a water closet in good order. The jailer's corridor was 8x28 feet, with a jog 6x11½ feet. The walls are plastered on the stone. The ceiling is lath and plaster. There is a boiler iron floor and a small ventilation opening in the chimney, a four inch vent through the water closet and a very small ventilator in the ceiling. After careful examination, the following memorandum was made by the secretary and filed with the commissioners:

First: Move the cage 4½ feet to the west. Take off the ends of the cells on the east side and substitute open lattice work, cut three new windows on the east side, each standing 3½ feet from the floor and to be 3x4½ feet. Make the necessary repairs in the iron floor.

Second: Put in a floor with 6-inch joists, the joists to rest on the cage and to be carried into the wall. The construction of the second story floor to be similar to that of the first, covered with boiler plate, and the ceiling to be covered with heavy sheet iron.

Third: Put in an iron stairway, starting in the southwest corner of the cell-room and ending above the entrance door.

Fourth: Put in three new windows on the west side, same width as the present windows and four on the east side, each 3x4½ feet, with suitable iron window gratings.

Fifth: Put in four steel cells in the second story, each 5½x7 feet, the east and west sides of each cell to be of open lattice work, (except 18 inches wide.) Cells to be of flat bars with edges toward the light, round bars one inch in diameter or square bars ½ inches square. Each cell to have an entrance door on the west side, constructed in the best possible manner, with a first-class jail lock and a hasp and padlock. Each cell to have also a bucket door, locked by a padlock and constructed like those in the Fergus Falls jail, so the bucket cannot be removed without closing the opening on the inner side. There is to be no prisoners' corridor. Cells to be equal distance from east and west walls. The steel cells to have "steel lathed" floors and ceilings.

Sixth: The first and second stories to be separate and a suitable entrance door to be provided at the head of the stairs, with a "peep-basket."

Seventh: A room for the jailer to be constructed above the woman's cell with an iron peep-hole opening into the upper cell room at such an angle as to give a full view of the jailer's corridor.

Eighth: Proper ventilation to be provided for each cell, communicat-

ing with the chimney. A separate chimney to be constructed for the second story.

Ninth: A slop sink, with city water to be placed in one corner of the cell room on each story for cleaning and emptying buckets.

These suggestions were partially adopted and in some respects improved upon. The sheriff's office was improved, a good sleeping room provided for the jailer and excellent cells provided for women and insane persons, above the sheriff's office.

The iron cells were moved away from the east wall, and a grated opening was put into the rear of each cell to admit light and air. Three steel cells have been purchased from the Pauly Jail Company, and are to form a second division of cells above the old cells. It was not considered practicable to enlarge the windows.

The jail is heated by a first class hot water apparatus, and is greatly improved, both as to its security and its sanitary condition. It would have been desirable to separate the upper tier of cells entirely from the lower tier, but this was not deemed practicable by the board of commissioners.

ROCK COUNTY.—The jail was visited July 20, 1889. The jail is located in the basement of the new court house. The cell room is 24x27 feet looking east and is well lighted by three windows. There are two cells 6½x7 feet with a prisoners' corridor 4½x13 feet. There is a separate cell for women adjoining the cell room but it was in use for storage. This cell has a window into the sheriff's office. The cell room has a cement floor, which is a very poor job, not level and beginning to scale off. There is a water closet in the cage, which, like all such closets, is beginning to give trouble, and can never be satisfactory. There is a ventilation pipe from the cells to the chimney, but the ventilation is imperfect. The beds are furnished with blankets and quilts. There were no prisoners; and the jail was not very clean. The cell room is exposed to view from the outside, the windows being nearly level with the ground.

This jail will never be satisfactory. The cells are badly planned and the location of the jail in the basement will always be objectionable.

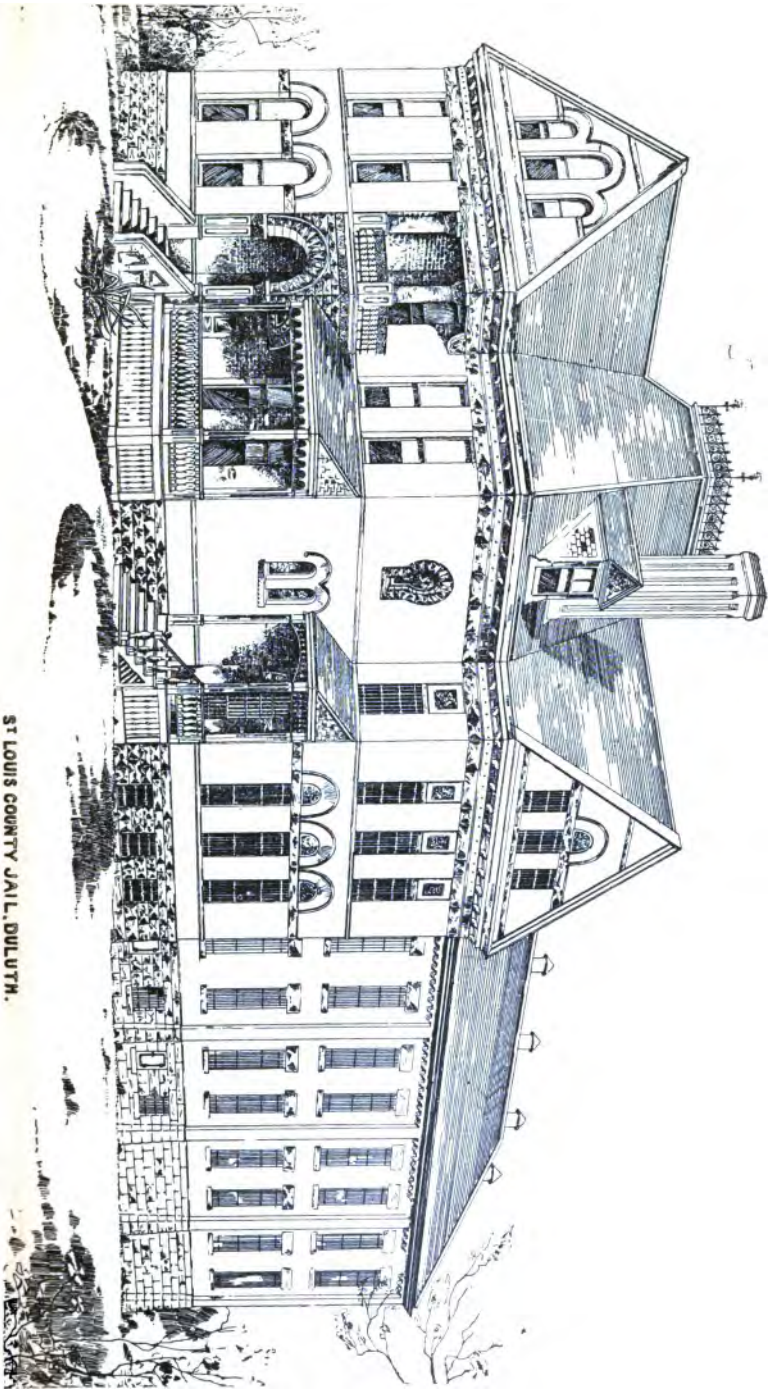
ST. LOUIS COUNTY.—The jail has been a public nuisance. The jail had only eight cells, while the number of prisoners was sometimes over sixty. The ventilation was poor and the prisoners' discomfort amounted to hardship and deplorable moral contamination was inevitable under such circumstances. A large number of city prisoners were kept in the jail. These prisoners were infested with vermin and it was impossible to keep them clean. The result was that the county prisoners shared their miseries.

The new jail has 32 cells for men, each 6 x 7 feet. The general plan of the jail resembles that of the jails of Otter Tail, Goodhue and Olmsted counties, which have proved thoroughly satisfactory on trial. The cells are set back to back, with a middle corridor, 6 feet wide. The front of each cell is composed of open lattice work.

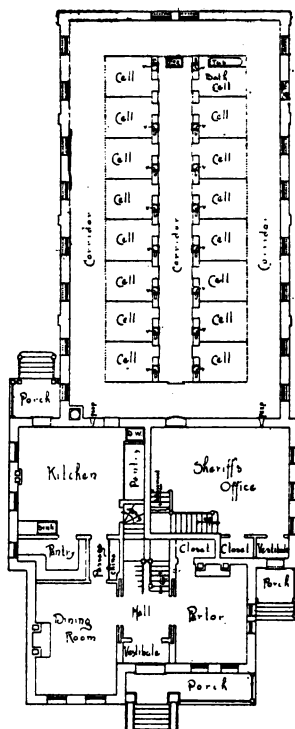
The cell-fronts, floors and ceilings are of iron and steel. The first and second floors are entirely separate. On the second floor above the sheriff's office are three excellent cells for women, with a bath room, and there is a bath room on each tier of men's cells. The sheriff's residence is convenient and commodious, having on the first floor office, kitchen, dining room and parlor; and on the second floor four chambers and three cells for women.

The sheriff and the board of commissioners, after consultation with the secretary of this board, concurred in the opinion that the jail should be kept on the separate plan and an excellent code of rules was prepared by the sheriff and adopted by the board of county commissioners.

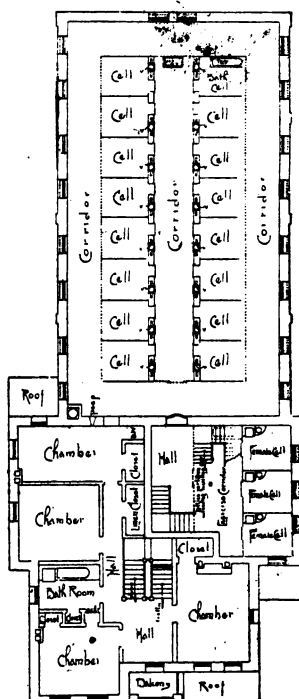
St. Louis county is to be congratulated upon the excellent workmanship and the admirable arrangement of this jail. If the jail is administered in strict accordance with the rules which have been adopted, it will be one of the best jails in the United States.



ST. LOUIS COUNTY JAIL, DULUTH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

FLOOR PLANS ST. LOUIS COUNTY JAIL.

**SCOTT COUNTY.**—The jail was visited May 20, 1889. The jail had been newly whitewashed and repaired. The water closet had been undergoing repairs. Like all such closets where there are no city water works, it has worked very unsatisfactorily. Storm windows have been supplied. The jail was in good condition, clean and well kept. The beds for county prisoners were supplied with clean sheets and pillow cases.

Part of the jail is used for city prisoners and has no sheets or pillow cases, it being useless to supply them for such prisoners.

There was only one prisoner—a horse thief who gave himself up voluntarily and was waiting to plead guilty. He reported himself well fed and cared for and had no complaints to make. The condition of the jail was satisfactory in all respects.

There had been but four prisoners since January 1, 1889. The average number of prisoners for 1888 was 68. Cost of caring for them—board (\$4.00 per week) \$14.30; fuel \$28.00; jailer's salary \$480; total \$648, being an average rate per year of \$953 per prisoner or \$18.25 per week.

The grand jury reported December 9, 1889: "We recommend to the county commissioners that they have the roof of the jailer's residence, also the roof of the jail painted. We have examined the jailer's residence and the county jail and we found them properly kept."

**SIBLEY COUNTY.**—The grand jury reported November 1889; "we have examined the jail building and found the same well kept. We would recommend that the county commissioners cause the addition to be anchored to the main building. Also that a cistern of about fifty barrels capacity be built at the jail for the convenience of the inmates."

**THE STEARNS COUNTY JAIL WAS VISITED MARCH 31, 1890.**—The jail has been reconstructed. The old cells have been taken out and a new cage has been put in, consisting of three steel cells, three iron cells and a middle corridor. The cells are each 6½x8x7 feet. The front of each cell is of open lattice work, except about 18 inches wide. The rear of each steel cell is of solid jail plate, with a solid door. The rear of each iron cell is of open lattice work. In the centre corridor is a bath tub and water closet.

The water closet seat is of cast iron—good for nothing—was broken before being put in. There is a window opposite each of four cells. The jailer said that windows were to be cut opposite the other two cells. If that is done, the jail will be well lighted. The jailer's corridor will be tiled. The middle corridor will receive light through the iron cells. The ceiling will be covered with corrugated iron. The cells are supplied with cheap galvanized iron buckets which will soon become a nuisance. The bucket boxes are to be connected with ventilation pipes but the ventilation will be uncertain.

Two iron cells for women and insane persons are to be put in the second story.

The reconstructed jail will be a great improvement on the old jail and will give good satisfaction, provided each prisoner is kept in his own cell; but if the prisoners are allowed to run together escapes will probably occur.

The jail was revisited November 29, 1890. The jail was in reasonably good order, but the prisoners were running freely together. One prisoner had already escaped from the jail by cutting out of the cage; additional escapes may be expected unless the prisoners are kept in their cells. There are not enough cells, however, to permit of proper separation.

**STEELE COUNTY.**—The jail was visited May 16, 1889, by Mr. Amundson and the secretary. The jail had been neatly painted and repaired and removed two feet back from the windows, the water closets reconstructed in the cage and in the women's cell. This jail is not and cannot be a satisfactory jail. The cage is too dark for the comfort of the inmates or the safety of officers. The cell for women opens into the sheriff's office on one side and is exposed to the public by the window on the other side, so that it does not afford privacy.

The grand jury reported June 4, 1889: "We found the jail in a good condition, with regard to the safe keeping of any prisoners therein."

**STEVENS COUNTY.**—The jail was visited March 28, 1889. The jail was reasonably clean. The bedding was clean. The water closet has been abandoned as a nuisance. There were two prisoners, one from Grant county and one from Pope county. The prisoners had the liberty of the corridor on account of the darkness of the cells. The cement floor is very unsatisfactory; it is rapidly wearing down and creates a dust. The reading matter consists of the Bible in different languages and newspapers. The prisoners reported a liberal bill of fare, that the food was good and abundant. Sheriff Monroe recommended that a satisfactory room be fitted up for insane persons. This could be done at a cost of from \$400 to \$500 dollars, and would be a very desirable improvement.

**SWIFT COUNTY.**—The old jail has long been a public nuisance. It was a wooden jail with two cells very much exposed to danger of fire and very insecure. The cells were well lighted. There was always a foul jail smell. The jail has been condemned by one grand jury after another, and the late Judge Brown finally issued an order that no prisoners should be confined in it for a longer period than ten days.

The county commissioners finally decided to build a jail and have made a contract with the Pauly jail company for three steel cells. These cells are to be so constructed as to admit light and air freely and to allow prisoners being kept separate. While the funds for the construction of the jail do not permit of an ideal plan, the plan was approved by the state board of correction and charities as being on the whole satisfactory for a small jail.

**TODD COUNTY** has not been visited during the two years. The grand jury reported October 4, 1889: "We have this day examined the county jail, and find it in a good, clean and healthy condition."

The number of prisoners in this jail is very small, the total number for the year 1889 being 14.

**WABASHA COUNTY.**—The jail was visited May 28, 1889. There were five prisoners; an unusually large number. The jail was clean and in good condition. The cells were supplied with sheets and pillow cases, furnished by the sheriff at his own expense, and blankets. There were no signs of vermin. There is a privy in the jail with a vault underneath, which is in a very offensive condition. There are no seats, and its use should be discontinued. Prisoners report the food good and abundant. The sheriff furnishes good reading matter; cards and dominoes furnish amusement. This jail is not a secure one, and the prisoners are allowed to run together in the outer corridor; which is an unsafe liberty, exposing the jailer to danger.

Four men were serving sentence, and one was awaiting trial. One boy, 18 years of age, was serving 30 days sentence after having lain in jail six months before he was tried. On the whole, this jail is well kept and creditable to the sheriff.

**WASECA COUNTY.**—The jail was visited February 14, 1890. There was but one prisoner. The cells were not very clean. The privy seats are offensive. The blankets were clean. The beds were supplied with sheets and feather pillows. The prisoners' corridor is well lighted. The cells are very dark. This jail is very insecure. There have been escapes five or six times. The jail register was well kept.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY.**—The jail was found in good condition. This is an old jail, not well planned and not very secure. Prisoners are boarded here from Pine and Mille Lacs counties.

**WILKIN COUNTY.**—The jail was visited March 27, 1890. The jail has recently been repaired and improved. A partition has been put in to divide the jail into two parts, and a double entrance has been provided. The grated doors are of primitive manufacture, being made by the village blacksmith. The cement floors are in bad condition. The cells are very dark and are unventilated, except by the grated door. The cells have miserable wooden cots, which are vermin dens. The new department does not provide proper separation for the sexes, there being two grated doors allowing free conversation. This is one of the worst jails in the

state; unwholesome, insecure and dangerous to officers. There were no prisoners.

**WINONA COUNTY.**—The jail was visited July 14, 1890. The jail was not very clean. There were clean sheets and pillow cases on the beds. The ventilation is imperfect. The water closet was in bad condition. The cells were dirty and disorderly. The old furnace registers have become a depository for sweepings and other refuse, which is injurious to the health of the prisoners. The cage needs painting, but has not been painted for a number of years. There is great need of a bath tub. There is a good supply of reading matter; the prisoners had also the Police Gazette.

The prisoners had the liberty of the outer corridor until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. This is a dangerous and unnecessary practice, as the cage is sufficiently lighted. There is a single door at the entrance of the jail, and there is great danger of the jail officers being mobbed. The attention of the sheriff and the jailer was called to this fact. The sheriff said in answer to direct inquiry, that the United States did not supply needed under-clothing for prisoners, making it necessary for the sheriff to supply under-clothing at his own expense, or to allow the men to become infested with vermin.

**YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.**—The jail was visited May 21, 1889. This jail is used jointly by Yellow Medicine county and the village of Granite Falls. It is a wooden building made of pine scantling, and like all such buildings, is unfit for use. It contains one iron cell, which is not very secure, but it is dark and unwholesome. The bedding consists of straw ticks, quilts and blankets, and was not very clean. The floor had not been apparently scrubbed for a long time. The village marshal said, "We had it scrubbed out last fall; we are just going to clean it up." The following inscription was copied from the wall:

"We are two bums, two jolly good bums;  
We live like royal Turks,  
We have good luck in bumming our chuck—  
To hell with the man that works!"

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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### PART IV.

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## PAUPERISM.

1. Pauperism.
  2. Poor Houses.
- 

#### I.—RELIEF OF PAUPERISM.

As has been recorded in previous reports, Minnesota has much less pauperism than many of the older states, and the expenditure for the support of the poor in this state is correspondingly low. In thirteen counties of this state the expenses are less than twelve cents per annum for each inhabitant of the county. One surprising fact in connection with this subject is that the number of public paupers and the money expended for their relief is much less in the sparsely settled counties where nearly all the inhabitants are poor, than in the more wealthy and populous counties. One reason is probably found in the fact that the wealthier counties are able to spend more money in the relief of the poor, but this does not sufficiently account for the fact, which is general throughout the state.

The growth of pauperism and the expense of the public for the care of the poor are very much a matter of custom and precedent. Those who are charged with the relief of the poor are apt to spend about the same amount which their predecessors have spent unless some special emergency, or some special pressure leads to an increased rate, and in such cases the increased rate is apt to continue after its immediate cause ceases. This will be seen very plainly upon an examination of the tables of pauper expenses which have been published in the biennial reports of this board.

I am convinced that one prolific cause of the increase of pauperism is excessive disbursement of public relief. It is a fact often noted by those who are charged with this duty that poor persons who have once tasted of the stream of public relief acquire an insatiate appetite for it. A family will often struggle nobly for years to sustain themselves, but having once received public relief they immediately relax their efforts and rely upon public relief to the fullest possible extent. It becomes therefore a very serious matter to extend public relief to a family for the first time. It ought to be avoided in every possible case, either by putting the poor persons in the way of self-help or by securing assistance from private sources which is much less likely to produce evil results. To this end there is great need of improved methods.

Under our present law any county commissioner is authorized to extend relief to a pauper not exceeding \$20.00, without consulting other members of his board, and the law does not require that detailed vouchers shall be rendered for the relief thus given; but the county auditor is required to draw his warrant on the simple order of the county commissioner. The result is that aid is often extended on imperfect investigations when it is likely to do damage to the recipient. The commissioner



often lives at a distance from the applicant. An investigation requires expense and the investigating commissioner in such case feels that he is serving the public by giving temporary relief on the statement of a third party that relief is needed, because the amount expended will be less than the expense to the county of a proper investigation. A little reflection, however, shows that careful investigation by the commissioner with a little friendly advice and perhaps a request to neighbors to tide over the emergency will prevent a family from incurring the stigma of pauperism.

The board of corrections and charities considers it a matter of vital importance that right methods shall be inaugurated while our system of pauper relief is in its infancy, in order that we may avoid in coming years burdens which have fallen so heavily upon some of the older states, and may preserve the spirit of independence and selfhelp which now animates the great body among the poorest of our citizens.

One means to this end is the recording of the fullest possible information about each case. In furtherance of this end the state board of corrections and charities has furnished to all persons charged with the investigation or application for public relief, outside of the larger cities blanks of which the following is a copy.

State of Minnesota, County of.....

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Made to.....  
Commissioner, Supervisor or Alderman. .

[Dated].....189.....

Applicant's Name?....Age?....Residence?....Married or Single, Widow or Widower?....No. in Family?....Age of each Male Child?....Age of each Female Child?....Birth place? (State or County)?....Wife's Birth place?....Children's Birth place?....How long resident in State?....County?....Township, City or Village?....Occupation?....Accustomed wages?....Occupation and wages of other members of the family?....Cause of Application?....Is Applicant Sick or Well?....Able to do full work, half work or no work?....Why not supported by relatives?....What property is owned by Applicant?....Kind of aid desired?....Will permanent or temporary aid probably be required?....Previous aid received?....Did Applicant ever receive public aid in another State or Country before coming to Minnesota?....If immediate temporary relief is given, state what?....If Applicant is sent away, state to what place?....

RECOMMENDATION OF OFFICER RECEIVING APPLICATION.

To the Honorable Board of.....

With reference to this application for aid, I respectfully recommend that.....

Signed.....

ACTION TAKEN BY THE BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of.....held.....189.,  
it was voted with reference to the within application that.....

INSTRUCTIONS.

This blank is to be carefully filled out in every case by the County Commissioner, Township Supervisor or other officer receiving the application, and to be mailed to the County Auditor, Town Clerk or City or Village Recorder, as the case may be, within ten days.

Additional blanks of this form will be furnished by the State Board of Corrections and Charities, St. Paul, without charge, on request.

No bills for relief of any pauper should be paid until the application is filed with the recording officer.

This application is to be preserved for reference. It would be a good plan to provide a suitable register, for which a form will be furnished on request by the State Board of Corrections and Charities.

If the board had sufficient clerical assistance, it would be desirable to establish in its office a complete record of every pauper in the state, which should be revised and corrected at least once in three months, and would become in time a complete history of all paupers, and would afford the most valuable material for the study of the subject of pauperism. But the present corps of this office is inadequate for such an attempt. Such work is already being done in the cities of Minneapolis, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Boston, and other cities and is giving excellent results. Probably the number of paupers in Minnesota is less than that of the city of Brooklyn, and the record of the whole state would not involve much more than that of the city of Brooklyn.

In some counties the burdens of pauperism are beginning to press severely. This is especially true of Goodhue, Washington, Rice, St. Louis, Wabasha and Otter Tail counties, in which the expense per inhabitant is from 37 to 65 cents, whereas the average expense is but 25.6 cents. In all of these counties the expense could be reduced, without injustice to the unfortunate poor, by more efficient and discriminating methods, and it behooves the public officers in those counties to give close and careful study to the subject.

In a considerable number of counties relief from the burdens of pauperism has been sought in the "town system" of caring for the poor.

There is no doubt that the adoption of the town system, in most cases, reduces the local expenditures; it is a question, however, whether this is not done at the expense of the poor, and of other counties. The temptation to get rid of expensive paupers—especially those whose residence is not clearly established, is much greater under the town system than under the county system, and in some cases serious hardship is suffered.

#### THE CASE OF MRS. WEE.

The logical tendency of the town system had an extreme illustration in the case of Mrs. Wee. Under the county system, this woman would doubtless have received aid from Polk county. The following letters give the facts of the case.

CROOKSTON, Minn., April 4, 1890.

*H. H. Hart, Secretary of State Board of Corrections and Charities,*

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of April 2, 1890, will say that the name of the woman who committed suicide at Warren, Marshall county, this state, is Mrs. Wee. She was the wife of a man by the name of Johannes Wee, who, a couple of weeks before this thing occurred, made an application to the board of county commissioners for aid, wherefore the Marshall county authorities went and arrested the family; and when the arrest was made Mr. Wee and his two grown up sons were not at home, so they arrested Mrs. Wee and two younger boys and brought them to Crookston, where deputy Sheriff Stoltz turned them over to Mr. Kirsh, one of the board of county commissioners of Polk county, who took this poor family with him to East Grand Forks, where he turned them over to Mr. Rinehart, who is a member of said county board. Mr. Rinehart made some inquiries and found that the woman was not a resident of the town of Higdem—that she had left there nearly two years ago. Commissioner Rinehart then being advised that he had nothing to do in this matter, and it was the duty of the town authorities of East Grand Forks to send the woman back to Marshall county. Accordingly the city marshal of East Grand Forks brought the poor woman back to Warren, in Marshall county, where they arrived on the 27th of January, 1890, and that night she put her children to bed and cut her throat with a jack knife.

Any further information will be gladly given.

Respectfully,

N. O. PAULSRUD,  
Sheriff Polk county, Minn.

ARGYLE, MINN., April 14, 1890.

*H. H. Hart, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Corrections and Charities:*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 9th to Deputy Sheriff Stoltz concerning the suicide of Mrs. Wee, was sent to Warren, and I understood Mr. Stoltz that Sheriff Kivel brought it to him yesterday, and this morning he handed it to me to answer, for the reason that I knew more of the particulars than he. Without exact dates I will furnish you a synopsis of the circumstances that resulted in the suicide of Mrs. Wee. Some twelve years ago she and her husband settled on a homestead in Higdem, Polk county, Minnesota. It was subsequently sold to avoid a forfeiture of it on the mortgage. Mr. Wee was terribly pounded about 4 years ago by a neighbor and spent all the money he had trying to make that neighbor recompense him for his injuries, but failed. Finally the Wees were reduced to destitution, and applied to Polk county for aid, but were refused. Their son, about 17, was working in Marshall county, Minnesota, a year ago this last winter, and the old folks came and staid with him a few months, then Mrs. Wee and babe about 18 months old and son about 10 years old, went back among old neighbors and staid around among friends until last August, when one Saturday evening a notice, purporting to be signed by the supervisors and town clerk of Higdem, ordering her to leave town within 24 hours, was served upon her, and the next day the vigilantes had a team ready to take her, and did remove her into this county, and leave her here.

Last fall Mr. Wee wanted aid from the county but got none, and finally in January he put in a long written petition, setting forth his grievances against Polk county people, and showing how they had driven him away, and asking mercy at the hands of Marshall county. The commissioners were satisfied that the family were not residents in this county, so made out a written notice to be served upon them. Deputy Sheriff Stoltz served it, and they told him that he need not wait 10 days to remove them, for they had no way of moving and he might as well take them one day as another, but he waited 10 days, then went after them, and the old man had got out of the way, so he took the woman and the two children mentioned above to Argyle by team, thence to Crookston by train that night, and took them to a hotel and had them properly cared for, for the county authorities there would not receive them, because, they said, by special law passed in 1889, the townships of Polk county must care for their own poor, but he found County Commissioner Kirsch of that county, who was going to East Grand Forks the next morning, and he agreed to see that the woman and children were landed there near their destination, and to see the county commissioner residing in that district, and to see that the woman got out to Higden. Mr. Stoltz paid railroad fare to East Grand Forks, then handed the woman a dollar, thinking she might have to buy dinner. In about two days they were returned to Warren, in this county, and Mrs. Wee telegraphed to me. I drove there immediately and found her temporarily in clean comfortable quarters at the Hotel Svea, and I told a leading merchant, Mr. Taralseth, to make arrangements at once with the landlord to keep them there until we could settle the question of responsibility for their support, for it was too bad for the woman to be shifted back and forth, then I went to see the lady and got her to step directly across the street to the office of A. Grindleland, Judge of Probate, and through him as interpreter she gave me her story and I wrote it down and she swore to it. I could easily see it was a heart rending tale and knew she must feel bad, so I told her not to worry, for she would have a chance to stay where she was, that arrangements had been made for her to remain there until all trouble as to her residence had been settled.

In that affidavit she claimed a residence in Polk county, and said she never left there with an intention of staying away, and that she was taken away from there against her will last August. The next morning I was notified that she had suicided. At first I did not know what to do for Coroner Belcourt was in Canada, and had no deputy, and Sheriff Kivel was also in Canada, but I took Deputy Sheriff Stoltz and went to Warren, called in several reliable men and Dr. G. S. Wattam, and found to my

satisfaction that Mrs. Wee had put her children to bed, then with a large pocket knife cut her throat, and there she lay on her face cold in death. This was Sunday. I had her 18 year old son brought there; by telegraphing found her husband was at Grand Forks, and he came before she was buried on Tuesday afternoon. I will find out who has the children and let you know. Wee was in Big Woods in this county the last I heard from him.

Yours truly,

IRA C. RICHARDSON.

If the town system should be extended it must necessarily result finally in the adoption of a state pauper system such as already exists in New York and Massachusetts, to care for paupers whose residence can not be determined.

#### VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

In the larger cities numerous private agencies are operating for the relief of the poor. Of these, the most efficient are the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the St. Paul Society for the Relief of the Poor and the Minneapolis Associated Charities. The latter organization is very efficient. It has brought about the active co-operation of the various hospitals and societies of Minneapolis and has brought them into harmony with the public charities of the city. A register of paupers has been established, duplication has been stopped, impostors are exposed and relief in cases of need has been made more prompt and efficient.

Similar good work, though less efficiently organized, is being done by the Society for the Relief of the Poor in St. Paul.

The Little Sisters of the Poor in St. Paul take efficient care of about eighty old people who would otherwise be in the almshouse. The same organization has established, or is soon to establish, a home for old people in Minneapolis.

These agencies have done much to keep down the rate of expenditure. The rate of expenditure in St. Paul and Minneapolis has averaged less than 30 cents per inhabitant, which is much below that in many eastern cities.

#### REMARKS ON TABLES SHOWING EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Table "J J" is a comparison of the pauper expenses of the counties of the state for the four years from 1885 to 1890, inclusive. As a rule, the rate of these expenses varies but little from year to year. The total pauper expenses of the state for the past four years have been as follows: 1886, \$236,000; 1887, \$290,000; 1888, \$310,000; 1889, \$328,000. Of this amount, there was expended for "indoor relief" (board and care) 1886, \$103,000; 1887, \$108,000; 1888, \$112,000; 1889, \$122,000.

The expenditure for each inhabitant of the state has been as follows:

	Indoor relief.	Outdoor and medical relief.	Totals
1886.....	9.2 cents.	16.4 cents.	25.6 cents.
1887.....	9.7 cents.	16.2 cents.	25.9 cents.
1888.....	8.6 cents.	15.2 cents.	23.8 cents.
1889.....	9.4 cents.	15.8 cents.	25.2 cents.

Table "K K" compares the expenses of those counties having more than 15,000 inhabitants, arranged in the order of their population.

These 26 counties contain 68 per cent of the population of the state. In June 1890, they contained 72 per cent. of the paupers in the state and in December 1890, 79 per cent. They bear 73 per cent of the expense of pauperism. They expend 26.9 cents per inhabitant; the remaining counties of the state, 21.4 cents per inhabitant. These 26 counties contained in June, 1890, 3,665 paupers; the rest of the state, 1,425 paupers. Excluding the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the 26 counties having more than 15,000 inhabitants each contain 58 per cent of the population. In June, 1890, they contained 61 per cent. of the paupers and in December 1890, they contained 64 per cent of the paupers. These 24 counties expended for relief of the poor 26.7 cents per inhabitant in 1888 and 25.5 in 1889.

Table "L L" is a statement of the expenditure per inhabitant in counties expending less than 12 cents, or more than 30 cents per inhabitant for relief of the poor. Most of those spending more than 30 cents, probably spend too much. Some of those spending less than 12 cents, possibly spend too little.

Comparison with the corresponding table in the report for 1887, exhibits the following changes: In 1887 20 counties expended more than 30 cents per inhabitant; in 1889, 17. In 1887, 10 counties expended less than 12 cents per inhabitant; in 1889, 13; showing a decrease in the rate of expenditure. Seven counties whose rate was above 30 cents in 1887, expended less than 30 cents in 1889, namely: Kanabec, Chippewa, Pipestone, Grant, Morrison, Traverse and Marshall counties. Five new counties came above the 30 cent rate in 1889, namely: Becker, Anoka, Kittson, Sherburne and Ramsey. Five counties expending less than 12 cents per inhabitant in 1887, expended more in 1889, namely: Swift, Todd, Carver, Benton and Cook counties. Seven new counties came below the 12 cent rate in 1889, namely: Watonwan, Rock, McLeod, Sibley, Pope, Martin and Crow Wing. Of the 13 counties spending less than 12 cents per inhabitant, 5 were under the town system and 8 under the county system.

Table "M M" exhibits expenditures for medical attendance and medicines. Thirty-five counties have each one or more physicians receiving fixed salaries. In the remaining counties, physicians are paid by fees. The expenditure per inhabitant for medical attendance and medicines for paupers throughout the state was as follows: 1886, 3.2 cents; 1887, 3.4 cents; 1888, 3.1 cents; 1889, 3.3 cents. In 1889 six counties paid more than double the average rate, namely: Becker, 7.1 cents; Carleton, 14 cents; Cottonwood, 7 cents; Kittson, 8.1 cents; Marshall, 8.8 cents; Mille Lacs, 18.6 cents. The counties of Otter Tail and Chippewa paid nearly double the average rate. In these cases the presumption is that the amount expended is excessively large. Of these eight counties only Becker and Otter Tail counties have county physicians, and Otter Tail county paid \$1,668 in additional fees. These counties would have saved money by employing salaried physicians.

TABLE "J.J."

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures for Relief of the Poor in Minnesota for Four Years Ending Dec. 31, 1889, Excluding Purchase of Poor Farms, Permanent Improvements Thereon, and Expense of Commitment of Insane to the Hospital. (See 3rd Biennial Report for Details of the Expenditures in 1886 and 1887, pp. 195-200.)*

COUNTIES.	Population, Censuses of 1885 and 1890.	Year.	Cur- rent ex- penses of coun- ty poor- house.	Board- ing and nursing paup- ers outside Poor- house.	Partial support of Paupers	Trans- porta- tion of Pau- pers.	Medic'l Atten- d- ance and Medi- cines.	Burial Expen- ses.	Per County Com- misst'ns- ers.	Miscel- lane- ous Ex- pense.	Total Pauper Ex- pense.	Cents per Inhab- itant.
Aitkin.....	1885 .... 1,388	{ 1886	.....	.....	\$188	\$11	\$182	\$90	.....	\$12	8453	32.7
	1887	{ 1887	.....	.....	88	8	13	27	.....	.....	270	18.3
	1888	{ 1888	.....	.....	232	18	31	37	.....	.....	449	18.4
Anoka b.....	1880 ... 2,462	{ 1889	.....	.....	277	3	36	146	.....	.....	542	22.
	1885 ... 10,089	{ 1886	9671	261	1,464	.....	244	146	858	.....	2,844	28.2
	1887	{ 1887	685	113	1,082	23	170	103	86	.....	2,862	28.3
Becker b.....	1888	{ 1888	1,100	160	2,145	91	168	188	87	.....	3,989	39.8
	1890 ... 9,864	{ 1889	930	201	2,248	12	175	110	82	.....	3,768	38.
	1885 ... 7,433	{ 1886	640	359	300	105	530	96	82	31	2,143	28.2
Benton.....	1887	{ 1887	355	412	145	33	700	92	37	.....	1,774	28.3
	1888	{ 1888	310	200	1,504	6	735	148	60	83	3,138	39.3
	1890 ... 9,401	{ 1889	1,325	107	963	111	700	142	115	213	3,766	40.
Bigstone.....	1885 ... 4,721	{ 1886	.....	387	490	20	189	11	49	.....	1,155	24.5
	1887	{ 1887	.....	168	174	30	30	32	6	.....	438	24.5
	1888	{ 1888	.....	396	456	17	183	46	24	18	1,144	18.2
Blue Earth b.....	1890 ... 6,284	{ 1889	.....	251	277	.....	228	82	30	.....	868	13.8
	1885 ... 4,697	{ 1886	.....	.....	295	.....	115	21	.....	90	530	11.3
	1887	{ 1887	.....	167	242	.....	253	20	.....	.....	688	11.3
Blue Earth b.....	1888	{ 1888	.....	433	890	51	505	23	15	.....	1,867	28.3
	1890 ... 5,722	{ 1889	.....	28	545	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	755	13.2
	1885 ... 26,462	{ 1886	1,504	.....	3,103	103	990	201	53	86	6,139	23.2
Blue Earth b.....	1887	{ 1887	1,514	583	2,181	114	728	183	130	13	3,423	23.2
	1888	{ 1888	1,403	516	3,073	231	600	210	73	438	6,686	23.2
	1890 ... 20,210	{ 1889	2,031	407	3,253	110	806	208	307	94	7,386	23.2

# SECRETARY'S REPORT—PAUPERISM.

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Brown	1885 ... 13,976	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889	448 56 71 311	2,724 2,560 2,404 2,026	15 15 25	324 685 452 363	73 40 56 22	9 30 40 22	40 137 181	3,618 3,522 3,038 2,980	26.8 25.3 19.3 18.3
Carlton	1885 ... 3,180	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889	360 256 480 550	270 1,794 501 692	1 37 6	43 543 518 737	43 66 22	10 20 20	63 17 24	746 1,616 1,659 2,061	23.4 31.6 33.6 33.9
Carver a.	1885 ... 15,965	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889	677 350 293 673	298 905 921 680	50 8 72	84 201 156 653	51 81 66	85 6 16 23	85 14 30 232	1,205 1,574 1,465 2,407	7.5 8.3 8.3 14.3
Chippewa b.	1885 ... 6,561	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889	101 1,135 500 215	697 499 1,503 504	165 10 39	523 532 398 543	31 32 46 36	45 9 20 54	45	2,242 3,203 3,126 1,512	34.1 48.3 39.7 17.7
Chicago b.	1885 ... 9,765	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889	488 448 615 760	1,203 1,092 1,236 1,379	4 55 110	200 196 288 294	38 87 147 22	60 87 81 69	201 196 2,628 2,603	1,964 1,948 2,628 2,603	20.1 18.6 33.1 23.1
Olay	1885 ... 10,362	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889	1,312 1,494 1,903	1,384 1,211 1,666	72 5 43	969 1,190 1,866	176 287 228	30 12 12	228	4,171 4,070 5,068	40.2 36.4 41
Cottonwood b.	1885 ... 5,394	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889	712 348 719 86	675 969 124 186	...	580 384 406 518	81 31 34 45	...	...	2,937 2,332 2,482 3,167	34.5 30.7 33.7 42.7
Crow Wing b.	1885 ... 8,743	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889	535 779 494 116	368 621 722 116	89 52 40 10	200 241 186 32	155 85 70	7	...	1,363 1,778 1,861 475	15.5 20.3 20.4 26.4

a Under town system. b County maintains a poorhouse. c Freeborn county changed from town to county system in April 1889. d Includes expense of city or county hospital. e McLeod county changed to town system in April 1888. f Pope county changed to town system in 1888. g Polk county changed to town system in 1889.

TABLE "JJ," PAUPER EXPENSES FOR FOUR YEARS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population, Censuses of 1885 and 1890.	Year.	Our- rentEx- penses ofCoun- tyPoor- house.	Board- ing and Nursing ofCoun- tyPaup- ersPoor- house.	Partial Supp't of Paupers	Trans- porta- tion of Pau- pers.	Medic- alAt- tend- ance and Medi- cines.	Burial Expenses.	Per dium County Com- mission- ers.	Miscel- laneous Ex- pense.	Total Pauper Ex- pense.	Cents per Inhab- itant.
Dakota b.	1885 ... 18,590	1886	\$1,731	\$153	\$1,534	\$10	\$672	\$100	\$50	\$40	\$4,660	25.7
		1887	1,425	317	1,062	81	620	91	30	25	3,665	19.7
	1890 ... 20,240	1888	1,909	496	1,049	13	897	240	630	73	5,367	26.6
Dodge b.		1889	2,437	114	1,559	.....	606	219	630	3	4,767	23.6
	1885 ... 10,487	1886	803	339	1,438	78	628	35	200	5	3,424	32.6
		1887	675	427	1,043	32	788	176	142	.....	3,263	31.3
Douglas a.	1890 ... 10,864	1888	788	422	1,123	14	357	119	129	.....	2,962	27.2
		1889	1,164	487	1,151	5	430	33	183	.....	3,443	31.7
	1885 ... 12,924	1886	.....	647	402	142	366	27	.....	103	1,687	13.9
Faribault.		1887	.....	740	860	13	161	25	61	75	1,925	14.9
	1890 ... 14,016	1888	.....	686	994	91	460	38	46	134	2,439	16.3
		1889	.....	1,008	503	44	868	74	9	95	2,091	14.3
Faribault.	1885 ... 15,163	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1887	.....	920	1,202	.....	578	83	23	.....	2,806	18.5
	1890 ... 16,708	1888	.....	776	815	151	327	146	20	37	2,281	13.7
Fillmore b.		1889	.....	1,055	1,270	.....	648	96	178	20	3,267	19.5
	1885 ... 26,677	1886	1,846	112	1,764	81	430	38	139	26	4,456	16.7
		1887	500	223	1,845	.....	624	98	91	102	3,483	13.5
Fillmore b.	1890 ... 26,328	1888	1,558	245	2,225	6	515	53	153	110	4,865	18.5
		1889	997	200	2,342	11	513	60	167	329	4,559	17.4
	1885 ... 17,364	1886	.....	1,180	598	144	561	124	.....	96	2,693	15.5
Freeborn b. c.		1887	.....	1,153	624	106	507	96	16	114	2,816	16.2
	1890 ... 17,962	1888	.....	1,246	1,023	50	280	179	10	127	2,918	16.3
		1889	.....	1,206	1,085	155	113	66	118	105	3,508	19.5
Goodhue b.	1885 ... 31,113	1886	3,463	1,858	8,882	58	1,220	196	180	.....	15,896	51.1
		1887	2,295	1,298	10,383	55	1,176	175	180	.....	15,472	49.9
	1890 ... 28,806	1888	2,008	42,416	10,069	91	1,078	298	e150	.....	16,110	56.6
		1889	2,714	41,710	12,088	79	1,066	217	148	539	18,561	64.5



Grant a.....	1885 ... 5,197	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	880 652 1,943 1,297	1,025 1,000 1,943 1,297	161 496 239 216	..... ..... ..... 32	72 80 88 41	27 12 119 61	2,165 2,243 2,389 1,768	41.7 43.7 34.7 25.7
Hennepin a, b.....	1885 ... 146,737	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	9,456 13,931 6,832 d12,707 d15,220	10,455 10,574 1,590 1,904 10,644	3,000 3,140 3,046 4,539	1,345 2,060 2,412 2,328	2,875 2,913 2,451 2,506	3,024 1,241 1,272 1,747	30,930 43,764 b41,506 45,673	26.8 29.4 22.4 24.6
Houston b.....	1885 ... 15,482	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	804 821 876 825	457 186 226 345	12 140 132 300	28 11 63 88	26 40 59 35	..... ..... ..... .....	1,522 1,324 1,419 1,005	9.9 8.5 9.7 11.
Hubbard.....	1885 ... 853	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	..... ..... ..... .....	204 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	14 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	2 ..... ..... .....	220 50 110	25.7 6. ..... 7.8
Isanti.....	1885 ... 7,031	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	406 445 406	700 1,051 1,186 806	265 228 62 92	17 13 ..... .....	16 42 30 40	24 ..... ..... .....	1,714 1,750 1,778 1,436	34.3 33.3 33.4 18.9
Jackson.....	1885 ... 6,110	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	225 107 125 230	332 570 618 748	122 124 365 221	21 35 86 24	20 5 9 3	40 30 85 .....	760 1,040 1,288 1,285	12.4 17.2 14.1 14.3
Kanabec.....	1885 ... 1,109	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	188 171 111 93	440 330 363 245	175 142 223 55	..... ..... 11 33	24 ..... ..... .....	63 71 ..... .....	902 755 456 448	81.3 68.4 45.4 28.4
Kandiyohi a.....	1885 ... 12,849	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	545 546 570 547	529 455 521 752	223 375 293 306	23 61 111 73	23 37 29 16	40 274 82 312	1,360 1,819 1,678 2,111	10.6 14.1 12.1 13.1
Kittson.....	1885 ... 3,462	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	329 341 101 307	534 324 451 851	158 106 103 441	..... 24 10 28	..... ..... 240 220	..... 20 ..... .....	1,025 964 740 1,787	29.6 27.9 14.4 33.2

a Under town system. b County maintains a poorhouse. c Freeborn county changed from town to county system in April 1889. d Includes expense of city or county hospital. e McLeod county changed to town system in April, 1888. f Pope county changed to town system in 1888. g Changed to town system in 1889.

TABLE "JJ." PAUPER EXPENSES FOR FOUR YEARS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population. (censuses of 1885 and 1890.	Year.	Cur- rent ex- penses of county Poor- house.	Board- ing and nursing of coun- ty Poor- house.	Partial support of Pau- pers.	Trans- porta- tion offau- pers.	Medic' attend- ance Medi- cines.	Burial Expen- ses.	Per dium of County Com- mission- ers.	Miscel- laneous Expen- se.	Total pauper Expense.	Cents per inhab- itant.
Lac qui Parle b.	1885 .... 7,842 1886 ..... 1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 .... 10,382	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	..... ..... ..... 411 .....	44 66 ..... 60 .....	214 300 796 459 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	256 198 323 37 .....	165 75 18 ..... .....	21 27 120 135 .....	94 ..... ..... 4 .....	824 776 1,457 1,126 .....	10.5 9.1 14.1 10.9 .....
Lake.....	1885 ..... 453 1886 ..... 1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 .... 1,290	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	51 61 343 186 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 1 6 ..... .....	58 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 14 40 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	109 62 419 270 .....	24.8 13.8 32.3 20.9 .....
Le Sueur a.	1885 .... 18,559 1886 ..... 1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 .... 19,057	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	1,132 1,130 1,404 1,593 .....	805 935 1,332 543 .....	140 59 28 60 .....	216 218 344 355 .....	95 25 68 54 .....	..... 8 210 10 .....	114 244 310 63 .....	2,562 2,628 3,096 2,678 .....	13.8 14.1 19.3 14.1 .....
Lincoln.....	1885 .... 4,362 1886 ..... 1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 .... 5,601	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	369 272 412 270 .....	35 118 154 255 .....	..... 110 15 79 .....	122 25 125 137 .....	26 24 20 99 .....	8 ..... 43 53 .....	26 ..... 30 60 .....	587 549 799 1,003 .....	13.5 12.7 14.7 17.8 .....
Lyon b.	1885 .... 7,936 1886 ..... 1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 .... 9,501	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	..... 112 297 922 967	147 246 922 483 .....	301 653 1,046 502 .....	42 9 21 114 .....	274 233 386 402 .....	5 32 ..... 48 .....	81 120 41 119 .....	..... ..... 205 150 .....	860 1,405 2,918 2,485 .....	10.7 17.7 30.9 26.3 .....
McLeod c.	1885 .... 15,311 1886 ..... 1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 .... 17,026	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	1,066 1,540 682 1,049 .....	1,318 1,389 1,142 314 .....	11 65 70 87 .....	218 753 320 66 .....	82 150 63 35 .....	108 158 76 7 .....	..... 143 4 74 .....	2,803 4,214 2,307 1,682 .....	18.3 27.5 13.5 9.6 .....
Marshall.....	1885 .... 5,560 1886 ..... 1887 ..... 1888 ..... 1889 .... 9,400	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	411 317 69 388 .....	1,126 562 393 1,145 .....	8 21 31 107 .....	901 856 572 803 .....	58 51 23 27 .....	72 126 57 180 .....	..... 92 ..... ..... .....	2,576 2,025 1,145 2,650 .....	46.3 35.3 12.6 29. .....

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Martin.....	1885 .... 6,428	{ 1896 1897 1898 1899 }	375 518 255 115	187 180 176 161	22 30 131 10	172 73 154 85	..... 60 16 .....	9 54 23 10	..... ..... 161 .....	765 855 799 546	11.9 13.3 8.5 5.6
Meeker.....	1885 .... 14,501	{ 1896 1897 1898 1899 }	71 175 213 140	2,344 3,251 4,185 3,269	100 108 ..... 50	627 459 384 551	75 77 80 150	64 51 45 28	..... ..... 28 3	3,281 4,121 4,935 4,189	22.5 28.4 31.7 27.7
Mille Lacs.....	1885 .... 1,987	{ 1896 1897 1898 1899 }	224 213 349 412	338 450 296 636	..... ..... 18 .....	169 147 83 528	51 ..... ..... 136	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	792 810 746 1,732	41.7 42.8 38.3 60.3
Morrison.....	1885 .... 9,406	{ 1896 1897 1898 1899 }	711 528 1,300 875	1,396 1,462 250 737	..... ..... ..... .....	715 642 213 394	46 ..... 43 116	24 18 11 78	..... ..... 108 .....	2,882 3,734 2,458 2,284	30.6 39.7 18.4 17.2
Mower b.....	1885 .... 15,277	{ 1896 1897 1898 1899 }	8273 423 505 1,062	\$478 422 385 643	821 50 50 98	\$198 394 283 325	842 154 51 110	..... ..... ..... .....	..... 40 16 13	\$1,062 2,212 1,742 2,370	11.4 14.5 6.7 13.1
Murray.....	1885 .... 5,046	{ 1896 1897 1898 1899 }	36 ..... 84 .....	327 678 708 774	..... ..... ..... 132	102 14 338 184	47 ..... 46 .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	510 724 1,188 1,100	10.2 14.3 17.2 16.4
Nicollet b.....	1885 .... 13,434	{ 1896 1897 1898 1899 }	296 574 518 739	813 1,030 882 823	3 32 50 36	524 453 782 739	42 51 55 157	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	1,997 2,725 2,592 3,102	14.8 20.3 18.4 23.1
Nobles.....	1885 .... 5,639	{ 1896 1897 1898 1899 }	103 59 37 225	1,247 1,426 573 922	7 24 ..... 82	204 139 344 200	31 ..... 35 21	15 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	1,697 1,688 1,111 1,435	28.4 30.0 10.4 18.3
Norman.....	1885 .... 8,335	{ 1896 1897 1898 1899 }	106 372 444 532	1,335 724 682 1,509	26 96 22 96	72 502 526 534	41 4 22 68	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	1,580 1,701 1,763 2,586	18.9 20.4 16.6 24.3

<sup>a</sup> Under town system. <sup>b</sup> County maintains a poorhouse. <sup>c</sup> Freeborn county changed from town to county system in April, 1889. <sup>d</sup> Includes expense of city or county hospital. <sup>e</sup> McLeod county changed to town system in April 1888. <sup>f</sup> Pope county changed to town system in 1888. <sup>g</sup> Changed to town system in 1889.

TABLE "JJ," PAUPER EXPENSES FOR FOUR YEARS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population, Censuses of 1885 and 1890.	Year.	Cur- rent ex- penses of com- munity Poor- house.	Board- ing and nursing of Poor- house.	Partial support of Paupers	Trans- porta- tion of Paupers.	Medic- al at- tend- ance Medi- cines.	Burial Expen- ses.	Per diem of county Com- mission- ers.	Miscel- laneous Ex- pense.	Total pauper Ex- pense.	Cents Per Inhab- itant.
Olmsted b.	1885 ... 20,518	1886	\$1,307	.....	\$2,172	\$73	\$622	\$130	\$67	.....	\$4,371	21.3
	1887	1887	1,037	.....	1,997	41	859	78	86	.....	4,078	19.9
	1888	1888	1,076	.....	2,003	114	862	75	86	.....	4,060	19.8
Otter Tail b.	1885 ... 10,434	1889	1,466	161	1,869	64	668	127	125	.....	4,410	22.4
	1886	1886	2,849	562	6,136	163	1,804	119	513	.....	12,166	36.6
	1887	1887	2,332	542	5,560	82	2,511	109	529	243	11,748	37.3
Pine	1885 ... 31,520	1888	2,091	421	6,161	223	1,453	188	498	.....	11,335	32.2
	1886	1888	2,965	413	6,270	343	2,108	150	638	363	13,710	37.1
	1889	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipestone.	1885 ... 2,186	1886	.....	443	120	.....	98	12	15	.....	688	31.5
	1887	1887	.....	431	108	.....	50	30	10	.....	629	28.8
	1888	1888	.....	462	137	.....	182	15	10	.....	806	19.9
Polk a.	1885 ... 3,956	1889	.....	266	316	.....	247	12	26	.....	867	21.4
	1886	1886	.....	425	574	108	195	31	.....	.....	1,333	33.6
	1887	1887	.....	287	940	143	310	67	.....	.....	1,897	48.6
Pope a.	1885 ... 5,132	1888	.....	.....	770	95	310	80	10	.....	1,265	24.6
	1886	1888	.....	93	758	40	183	14	20	54	1,162	22.6
	1889	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pope f.	1885 ... 23,475	1886	.....	1,014	4,156	175	1,846	250	675	120	8,296	35.1
	1887	1887	.....	728	2,034	44	1,179	46	388	.....	5,319	22.7
	1888	1888	.....	2,490	2,810	25	1,309	164	725	130	7,671	25.2
Ramsey b.	1885 ... 30,192	1889	.....	1,273	3,823	57	1,228	74	89	131	6,175	20.4
	1886	1886	.....	147	891	46	333	24	75	.....	1,516	17.4
	1887	1887	.....	47	504	15	285	.....	.....	.....	1,041	12.4
Ramsey b.	1885 ... 8,707	1888	.....	199	214	75	763	22	76	176	766	7.6
	1886	1888	.....	59	339	32	763	3	18	53	667	6.7
	1889	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramsey b.	1885 ... 116,227	1886	6,952	10,339	6,575	668	3,457	1,172	2,009	1,674	32,996	28.4
	1887	1887	8,593	11,612	5,528	948	5,131	1,263	2,505	1,646	37,226	32.2
	1888	1888	8,248	12,186	5,228	824	6,241	1,091	2,492	2,238	30,068	28.8
Ramsey b.	1885 ... 130,706	1889	8,338	16,550	6,078	1,067	6,507	1,332	2,593	1,229	43,694	31.3

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Redwood b.	1885 ... 6,488	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	30 84 165	518 146 162	190 33 195 225	209 21 320 118	15 3 12	20
	1890 ... 9,386	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	165	162	225	118	12	
	1895 ... 13,153	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ... 17,090	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benville	1885 ... 13,153	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ... 17,090	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895 ... 24,941	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	2,057 2,232 2,007 1,171	822 435 173 847	8,921 8,266 8,664 8,479	353 401 404 521	150 126 186 135	315 334 329 423
	1890 ... 23,068	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice b, f	1885 ... 24,941	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	2,057 2,232 2,007 1,171	822 435 173 847	8,921 8,266 8,664 8,479	353 401 404 521	150 126 186 135	315 334 329 423
	1890 ... 23,068	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895 ... 5,230	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	1894 178 227 162	1,100 694 227 162	823 171 133 304	284 120 188 180	117 102 27 64	16 16 11 29
	1890 ... 6,817	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock ..	1885 ... 5,230	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	1894 178 227 162	1,100 694 227 162	823 171 133 304	284 120 188 180	117 102 27 64	16 16 11 29
	1890 ... 6,817	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895 ... 20,453	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	1,587 2,876 2,694 3,926	2,274 3,840 2,422 7,001	5,325 1,664 347 2,968	455 1,109 1,577 1,871	200 450 873 517	280 329 300 600
	1890 ... 44,862	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Louis b.	1885 ... 20,453	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	1,587 2,876 2,694 3,926	2,274 3,840 2,422 7,001	5,325 1,664 347 2,968	455 1,109 1,577 1,871	200 450 873 517	280 329 300 600
	1890 ... 44,862	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895 ... 14,181	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	871 323 ...	584 336 735 749	446 1,564 1,154 1,316	460 228 97 129	46 54 53 69	140 156 17 47
	1890 ... 13,831	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott a.	1885 ... 14,181	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	871 323 ...	584 336 735 749	446 1,564 1,154 1,316	460 228 97 129	46 54 53 69	140 156 17 47
	1890 ... 13,831	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895 ... 5,647	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ... 5,908	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sherburne.	1885 ... 5,647	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ... 5,908	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895 ... 13,126	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ... 15,109	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibley a.	1885 ... 13,126	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ... 15,109	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895 ... 28,712	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ... 84,844	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stearns a.	1885 ... 28,712	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ... 84,844	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895 ... 10,8	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890 ... 10,7	{ 1886 1887 1888 1889 }	...	...	...	...	...	...

*a* Under town system. *b* County maintains a poorhouse. *c* Freeborn county changed from town to county system in April 1889. *d* Includes expense of city or county hospital. *e* McLeod county changed to town system in April, 1888. *f* Pope county changed to town system in 1888. *g* Polk county changed to town system in 1889.

TABLE "JJ."—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population, Censuses of 1885 and 1890.	Year.	Cum- rent ex- penses of coun- ty poor- house.	Board- ing and nursing of coun- ty poor- house.	Partial support of paupers.	Trans- porta- tion of paupers.	Medi- cal at- tend- ance and Medi- cines.	Burial Expen- ses.	Per cent of county Com- mission- ers.	Miscel- laneous ex- pense.	Total pauper Ex- pense.	Cents per inhab- itant.
Steele b.	1885 ... 12,723	1886	\$1,410	...	\$1,021	846	\$108	\$56	8164	\$76	\$2,941	23.1
	1886 ... 12,723	1887	526	...	776	16	151	44	169	...	1,632	12.7
	1887 ... 12,723	1888	446	...	759	...	223	65	46	...	2,339	19.2
Stevens a.	1885 ... 13,282	1889	1,471	...	869	...	208	63	138	...	2,900	21.9
	1886 ... 4,511	1886	...	8390	423	...	300	...	...	...	1,083	2.4
	1887 ... 4,511	1887	...	516	555	...	308	...	...	...	1,966	4.3
Swift a.	1885 ... 5,251	1888	...	631	1,378	...	403	...	5	...	2,648	50.4
	1886 ... 5,251	1889	...	492	1,349	...	225	3	...	...	2,247	42.8
	1887 ... 5,251	1886	...	957	1,274	...	750	46	61	...	3,103	37.1
Todd	1885 ... 8,373	1887	...	319	385	...	128	17	61	...	1,112	11.3
	1886 ... 8,373	1888	...	204	620	...	185	22	54	...	1,181	11.6
	1887 ... 8,373	1889	...	369	534	...	266	44	e 20	47	1,281	12.6
Todd	1885 ... 9,643	1886	179	155	281	...	42	50	17	80	811	8.6
	1886 ... 9,643	1887	...	290	534	...	46	14	14	54	982	10.2
	1887 ... 9,643	1888	...	530	1,090	...	40	...	109	31	1,220	14.1
Traverse	1885 ... 12,930	1889	...	483	1,008	...	629	65	195	...	2,980	23.1
	1886 ... 2,800	1886	...	32	540	...	716	...	...	...	1,296	45.3
	1887 ... 2,800	1887	...	59	723	...	149	...	...	...	1,087	38.7
Wabasha b.	1885 ... 4,516	1888	...	60	922	...	138	113	30	85	1,348	29.8
	1886 ... 4,516	1889	...	132	787	...	56	...	6	...	981	21.7
	1887 ... 4,516	1886	...	...	2,439	...	742	80	113	...	6,444	35.8
Wadena a.	1885 ... 17,999	1887	3,000	...	2,439	...	800	146	130	...	6,973	38.7
	1886 ... 17,999	1888	3,343	70	2,429	...	813	96	150	...	5,745	32.9
	1887 ... 17,999	1889	2,250	...	2,250	...	953	96	150	446	6,343	37.4
Wadena a.	1885 ... 16,972	1886	2,355	...	2,259	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
	1886 ... 16,972	1887	...	203	805	...	136	45	20	40	1,271	35.7
	1887 ... 16,972	1888	...	60	543	...	96	18	7	...	726	20.4
Wadena a.	1885 ... 3,565	1887	...	222	444	...	175	41	2	...	928	22.9
	1886 ... 3,565	1888	...	222	444	...	72	15	...	...	618	16.2
	1887 ... 3,565	1889	...	153	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Waseoa.	1885 ... 13,342	1886	440	2,472	38	310	11	60	2	3,333	25.6
	1887	850	2,316	115	212	316	42	50	...	3,689	27.3
	1888	401	2,405	212	212	328	102	56	36	3,633	27.3
	1889	288	2,638	77	77	273	108	144	30	3,558	26.7
Washington b.	1885 ... 29,751	1886	2,012	6,145	175	583	478	368	12	12,630	42.5
	1887	1,302	2,707	5,679	105	667	442	514	47	11,463	38.5
	1888	2,013	1,786	6,481	39	789	916	562	191	12,777	49.2
	1889	2,036	2,286	6,398	162	605	434	425	59	12,905	49.6
Watonswan.	1885 ... 5,905	1886	117	145	...	166	8	...	...	496	7.3
	1887	206	253	253	20	408	12	48	...	1,040	17.3
	1888	346	302	302	...	203	55	18	...	914	11.8
	1889	293	342	342	...	116	...	19	83	853	11.1
Wilkin.	1885 ... 3,734	1886	404	273	10	416	48	77	...	1,288	34.5
	1887	399	198	198	6	194	59	9	...	865	23.2
	1888	287	112	21	21	51	...	10	...	481	11.1
	1889	242	186	149	149	218	...	30	...	825	19.1
Winona b.	1885 ... 31,928	1886	2,868	5,649	100	600	172	145	14	9,548	29.9
	1887	2,656	5,175	83	592	281	281	257	46	9,090	28.5
	1888	2,815	0,048	286	118	642	118	226	...	10,143	30.0
	1889	2,711	5,876	59	500	500	265	144	...	9,676	28.6
Wright a.	1885 ... 22,730	1886	444	697	6	40	46	...	10	1,213	5.3
	1887	820	380	...	...	56	40	...	123	1,422	6.3
	1888	550	477	58	58	312	74	33	...	1,504	6.3
	1889	743	603	29	29	259	83	11	154	1,882	7.3
Yellow Medicine b.	1885 ... 7,963	1886	341	593	...	295	16	53	...	1,268	14.2
	1887	870	980	...	4	353	54	170	...	2,452	31.2
	1888	1,215	1,355	...	...	293	69	123	49	3,572	36.3
	1889	648	1,109	56	56	532	74	137	50	3,243	32.9
Totals	1885 ... 1,117,798	1886	48,272	118,292	4,984	35,477	7,371	9,757	7,284	285,871	25.6
	1887	46,201	61,485	113,115	5,645	38,030	8,183	10,470	6,441	289,590	25.6
	1888	47,081	64,544	123,363	5,972	40,191	11,189	10,390	7,791	310,461	25.6
	1889	51,872	69,986	126,721	6,048	43,052	9,506	11,447	9,309	328,841	25.2

a. Under town system. b. County maintains a poorhouse. c. Freeborn county changed from town to county system in April, 1889. d. Includes expense of city or county hospital. e. McLeod county changed to town system in April, 1888. f. Polk county changed to town system in 1889. g. Changed to town system in 1888.

TABLE "F K."  
*Expenses of Pauperism for Four Years in the Twenty-six Most Populous Counties of Minnesota, Arranged in the Order of Population*  
 (See Third Biennial Report, pp. 205 and 206.)

COUNTIES.	YEAR 1880.			YEAR 1887.			YEAR 1886.		
	Total pauper Expense.	Cents per In- habitant. Census of 1880.	Total pauper Expense.	Cents per In- habitant. Census of 1880.	Total pauper Expense.	Cents per In- habitant. Census of 1887.	Total pauper Expense.	Cents per In- habitant. Census of 1886.	Total pauper Expense.
1. Sibley a.....	\$1,351	8	\$1,650	10.8	\$1,762	13.3	\$1,527	11.6	
2. Meeker.....	4,180	27.0	4,085	26.7	4,121	26.9	3,013	20.7	
3. Brown.....	2,080	14.6	3,038	22.2	3,632	26.0	3,618	25.9	
4. Farber a.....	2,407	17.5	1,485	10.9	1,574	11.3	1,241	9.2	
5. Faribault.....	3,287	23.6	2,281	16.6	2,506	18.3	2,500	18.2	
6. Wabasha b.....	6,313	46.4	5,745	41.9	6,373	46.4	6,444	46.8	
7. McLeod c.....	1,632	11.9	2,371	17.3	2,245	16.6	2,320	17.2	
8. McLeod c.....	3,508	25.3	2,371	17.3	2,316	16.6	2,063	15.1	
9. Pennington.....	2,357	17.3	1,742	12.6	2,172	15.8	2,062	15.1	
10. Mower.....	2,678	19.5	3,696	27.3	2,628	19.4	2,562	18.9	
11. Lesueur a.....	4,410	32.1	4,560	33.0	4,078	29.7	4,871	35.3	
12. Olmsted b.....	4,767	34.6	5,357	39.0	5,766	41.9	4,650	33.9	
13. Dakota b.....	11,372	84.7	12,076	89.4	11,071	80.0	12,373	89.4	
14. Rice c.....	1,882	13.8	1,504	11.1	1,422	10.5	1,213	9.0	
15. Wright a.....	12,905	94.6	12,777	93.3	11,463	83.0	12,639	92.7	
16. Washington b.....	4,589	33.6	4,865	35.6	4,463	32.6	4,456	32.5	
17. Fillmore b.....	17,445	127.4	16,110	118.0	16,472	120.9	15,886	116.1	
18. Goodhue b.....	18,561	135.0	6,696	49.3	6,425	46.9	6,190	45.3	
19. Blue Earth b.....	7,286	53.0	7,671	55.9	8,319	60.9	8,236	60.3	
20. Polk f.....	6,175	45.0	10,143	73.0	9,000	65.3	9,548	69.6	
21. Winona b.....	9,676	70.6	11,035	80.2	11,748	85.3	12,166	88.8	
22. Otter Tail b.....	12,710	93.7	2,668	19.7	2,262	16.6	2,112	15.5	
23. Stearns a.....	3,800	27.7	15,312	111.0	10,518	76.4	10,461	75.8	
24. St. Louis b.....	17,860	130.8	30,038	218.1	37,226	273.0	32,966	241.1	
25. Ramsey b.....	43,604	318.3	41,598	304.4	43,764	319.4	30,960	226.3	
26. Hennepin b.....	45,673	324.6							
Total for 26 counties.....	\$230,368	26.9	\$294,168	25.3	\$212,110	23.9	\$293,620	23.5	
Total for state.....	\$234,441	25.2	\$310,461	23.8	\$280,500	25.9	\$285,671	25.6	

a Under town system.

b Has a county poorhouse.

c McLeod county changed from county to town system in April, 1886.

d Freeborn changed from town to county system, in April, 1880.

e Rice changed from county to town system in June, 1880.

f county to town system in April, 1880.



TABLE "LL."

*Comparative Statement of Pauper Expenses in Counties Spending More Than 30 Cents or Less Than 12 Cents Per Inhabitant for the Year 1889.*

COUNTIES.	Cents per inhabit- ant 1889, census 1890.	Cents per inhabit- ant 1888, (census 1890).	Cents per inhabit- ant 1887, (census 1885).	Cents per inhabit- ant 1886, (census 1885.)
Goodhue.....	64.5	58.	49.9	51.1
Mille Lacs.....	60.8	26.2	42.8	41.7
Washington.....	49.6	49.2	38.5	42.5
Rice.....	b47.4	50.4	48.	49.1
Stevens.....	c42.8	50.4	43.6	24.
Cottonwood.....	42.7	33.6	40.4	34.5
Becker.....	40.	33.3	23.8	28.9
St. Louis.....	39.8	34.1	51.4	51.1
Carlton.....	39.	31.5	51.6	23.4
Anoka.....	38.	39.8	28.3	28.2
Wabasha.....	37.4	33.9	38.7	35.8
Otter Tail.....	37.1	32.2	37.3	38.6
Kittson.....	33.2	14.	27.9	29.6
Sherburne.....	33.2	28.7	17.4	12.9
Yellow Medicine.....	32.9	36.2	31.2	16.2
Dodge.....	31.7	27.2	31.3	32.6
Ramsey.....	31.3	28.	32.	28.4
General average in the state.....	25.2	23.8	25.9	25.6
Houston.....	11.	9.7	8.5	9.9
Watonwan.....	11.	11.8	17.3	7.2
Lac qui Parle.....	10.9	14.1	9.1	10.5
Stearns a.....	10.7	7.7	8.	10.8
Rock.....	10.5	10.	24.8	43.5
McLeod d.....	d 9.6	d13.5	27.5	18.3
Sibley a.....	8.8	10.8	13.4	11.6
Hubbard.....	7.8	.....	6.	25.7
Wright a.....	7.8	6.2	6.2	5.3
Redwood.....	7.7	7.1	2.2	14.7
Pope e.....	e 6.7	e 7.6	e12.	17.4
Martin.....	5.6	8.5	13.3	11.9
Crow Wing.....	5.4	21.	20.3	15.5

a Town system. b Town system from June, 1889. c Town system part of 1889.  
d Town system from April, 1888. e Town system from April, 1887.

TABLE "MM."  
*Statement of Expenditures for Medical Attendance and Medicines for the Poor in Minnesota.*  
 [See third Biennial Report, pp. 206-200.]

COUNTIES.	YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1889.				YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1888.	YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1887.	YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1886.
	Physicians' salaries.	Fees and medicines.	Totals.	Cents per inhabitant. Census 1890.	Cents per inhabitant. Census 1890.	Cents per inhabitant. Census 1885.	Cents per inhabitant. Census 1885.
Atkin a.....		\$36	\$36	1.4	1.2		13.1
Anoka.....	\$175	175	175	1.8	1.7		2.4
Becker.....	700	700	700	7.4	7.8		7.1
Benton a.....	228	228	228	3.6	2.9		4.
Big Stone a.....	182	182	182	3.2	8.8		2.4
Blue Earth.....	81	806	887	2.8	2.2		3.8
Brown.....	725	303	1,028	2.5	2.8		2.4
Carlton.....	370	737	1,107	14.	9.8		5.
Carver.....	653	653	653	3.9	9		5
Chippewa b.....	543	543	543	6.3	10.5		7.9
Chicago b.....	204	204	204	2.8	2.7		2.2
Clay.....	1,856	1,856	1,856	16.1	9.8		9.3
Cottonwood.....	518	518	518	7.	5.5		9.6
Crow Wing.....	32	32	32	8	1.5		2.7
Dakota.....	568	605	605	3.8	4.4		3.4
Dodge.....	300	120	420	3.9	3.3		7.5
Douglas.....	368	368	368	2.4	3.1		1.2
Faribault.....	648	648	648	3.9	2.9		3.8
Fillmore.....	13	13	13	1.9	1.9		2.3
Freeborn.....	500	513	513	1.6	1.5		3.9
Goodhue.....	546	1,068	1,068	3.7	3.7		3.1
Grant.....	520	216	736	3.2	3.4		2.1
Hennepin.....	519	4,830	5,349	2.6	2.1		2.1
Houston.....	4,320	300	4,620	2.	.9		1.7
Hubbard.....	274	28	302				3.8
Island.....	92		92	1.2	.8		2.
Jackson b.....	291	291	291	2.5	4.		3.2
Kanabec a.....	55	55	55	3.5	14.1		15.9
Kandiyohi.....	308	308	308	2.8	2.		1.7
Kittson.....	441	441	441	8.1	3.		4.6
Lac qui Parle a.....	37	37	37	4.	5.3		3.2
Lake.....	44	44	44	3.4	4.3		12.8
Le Sueur.....	355	355	355	1.8	1.8		1.2
Lincoln a.....	187	187	187	3.3	2.2		2.3

Lyon.....	327	75	402	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.5
McLeod.....	.....	66	66	8.4	8.3	15.4	1.4
Marshall.....	600	203	803	8.8	8.8	15.4	10.2
Martin.....	.....	85	85	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.7
Meeker.....	275	276	551	18.6	2.6	3.2	4.2
Mille Laos b.....	.....	528	528	2.9	1.6	6.9	7.6
Morrison.....	317	77	394	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.6
Mower.....	161	164	325	2.7	5.7	3.3	2.0
Murray b.....	.....	739	739	5.5	5.7	3.4	3.0
Nicoll.....	.....	5	200	2.5	4.3	2.8	3.6
Nobles.....	185	134	534	5.4	4.9	6.4	3.0
Norman.....	400	524	698	3.4	4.5	4.2	3.0
Olmsed.....	c144	500	2,168	6.3	4.2	8.4	5.7
Otter Tall.....	.....	1,668	2,168	6.1	4.5	2.3	4.5
Pine.....	131	116	247	6.4	6.4	11.6	7.9
Pipestone.....	183	848	1,853	3.6	4.3	5.4	4.9
Polk.....	380	.....	1,228	4.1	4.1	5.4	7.9
Pope.....	.....	163	1,228	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.8
Ramsey.....	4,230	2,268	6,507	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.8
Redwood b.....	.....	118	118	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.2
Renville.....	480	6	486	1.8	2.8	4.2	2.4
Rice.....	281	261	521	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.1
Rock.....	140	40	180	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.6
St Louis.....	1,750	121	1,871	4.2	3.5	5.4	2.2
Scott.....	.....	129	129	9	7	1.6	2.6
Shorburne.....	.....	211	211	3.6	6.3	1.6	3.2
Sibley.....	.....	100	100	6	8	1.3	1.8
Stearns.....	.....	408	408	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.5
Steele.....	150	58	208	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3
Stens.....	.....	225	225	4.3	7.6	8.1	6.6
Swift.....	.....	266	266	2.6	1.8	1.6	8.9
Todd.....	d150	479	629	4.9	3.3	5.5	4
Traverse.....	.....	56	56	1.2	3	5.2	25.1
Wabasha.....	775	178	953	5.6	4.7	4.1	4.1
Wadena.....	.....	72	72	1.8	4.3	4.5	3.6
Waseca.....	273	.....	273	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Washington.....	300	215	605	2.3	3	2.2	2.7
Watsonwan c.....	.....	116	116	1.5	2.6	6.8	11.1
Wilkin d.....	.....	218	218	6	1.2	5.2	1.9
Winona.....	500	.....	500	1.4	1.9	1.8	.....
Wright.....	.....	259	259	1.1	1.3	1.3	.....
Yellow Medicine.....	400	132	532	5.4	2.9	4.5	3.4
Totals.....	21,664	21,308	42,972	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2

a. No county physician appointed. b. County physicians paid by fees. c. County physicians, except one, paid by the visit. d. Fee system after first six months.

## THE COUNTY POORHOUSES.

The development of the county poorhouse system in Minnesota has been very slow, owing to the small amount of pauperism. The whole number of inmates in the poorhouses in the whole state was only 377 at the close of 1889, and the average for the year 1889 was only 330. There are in the state only 30 poor houses, most of which are small buildings little larger than ordinary farm houses. This is an advantage rather than a misfortune since it gives an opportunity to secure good buildings in the future.

During the past two years only one new poorhouse has been built, that in Goodhue county. This building was carefully planned and the plan was approved by the State Board of Corrections and Charities. It is the best poor house in the state, with possibly one exception.

The old Goodhue county poorhouse was burned to the ground October 4th, 1889. The building was a dangerous one having merely escaped destruction from fire in one or two cases previous. Through the heroism of the overseer, Alfred Anderson, the inmates were rescued. One old man died subsequently from the exposure.

Notwithstanding all advice to the contrary, county commissioners continue to build ill-planned additions to existing poorhouses. In most cases it would be much wiser to construct new from the ground. Such additions have been built during the last two years to the poorhouses of Washington and Blue Earth counties, and in previous years to the poorhouses of Nicollet, Steele, Winona, and St. Louis counties. Several counties of the state ought now to begin the erection of permanent poor houses. It would not be necessary to erect the whole building at once, but the whole building ought to be planned at once. Such poor houses should be begun in St. Louis, Otter Tail, Winona, Washington, and Fillmore counties. In several cases a new site should be secured at some point more accessible to the county seat.

## THE COUNTY POORHOUSES.

*(Alphabetically by counties.)*

**ANOKA COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited May 1, 1889. The county owns no poorhouse, but makes a contract with Mrs. Delia A. Starkey to keep all paupers sent by the county, in her own house, at \$2.25 per week, with extra payment for sick paupers requiring special care.

There were five paupers—all males. The paupers were at breakfast. Breakfast consisted of bread, biscuit, hot corn bread, butter, ham, cookies, boiled potatoes, and coffee with sugar and milk. The table was neatly set, with silver-plated knives and forks, and was very home-like. The food was abundant and well cooked. There was one sick man who was well cared for by Mrs. Starkey and her husband. The paupers' sitting room was neat and clean; there was a lounge with clean pillows on it. The beds were clean. There was a rag carpet on the floors of the paupers' sleeping rooms. The house was in good condition and satisfactory in every respect, which is not usually the case where the contract system prevails.

The county commissioners talk of buying a farm and building a poorhouse, but this step would hardly seem advisable so long as the present arrangements can be maintained as satisfactorily as in the past.

**BECKER COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited June 19th, 1889. The poorhouse was opened in January 1889. This is a new poorhouse, consisting of a basement, two stories and an attic. The basement contains the cellar, 10x18 feet; dining room, 12x20 feet, with kitchen, closet and stairs to the men's department; kitchen 12x20 feet, family kitchen 12x18 feet and family dining room 8x16 feet. The first floor contains the overseer's parlor, 12x16; women's sitting room, 14x16 feet with two closets; bathroom, 6x10 feet, used as a bed room. The second floor contains the men's department, 18x20, with two closets; bed room, 15x18, built for a bath room and two bed rooms, each 14x16 with closets. The

hall has two closets. There is a women's bed room 15x18, with separate stairs to the sitting room below; women's bed room 6x12 feet, women's bed rooms, 15x20 feet and 9x14 feet. There are three attic rooms finished, 12x12, 12x20, and 12x16, also two attic store rooms. The location of the dining room and kitchen in the basement makes the work of the house very hard. Several paupers were unable to go down stairs and meals had to be carried up to them. There are no outside doors to the kitchen, which causes much inconvenience. The halls are open from the basement to the attic, which greatly increases the expense of heating, and allows the noise in the basement to be heard all over the house. The hard wood floors have shrunk to such a degree that scrubbing is impossible. The plastering was a shoddy job, having been frozen. The house is a very cold one. The general plan of this house is good, except the use of the basement for domestic purposes.

The overseer is paid board for the inmates. He receives \$3 per week for well patients, \$4 for those partially disabled and \$6.50 for patients needing constant attendance. The rates paid are more liberal than in any other county where the contract system prevails. The overseer at the time of the visit was Charles Dingman, who has since been succeeded by Samuel B. Dexter.

**BLUE EARTH COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited March 7, 1890, by Mr. Amundson and the secretary with H. H. Lee, chairman of the board of county commissioners. There were 16 paupers, 13 men and two women, and a child 7 months old. A steam heating apparatus has been put in and works well. A new milk-house has been built. The beds were all supplied with sheets, pillow cases, feather pillows and straw ticks; quilts are used, blankets would be better. The women's rooms were clean and neat, the men's rooms were reasonably clean; their beds were in good condition. The men's sitting room is too small. Mrs. Lewis seemed very efficient, and the domestic department was in reasonably good order. The basement kitchen increases the work of the matron. The general condition of the house and inmates was good.

It was proposed to build a new wing, 36x40 feet, two stories high, to accommodate the increased number of patients.

The rear wing has since been completed. It is a brick building, with 7 rooms on the first floor and 8 rooms on the second floor, to provide quarters for the male paupers. The floors throughout are of Georgia pine; some of which, however, is poorly selected, and some badly put down, so that the floors will not prove entirely satisfactory. The plastering did not appear to be a first class job. The addition will relieve the over crowding in the house.

**CHIPPEWA COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited May 21, 1889. There was only one pauper in the poorhouse. The building is cheaply and poorly built, and is difficult to keep in satisfactory condition. The house was reasonably clean. The pauper's bed had clean sheets. The plastering is very poor and coming off.

**CHISAGO COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited January 31, 1890. There were 4 inmates, three men and one woman. Swan Britz became overseer April 15th, 1890. The condition of the house was better than at the last visit. The furniture is meager. The beds had filthy pillows. One pauper was in bed, with his hat and shoes on. The room, 6x8 feet, was tightly closed, and the air was almost insupportable. The floors were clean and the beds of two paupers were clean. The female pauper keeps her room very neat and clean. The bill of fare was reasonably good, except that salt meat was in use at every meal. In answer to inquiry a pauper said, "I have enough to eat and drink and wear. We bathe very seldom this time of year." One pauper was wearing wooden shoes from choice. This house in its construction and administration has always been very poor and the amount paid by the county is too niggardly to secure decent service. The overseer's contract was to board and clothe the county paupers sent to the poorhouse by the commissioners, for \$1 85 per week for each pauper. The overseer to have the farm, rent free; but the farm is not remunerative.

**COTTONWOOD COUNTY.**—The Cottonwood county poorhouse was built contrary to the advice of the State Board of Corrections and Charities and, thus far, it has not realized the expectations of the commissioners. It was opened September 27, 1888. The average number of inmates has been as follows: 1888 (3 months,) 3.4; 1889, 4.4; 1890, 3.4. The cost of running the poor house, as reported by the overseer, (deducting sales of products) has been 1888, (3 months,) \$923; 1889, \$1,164; 1890, \$1,180. Yearly cost per inmate, 1888 (3 months), \$271; 1889, \$265; 1890, \$318. Weekly cost per inmate: 1889, \$5.08; 1890, \$6.10.

It was expected that the establishment of the poorhouse would diminish the general pauper expenses of the county, and this expectation has been partly realized. The total pauper expense of Cottonwood county (excluding poor farm and buildings) has been for the past seven years as follows: 1884, \$570; 1885, \$620; 1886, \$2,037; 1887, \$2,332; 1888, \$2,492; 1889, \$3,167; 1890, \$1,766. The expense per inhabitant of the county has been: 1884, \$0.096; 1885, \$0.105; 1886, \$0.345; 1887, \$0.404; 1888, \$0.336; 1889, \$0.427; 1890, \$0.239.

Notwithstanding the apparent reduction in expenses from 42.7 cents per inhabitant to 23.9 cents, the expense is still more than twice as great for each inhabitant as it was prior to 1886; and it does not by any means follow that the diminution is due to the establishment of a poor house. In the adjoining county of Nobles, there has been a corresponding reduction without any poor house. Nobles county's pauper expenses per inhabitant have been: For 1884, \$0.25; 1885, \$0.265; 1886, \$0.284; 1887, \$0.30; 1888, \$0.14; 1889, \$0.183; 1890, \$0.104.

The poor house was found in good condition, and the paupers comfortably cared for.

**THE CROW WING POORHOUSE** was visited March 19, 1890, with Commissioner Farrar.

This is a new poorhouse which was built in 1888. The State Board of Corrections and Charities was not consulted, as required by law, the commissioners not being aware that such a consultation was required.

The poor house is three miles east of Brainerd. The county owns 240 acres of land. The house is a frame building, 50x60 feet, with a rear wing 24x32, fronting to the north.

The first floor consists of a men's sitting room, 11x22; bed rooms, 12x12 and 12x12; dining room, 16x24; kitchen, 16x16; pantry, 8x12.

The second floor, two wards each 11x29; two bed rooms, each 8x17; and four bed rooms, each 7x11. The first floor is eleven feet high, and the second floor nine feet high.

The building has a capacity of about twenty inmates. It is constructed symmetrically, the two sides of the house being exactly alike. At the time of the visit the overseer's family was occupying one side, and the paupers, male and female, the other side. The overseer was advised to remove the women to the other side of the house immediately, using one side of the building for his family and the female paupers, and the other side for the male paupers.

This building cost \$3,500. It is well arranged, well lighted and reasonably well ventilated. It is heated by stoves. On the whole it is better than the average poor house, although it would soon become a nuisance in incompetent hands.

Overseer Bixby has a salary of \$600 and found; and seems to be a competent and efficient officer.

**DAKOTA COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited January 30, 1890. There were 14 inmates, 13 men and one woman. Some provision has been made for separating the sexes. A dormitory 20x20 feet, is occupied by seven men. This room would be large enough if it were sufficiently ventilated. The house is inconvenient and out of repair. The floors and ceilings were in bad condition. The men's dining room is occupied as a sitting room. The beds and bedding were reasonably clean. The floors were moderately clean. The paupers are required to wash their own clothing, once in two weeks, if able to do so. The overseer does the washing for five of them, who are unable to do it for themselves. Bill of fare reported by the in-

mates was as follows: Breakfast - potatoes, fresh pork, coffee with sugar and milk, bread and syrup; dinner—meat, potatoes, usually some other vegetable, coffee with sugar and milk, bread and butter, milk to drink, for dessert generally rice; supper—coffee with sugar and milk, bread and butter, syrup and apple sauce.

Subsequent to this visit a pauper inmate of the poorhouse called at the office of the State Board of Corrections and Charities and made complaint that the overseer, Thomas Redican, was intemperate and abusive to the inmates. September 1, 1890, the secretary visited the city of Hastings and investigated the matter, and after careful investigation the following letter was addressed to the board of commissioners:

Honorable Board of Commissioners, Dakota County, Minn.

GENTLEMEN: Some time ago complaint was made to this office that Thomas Redican, overseer of the Dakota county poorhouse, was grossly intemperate in his habits and unfit for his office.

The charge being a serious one, I decided to investigate it and I have the honor to lay before you the results of that investigation for your information.

I made careful inquiry among reputable citizens of the city of Hastings, who are personally acquainted with Mr. Redican, as to whether they had ever seen him in an intoxicated condition. The persons inquired of appeared to be, without exception, friendly to Mr. Redican and any unfavorable statements were made with reluctance. One man said "I have seen him take a drink, but I never saw him what you might call intoxicated." Another said in reply to the question, "have you ever seen him in an intoxicated condition?" "Yes, sir, I must say that I have." Q. "More than once?" A. "Yes, I guess so; we all know that Tom is in the habit of getting drunk. I have seen him very happy, but never so drunk that he could not take care of himself." Another (a saloon keeper) said "he is no drunkard; he sometimes takes a glass of beer or so but never saw him very much out of the way." Another (a merchant) said, "I never saw him out of the way when he bought goods here—when he was doing business." In answer to the question if he had seen him intoxicated at other times said, "that is a delicate question; I might get a little off when I am in your city, myself." Another said, "I have seen Redican once or twice this summer under the influence of liquor; he never gets so drunk that he does not know what he is doing; he was not drunk any lately. I understand that he has quit. The last time I saw him he told me that he had not drank any in two months and was not going to. I do not think he has and I do not think that he will. I never heard any of the commissioners complain of him. Some of the Dutchmen who wanted to get his place make these complaints. Several years ago I saw him very drunk and helped him in the wagon and have never seen him so drunk since."

The record of police justice Newell shows that on the 19th day of June, 1890, a warrant was sworn out against Mr. Redican for taking a team of horses. Mr. Redican was not arrested under this warrant, but on the day following the complaint, Mrs. Redican came to Hastings and settled with the owners of the team, paying for the use of the team and for the expenses of the complaint. The circumstances, as nearly as I could learn, were these: Mr. Redican arranged to ride home with a neighbor and got into his wagon for that purpose. The neighbor stopped in Hastings, leaving Mr. Redican in the wagon and was gone some time; finally Mr. Redican left his neighbor, whipped up the team and drove to the county poorhouse where he kept the team over night, returning it the next day. The testimony is conflicting as to whether Mr. Redican was in an intoxicated condition so that he did not know what he was doing. The charitable supposition would be that he was intoxicated; otherwise the action would be an outrage without any excuse.

From my inquiries I reach the conclusion that Mr. Redican is a man of intemperate habits—sufficiently so to make him an unfit man to take charge of public property and especially to have the charge of the helpless and unfortunate poor. I have reached this conclusion reluctantly because I have held a favorable opinion of Mr. Redican's administration and espe-

cially of the efficiency and faithfulness of Mrs. Redican, as is shown by my reports of inspection on file in this office; but I should be unfaithful to my duty if I neglected to call your attention to so serious a fault as this.

I have not thought it necessary to give the name of those from whom I made inquiries, but can furnish the names if it should be necessary.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

H. H. HART,  
Secretary.

At the last advices Mr. Redican was still in charge of the Dakota county poorhouse; it being understood that he was on probation, subject to removal in case of further misconduct.

**DODGE COUNTY.**—The Dodge county poorhouse is situated near Kas-son. There have been several changes of overseers recently, which are unfortunate where they can be avoided. Experience is an important qualification for a successful overseer.

The house is becoming rather small for the number of paupers. It has been one of the best small poorhouses in the state, but it is not well adapted to form a part of a large structure, and it will be the part of wisdom when enlargement becomes necessary, for the county to take a new start and build from the beginning. The investment of the county is estimated at about \$8,000.

**FILLMORE COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited August 14th, 1890. There were ten paupers, six men and four women. The house was in admirable condition, notwithstanding its age and dilapidated condition. The floors were very clean. The beds were very clean. The overseer receives \$500 per year and board for self and wife, the county paying for all help. The overseer provides furniture for his own rooms. The kitchen and dining room are located in the basement. Out of ten paupers, only four can go up and down stairs, and meals have to be carried up stairs for the remainder. This house is inconveniently located, being some 12 miles from the county seat and three or four miles from the nearest railroad station. The county ought to sell the farm and build a poorhouse nearer the county seat.

Among the paupers was found Thomas Turner. Turner is a tramp lunatic. He has been in the St. Peter hospital, the Rochester hospital, the South Dakota hospital, and one of the Iowa hospitals. He is able-bodied and has sufficient sense to earn a living, but he is lazy and sufficiently cranky to enable him to make himself a public charge. According to his account he was shipped from Woonsocket, South Dakota, to Lanesboro, Minnesota, May 4, 1890, by citizens of South Dakota. He has been in South Dakota long enough to acquire residence there, and ought to be sent back there.

**FREEBORN COUNTY.**—The poorhouse has not been visited. The county purchased a poor farm many years ago, but for fifteen years past the township system has prevailed in Freeborn county. The county having now returned to the county system, the poorhouse has been opened.

**GOODHUE COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was burned to the ground October 4, 1889. The poorhouse was visited May 15, 1890. A temporary building was erected to accommodate the male paupers. There were 9 male and 2 female paupers, the women being kept in the overseer's house. The paupers were comfortable and well cared for. The Goodhue county commissioners have decided to abandon the contract system of keeping their paupers and to adopt the county system, retaining their present efficient overseer, Alfred Anderson. This is a change in the right direction.

The commissioners of Goodhue county submitted plans for a new county poorhouse, April 1, 1890. These plans were prepared, after consultation with the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and are on the whole, very satisfactory. The new building is well under way and will probably be ready to be occupied early in 1891. On the whole this will be the best medium sized poorhouse in the state.



**HENNEPIN COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited January 21, 1891, by Mr. George A Brackett and the secretary. The poorhouse was in excellent condition, everything was clean and in good order. In the men's sitting room there was a good supply of excellent reading matter. The paupers' dinner was ready, abundant in quantity and of good quality.

The house is very much out of repair. The plastering in many places is only held on the wall by the paper. The floors which were put on unseasoned have shrunk and it has been found necessary to putty them up, and it is in strips in many places. In view of the bad repair of the building, the condition in which it is kept is a great credit to the overseer.

The laundry in the basement continues to be a nuisance, being always damp and unwholesome. The hospital is made cheerful by some pretty house plants, but it would be improved by a few pictures. A new cave cellar has been constructed outside of the building, affording excellent storage for vegetables.

**HOUSTON COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited August 13, 1890. There were 12 paupers; 9 males and 3 females. The overseer receives no salary from the county, but has the use of the farm and the board of himself and family for the services of himself and wife. The overseer provides furniture for his sitting room, bed room, and provides a team, wagons and reaper. The county gets the benefit of the garden and milk of one cow. The county pays a hired girl but no other help. The overseer has four children, aged 10 years, 8 years, 5 years and 4 weeks respectively.

The fences were out of repair. There were some neat flower beds in front of the overseer's rooms. The overseer's rooms were very neat and clean. The women's room on the first floor, is 12x16 feet. At the time of the visit this was occupied as a sleeping room by a woman 75 years of age, a woman 45 years of age, and a crippled man about 70 years of age. There was no screen or separation between these people. The bedding was clean, but bedbugs were numerous; kerosene was in use to destroy them, but the walls were full of them. The dining room is used as a sitting room for men. It was reasonably clean. The house on the whole was reasonably clean, but it was unventilated and full of the poorhouse smell. The paupers reported the following bill of fare: Breakfast—bread and butter, cracker, coffee with sugar and milk. Dinner—potatoes, meat (smoked pork), vegetables, bread and butter, tea with milk, (no sugar). Supper—bread and butter, tea, milk, fried potatoes, eggs, meat, sometimes cookies or fried cakes.

Some complaint was made in regard to the treatment of paupers. The inmates were questioned separately, and they uniformly testified that they had no complaint to make, but were well treated. In answer to inquiry, the overseer's wife said the paupers were not required to bathe. They washed their face and neck and feet and legs, but do not take a bath. Their clothes are changed weekly.

The condition of this poorhouse was so unsatisfactory, that the following letter was addressed to the board of county commissioners.

The Honorable Board of County Commissioners.

Houston County, Minn.,

**GENTLEMEN:** On Wednesday, August 13th, I visited the Houston county poorhouse and found there a condition of things to which your attention is respectfully requested.

This poorhouse has but one sleeping room for paupers on the first floor. The overseer has among his inmates a paralyzed woman, a blind woman and a crippled man. These three persons occupy the same sleeping room. The excuse given for this arrangement is, that the paralyzed woman and the crippled man are both unable to go up stairs. This condition of things is entirely inexcusable and can be remedied in either of three ways: First, by providing a bed for the crippled man in the paupers' dining room. This arrangement while not pleasant, is in every way less objectionable than the present way. Second, by boarding the cripple out in some private family. Third, by putting up an addition or a separate building for the accommodation of men of the helpless class.

I desire to call your attention to the need of a new poorhouse, in a new location for Houston county. You have now twelve paupers in the poor-

house; which number is likely to increase in winter. The present location is a bad one for several reasons. First, the farm is of no benefit to the county as is proven by the fact that it has been rented to the overseer for several years. Second, the farm is at such a distance from the centre of the county that it is both expensive and inconvenient to take paupers to the poorhouse; in cold weather it involves considerable hardship. The poorhouse should be at the most convenient point of the county. Third, this location makes it very difficult for the commissioners to visit the poorhouse. The poorhouse should be so located that the commissioners could visit it at frequent intervals. I would suggest that the present site be abandoned and a tract of about forty acres purchased within, say about two miles of Caledonia, and a suitable poorhouse erected. The house should provide for the separation of the sexes, with sleeping room for infirm people on the ground floor, and should be constructed in a permanent and substantial manner so as not to harbor vermin.

The present poorhouse is entirely unfit for use. The house is old and dilapidated so that it is impossible to keep it free from vermin. The only chimney is near the staircase and in case of fire the only escape from the second story is likely to be cut off. It is impossible to properly separate the sexes which will certainly breed scandals sooner or later. There is no place where the inmates can take a bath and in consequence they do not bathe. The overseer's wife informed me that the inmates never bathed. She said they washed their face, hands, neck, ears, arms, legs and feet, and changed their clothes weekly.

In my judgment it would be very unwise to endeavor to build any addition whatever to the present building, for the reason that it would simply tend to perpetuate the present unfortunate condition of things. It would be better to board out a portion of the paupers if necessary, until a suitable poorhouse can be built.

The poorhouse was in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances, the house being reasonably clean and well kept, and the paupers comfortable and well fed.

I desire to call your attention to the insufficient compensation of the overseer. He furnishes team, wagon, machinery, milk, vegetables and furniture for his own apartments, together with the labor of himself and wife, receiving therefor, only the board for himself and family and the rent of the farm. I estimate the board of his family to be worth to him not more than \$180 per year, the rent of the farm not more than \$100 per year, making a total of \$280 per year for the services of himself, wife and team. I know of no other poorhouse in the state, (except contract poorhouses), where the overseer receives less than \$300 per year together with the board of himself and family; notwithstanding the fact that most of the poorhouses have a smaller number of inmates than yours. The mere fact that you can find men who are willing to work for nothing, does not seem to be sufficient reason for the present practice.

There is a special need that your poorhouse should be run on a proper basis for the reason that under the statutes, as I understand, you are required to send all paupers to the poorhouse.

If the commissioners should see fit to take steps for the erection of a suitable building, this office will furnish every possible assistance in securing plans for a suitable and economical building.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. HART, Sec'y.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited January 10th, 1890.

The poorhouse is located one and one-half miles from Madison, the county seat, on a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres. It is a wooden house built in 1889. The first floor consists of a kitchen 14x17 feet, a pantry 6x8, and a similar room of the same size, used as a paupers sleeping room; dining room 12x20 feet; sick-room 12x12, overseer's sleeping room 8x12; hall 5x20.

The second floor consists of three bed-rooms, each 7x10, one bed-room 7x9; store-room 7x10, and kitchen attic 14x20.

The house is cheaply and poorly built, the kitchen is unplastered. The plastering in the other part of the house froze before it was dry.

There is a cheap stable for which the lumber cost about \$100, and a granary.

The house seemed reasonably clean, and the paupers well cared for. A young man was sick in bed. His bed was very neat and clean. There was a good fire, some pictures and curtains giving the room a homelike aspect.

The overseer works the farm for half the crop, the county furnishing seed. The overseer receives \$3.00 per week for each pauper boarded, and \$5.00 per week additional for care of the sick man.

The house is a poor apology for a poorhouse, the rooms cramped; without any provision for separating the sexes. Lac Qui Parle County has no need of a poorhouse. There have been only three paupers in all since the house was opened.

The poorhouse has probably served a purpose in assisting Madison to secure the county seat; but in the long run it will be a source of expense rather than benefit to the county. The farm cost \$1,200, and the building probably \$1,800 more.

LYON COUNTY POORHOUSE was visited March 15th, 1890, by Mr. Amundson, chairman of the committee on poorhouses, with the secretary. Heretofore the county has rented the farm on shares and has paid the overseer for boarding paupers by the week, but it has been decided to run the poorhouse at county expense. The new overseer, Mr. A. L. Baldwin, had taken possession. Under his contract he is to receive \$800 a year, with board of self, wife and children. The overseer furnishes his own apartments; he also furnishes a team and farm materials. The county furnishes everything else, and pays all help. During the winter there had been as many as 12 paupers. There were two families with children, but the parents became self-supporting when the commissioners proposed sending the children to the State Public School. There were only three paupers at the time of the visit, one old woman and two old men. The woman was Norwegian and talks no English; one pauper is a Welshman and imbecile, and talks no English. The other is a Scotchman, so that there is little communication between the paupers. The woman and the men occupy a common sitting room, which is also occupied by the imbecile, who is filthy. The overseer was admonished to make separate arrangements for the woman. The house was reasonably clean, considering that the new overseer was not yet fairly settled.

During the past summer an addition has been built at a cost of \$500. The addition contains a bed room and sitting room for the overseer's family, and a kitchen on the first floor. On the second floor are a hall 8x13 feet, and four bed rooms for paupers, 7x10, 10x10, 9x12 and 11x12 feet respectively. The new addition is better built than the old part, but it is badly arranged, and the house is an unsatisfactory building.

The new overseer appears to be competent, but he cannot prevent the poorhouse from being an expensive and unnecessary luxury to Lyon county.

MORRISON COUNTY.—The poor farm was not owned by the county, but was rented at \$250 per year. The overseer received \$325 per year salary. The overseer was Martin Wenzel. The county ran the farm 9 months, during which there was an average of 4 paupers. The county abandoned the farm September 30, 1889 and sold the furniture, stock, implements and farm produce to the value of \$923.

MOWER COUNTY.—The poorhouse was visited August 14, 1890. There were 4 paupers, 3 men and one woman. The house was clean and well kept. The paupers were neat and comfortable. A wide porch has been built on two sides of the house, greatly improving its appearance and adding to the comfort of the inmates.

NICOLLET COUNTY.—The poorhouse was visited March 6, 1889, by Mr. Amundson, chairman of the committee on poorhouses, with the secretary. There were 11 paupers, 8 men and 3 women. The men occupied

a separate building, and travel out of doors about 80 feet to and from their meals. Little difficulty is experienced in bad weather, but meals have to be carried some of the time for infirm patients. The dining room and kitchen were clean. The room occupied by the women for a sitting room was clean. The men's department was moderately clean. The building is taken care of by the men themselves. Each bed is supplied with a sheet and a blanket. In summer the main building, containing the women's department is overrun with bed bugs. The men's department is free from bed bugs.

On the whole the poorhouse was run as well as circumstances permitted. The paupers were questioned by Mr. Amundson and reported themselves well cared for and contented. There is no religious service for the inmates. The overseer's salary is \$500 per year and board and the county pays the wages of hired a girl and a hired man.

**OLMSTED COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited October 30, 1889. There were 8 inmates, 6 men and 2 women. The house seemed clean. The beds and bedding were clean. The inmates were questioned and stated that they were well treated and had no complaint to make. The overseer's wife did most of the work of the house through the summer, with the assistance of one pauper woman. The county furnished a hired man about three months during the summer. The overseer's salary was \$540 with the board of self, wife and three children, county to furnish outdoor help; the overseer to furnish in-door help. On the whole, the poorhouse appeared to be well administered and the inmates well cared for. The overseer's wife was over-worked and the overseer was urged to secure a good servant girl.

**OTTER TAIL COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited June 20th, 1889. The house was greatly overcrowded, having no sitting room except the hall way, and no provision for separating the sexes. The house had a poorhouse smell. The floors were clean and the rooms of the lower floor appeared to be well kept, but some of the beds on the upper floor were very dirty, looking as if the inmates had been in bed with their shoes on. The inmates appeared to be comfortable and well cared for. The attention of the overseer was called to the importance of prohibiting the association of male and female paupers.

The poorhouse was visited again November 29, 1889. There were 12 inmates, eight men, three women and one child two years old; all of foreign birth except two. The house was neatly scrubbed. All of the beds had clean sheets and pillow cases. The house was clean and well cared for, but it is impossible to keep it free from vermin in summer. The inmates appeared comfortable and well cared for. The grand jury reported May 17, 1889, "We would recommend that the poor house be painted. All buildings and grounds have the appearance of being well cared for. The house was specially clean and tidy. All inmates said they were well cared for and spoke very highly of the overseer, Mr. F. G. Titus."

This house is unfit for use, and there is no provision for proper separation of the sexes, and there is not sufficient room for the paupers. There have been as many as twenty-three paupers in this house at one time, whereas the house could not properly accommodate more than fourteen.

**RAMSEY COUNTY.**—The almshouse was visited January 30, 1889, and at sundry times. The house was invariably found in good condition. The paupers were well cared for and comfortably clad. The inmates appeared to be well fed. The stables and outbuildings are neatly and well kept.

The expense of running this poorhouse is increased materially by the fact that the house has a capacity of over 100 inmates, while the number in the house seldom exceeds 50. The cost of heating and keeping the house in order, is much larger than it would be if the house was smaller, but the number of paupers cared for by Ramsey county has not increased in a corresponding ratio with the increase of population.

**RICE COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited November 13, 1888, and June 4, 1889. At the visit of June 4, 1889, there were twelve inmates. The

lumber in the new part of the building has shrunk, materially interfering with heating and increasing the difficulty of keeping it clean. The men's sitting room in the attic of the rear part of the building ought to be abandoned. It is infested with vermin and is so impregnated with smoke and poorhouse odors that it cannot make a suitable place for occupancy. It was suggested to the overseer that the loose articles, which made the rooms of the paupers untidy, should be gathered up and put in the store room, and that the old rags which some of the paupers treasured up ought to be done away with; also that paupers ought to be prohibited from lying in bed in the daytime, unless sick.

The legislature of 1889 passed a law establishing the town system of poor relief in Rice county. The poorhouse is maintained by the county and a charge is made back upon the towns for the care of their poor in the poorhouse.

**ROCK COUNTY.**—The poorfarm is rented and the house is not run as a poorhouse.

**THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY** poorhouse was visited March 13th, 1890, with Commissioners Jefferson, Wieland, and Butchart. The paupers were at dinner, which consisted of potatoes, roast beef, bread, gravy, and coffee with sugar and milk. The food was abundant and of good quality. Mr. Hill, the new overseer, has worked under disadvantages owing to the crowded condition of the house and the lack of conveniences. The bathroom has been of comparatively little use owing to the very scanty supply of water. The beds and bedding were reasonably clean. The men's sitting-rooms were not very clean, which was explained by lack of water for scrubbing purposes. 23 paupers sleep in the attic, from which there is no fire escape. This defect should be remedied at once, as loss of life would probably occur in case of fire.

There were some indications of waste in the kitchen. On the whole the administration was fairly good in view of the difficulties encountered.

The poorhouse was again visited November 23, 1890. There were 15 paupers, 10 men, two women and three children. The county keeps two girls and one hired man. The house was cleaner than at any previous visit. The beds were clean. The general condition of the house does credit to the administration of the overseer, Mr. Hill.

**STEELE COUNTY.**—The Steele county poorhouse is remarkable for the stability of the inmates, seven of whom have been there for a considerable length of time. The overseer, Horace Chambers, receives \$580 per year salary with the board of himself, wife and three children. The overseer pays all help, furnishes a team, and the machinery necessary to run the farm. The overseer pays about \$150 per year out of his salary for help. This house is not very conveniently arranged. It is unfortunate that the county did not build a new house when the last addition was made to the building.

**WABASHA COUNTY.**—The poorhouse was visited September 12, 1888, May 28, 1889 and May 27, 1890. The following notes refer to the last visit. This poorhouse is run on the contract plan: Overseer Robert Klause receives two dollars per week for the board of each pauper. There were 13 paupers; 9 men, 3 women and one child 18 months old. The house was in need of repairs. The waste water pipe was leaking into the laundry. The detached building intended for a hospital was out of repair; the roof leaked, and the chimney not usable. The furniture was much of it, of the most rickety character; old stools, broken chairs, wretched home made tables. In the dining room, one of the tables had been broken down. The sleeping rooms were dirty, the walls had not been white washed for four years. There were three men in bed in the women's hall, because the hospital could not be used. The inmates' dinner was ready. It consisted of good bread and butter, fresh beef, boiled potatoes, soup, coffee and tea with sugar and milk. The inmates reported the bill of fare for breakfast—potatoes, coffee and tea, bread and butter; for supper oatmeal, coffee and tea, milk, bread and butter. The wretched condition of this poorhouse as to furniture and lack of indispensable repairs is a disgrace to the

county. The overseer was probably doing all that he was paid for, but most of the rooms were disgracefully dirty. The house was overrun with bed bugs, but it was impossible to eradicate them, because the plastering, base boards and wainscoting was full of crevices. Most of the beds were supplied with clean sheets and pillow cases.

The overseer was admonished that the men and women ought not to be kept in the same hall, and that sleeping rooms should be kept clean. A sitting room for men would be a great improvement.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The poorhouse was visited January 17, 1889. Overseer Adam Amos was absent. There were 16 paupers—12 men, 3 women, one little girl 7 years old, and a little boy 3 years old. The two children were to be sent to Owatonna.

The mens' sitting room had been enlarged; new floor had been laid and storm windows had been supplied. Twelve good iron bedsteads had been purchased and supplied with Excelsior mattresses. The house was well heated, 9 stoves being kept running. The paupers were comfortable and well-clad, and the men had good under-clothing. There were no conveniences for bathing, but inmates were required to bathe once in two weeks. The paupers reported bill of fare as follows: Breakfast—beefsteak, fried potatoes, pancakes with syrup, bread and butter, coffee with sugar and milk; dinner—roast beef, potatoes, bread and butter, tea with milk or milk to drink; supper—bread and butter, apple sauce, cold meat, potatoes and tea. It was reported that meat was supplied, generally, three times a day. Often corn meal mush and milk was provided for supper, in which case there was no meat. There were no complaints about the food. The house was apparently as well kept as was practicable.

WINONA COUNTY.—The poorhouse was visited July 14, 1890, with the board of county commissioners. There were 24 paupers; 14 men, 7 women, and three children aged respectively 1 year, 2½ years, and 4 years. The house was clean and neat throughout. It is in need of new repairs, and some new furniture is needed. There is no bath tub. There is no proper separation of the sexes. The house was full, there being but one empty bed, and two paupers slept in the basement. The bill of fare was reported as follows: Breakfast—Johnny cake, coffee with sugar and milk, white bread and butter, milk to drink; dinner—bread and butter, tea with sugar and milk, corned beef; supper—tea, cake, bread and butter, crackers. The administration was good, but Winona county should take immediate steps for the building of a new poorhouse.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.—The poorhouse was visited May 21, 1889. The farm was purchased January, 1888, at a cost of \$1,666. The buildings cost \$1,985. The overseer's contract runs for three years; the overseer agreeing to work the farm and pay to the county one-half of all grain raised, the county to pay one-half the threshing bill. The overseer agreed to provide suitable food and drink, to keep clean all clothing and bedding and to provide lodging in the county poorhouse, and to keep said poorhouse thoroughly clean and sufficiently heated and ventilated, at the rate of \$2.00 per week, with an extra allowance for the care of sick persons who may need extra care or nursing not to exceed \$5.00 per week in any case; the county to provide furniture, farm tools and machinery; the overseer to provide kitchen furniture, team, wagon, and do all the work. The house was opened July 25, 1888. The house is a square building, 32x32 feet, with hipped roof. The first floor has a hall, 7x16; sitting room, 13x16; three bed rooms, each 10x10; kitchen 15x15; two pantries each 6½x4½ feet. On the second floor are 7 rooms, three of which are each 10x10 feet; one 10x13, one 11x13; one 10x12 and a hall 12x13. The house is back-plastered; woodwork not very good. The first floor is sealed overhead. The plastering is moderately good; soft pine floors, not extra quality. Good cellar 14x18, not large enough; opens by a trap door into the pantry, an inconvenient arrangement.

The house was clean and well kept; the paupers comfortable and well fed. The overseer and paupers eat at the same table. This house does very well now, while it is new, but will become a nuisance. The sitting room is heated by a large coal stove; there are stoves up stairs in winter.

## REMARKS ON STATISTICS OF COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

TABLE "NN" shows the estimated value of the poor farms and the property thereon, December 31, 1890. The valuation has increased from \$348,400.00 to \$419,000 since 1887.

TABLES "OO" and "PP" exhibit the current expenses of the county poor houses in the years 1888 and 1889. The average number of inmates was: In 1888, 297; in 1889, 330. The annual cost per inmate was: For 1888, \$158.00; for 1889, \$157.00. The weekly cost per inmate was: For 1888, \$3.03; for 1889, \$3.01.

TABLES "QQ" and "RR" show the movement of population in county poor houses in the years 1888 and 1889. The total number of paupers cared for in poor houses for the past four years has been as follows: 1886, 727; 1887, 679; 1888, 760; 1889, 790. The number remaining at the end of each of the four years was as follows: December 31, 1886, 344; Dec. 31, 1887, 303; Dec. 31, 1888, 363; Dec. 31, 1889, 377.

TABLE "SS" exhibits the ages of inmates of county poor houses and the cause of pauperism. The chief cause of pauperism appears to be disease, next comes old age. About one-fourth of the paupers are not disabled physically.

TABLE "TT" is the comparison of the native and foreign born inmates of the county poorhouses for four years.

The proportion of foreign born inmates has increased somewhat. It is as follows: 1886, 68 per cent.; 1887, 74 per cent.; 1888, 76 per cent.; 1889, 70 per cent. Until the census of 1890 is generally out it would be impossible to tell how these proportions compare with the general proportion of the population of the state.

(See 3d Biennial Report pp. 222-223.)

COUNTIES.	Capacity of Poorhouse without Overcrowding.	No. of acres im- proved Land.	No. of acres improved	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Furni- ture.	Value of Machin- ery.	Value of live Stock.	Value of other Property.	Total In- vestment Dec. 31, 1890.	Total In- vestment Dec. 31, 1899.
Baker.....	30	27	1	\$700	\$6,000	\$800				\$7,200	\$7,200
Blue Earth....	35	160	65	4,800	4,000	500	\$500	\$600	\$100	10,600	11,085
Brown.....	100	120	40	1,000						1,000	1,000
Chippewa.....	12	160	15	2,800	2,000				300	4,300	4,000
Cottonwood..	12	160	15	1,700	3,300					7,511	7,511
Chicago.....	10	120	100	1,500	1,000	250	300	807	1,062	2,500	2,500
Dakota.....	30	240	85	2,500	3,500	300	230	625	500	9,145	8,900
Crow Wing... Dodge.....	20 12	77 160	77 145	2,500 8,000	1,000 3,500	300 300	189 380	383 1,380	575 50	5,917	5,917
Filmore.....	12	385	300	8,000	4,600	300	380	1,710	775	10,385	10,185
Freeborn.....	20	320	100	6,400	2,000	100	150	100		15,575	15,575
Goodhue.....	35	200	65	4,000	14,000	1,000				8,700	8,600
Hennepin.....	100	40	30	12,000	36,710	1,115	175	1,016	4,446	19,000	19,000
Houston.....	16	200	25	1,200	1,500	60	10	25		55,462	56,469
Lac qui Parle..	16	160	125	2,060	2,076	25				3,185	3,185
Lyon.....	10	160	130	4,000	2,325	150		45		4,161	4,022
Marshall.....		160		2,000						6,520	6,575
Martin.....		137		2,000						2,000	2,000
Mower.....	6	160	140	2,600	800	100	60	400	500	2,000	2,000
Murray.....		160		3,500						4,304	4,304
Nicollet.....	20	223	70	6,000	1,500	135	240	780	50	3,500	3,500
Olmsted.....	25	160	90	4,000	5,500	160	100	450		7,685	7,685
Otter Tail.....	14	240	55	3,240	2,000	200	100	480		10,200	9,550
Ramsey.....	140	160		30,000	50,000	700	1,200	1,860	300	6,120	6,810
Redwood.....	10	165		5,000					800	84,080	83,585
Rice.....	35	160	90	7,000	5,000	420	785	1,200		5,000	5,000
Stock.....	2	160	101	3,800	400					14,365	14,365
St. Louis.....	60	160	50	48,000	7,000	1,000	200		100	4,200	4,200
Steelton.....		160		3,000	1,500					57,200	55,800
Todd.....	21	120	60	1,200						4,500	4,500
Wright.....		130								1,200	1,200
Todd.....		100		800						1,800	800



TABLE "NN."—Continued.  
Showing Estimated Value of County Poor Farms and Property Thereon in Minnesota, Dec. 31, 1890, per Reports of Overseers of Poorhouses and County Auditors.

COUNTIES.	Capacity of Poorhouse without Overcrowding.	No. of acres of Land.	No. of acres Improved.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Furniture.	Value of Machinery.	Value of live Stock.	Value of other Property.	Total investment Dec. 31, 1890.	Total investment Dec. 31, 1889.
Wabasha.....	30	39	.....	\$1,600	\$9,000	\$500	.....	.....	.....	\$11,100	\$11,100
Washington.....	25	247	150	8,000	4,000	800	.....	\$2,000	.....	16,000	16,000
Winona.....	35	240	100	5,000	3,500	250	\$1,200	250	.....	9,100	9,100
Yellow Medicine.....	20	160	.....	1,960	2,300	90	100	.....	70	4,500	4,500
Totals.....	710	.....	.....	\$199,460	\$180,121	\$9,085	\$6,149	\$15,121	\$8,908	418,844	\$463,610

TABLE "OO."

*Current Expenses of County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1888, Excluding Medical Expenses and Permanent Improvements.*

(See 3d Biennial Report pp. 224-225.)

COUNTIES.	Daily average number of Inmates.	Current Expenses.	Sales of produce from Poorfarm.	Net current expenses of Poorhouse	Average annual cost per Inmate.	Average weekly cost per Inmate.
Anoka.....	5.5	a\$1,100.00	.....	\$1,100.00	\$200	\$3.83
Becker.....	1.4	310.00	.....	310.00	130	2.50
Blue Earth.....	8.	1,733.00	\$277.00	1,456.00	182	3.49
Chippewa.....	4	a154.00	.....	154.00	.....	.....
Chisago.....	4.	a615.00	.....	615.00	154	2.95
Cottonwood b.....	9	1,225.00	280.00	945.00	.....	.....
Crow Wing c.....	.....	572.00	.....	372.00	.....	.....
Dakota.....	10.	2,092.00	123.00	1,969.00	197	3.79
Dodge.....	5. e	888.00	100.00	788.00	177	3.40
Fillmore.....	8.8	1,558.00	.....	1,558.00	177	3.40
Goodhue.....	17.3	a2,008.00	.....	2,008.00	116	2.21
Hennepin.....	64.	7,232.00	400.00	6,832.00	107	2.00
Houston.....	6.6	876.00	.....	876.00	133	2.52
Lyon.....	3.	a651.00	354.00	297.00	99	1.90
Morrison.....	3.	1,377.00	77.00	1,300.00	433	8.31
Mower.....	3.	999.00	194.00	805.00	268	5.14
Nicollet.....	8.2	1,347.00	829.00	518.00	631	1.21
Olmsted.....	9.8	1,331.00	255.00	1,076.00	110	2.10
Otter Tail.....	16.	2,273.00	182.00	2,091.00	131	2.50
Ramsey.....	44.5	9,063.00	815.00	8,248.00	185	3.55
Rice.....	10. e	2,007.00	.....	2,007.00	200	3.85
St. Louis.....	13.9	3,427.00	733.00	2,694.00	194	3.70
Steele.....	9. e	1,673.00	227.00	1,446.00	161	3.08
Wabasha.....	13.8	a2,220.00	.....	2,220.00	162	6.09
Washington.....	10.6	2,013.00	.....	2,013.00	190	3.64
Winona.....	19.1	2,972.00	157.00	2,815.00	147	2.82
Yellow Medicine d.....	1.2	505.00	37.00	468.00	390	7.48
Totals.....	297.	\$52,021.00	\$5,040.00	\$46,981.00	158	3.03

a Overseer paid for boarding paupers by the week.

b Poorhouse opened Sept. 27, 1888.

c Poorhouse opened in December, 1888.

d Poorhouse opened in July, 1888.

e Estimated.

TABLE "PP."

*Current Expenses of County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the Year Ending December 31, 1889, Excluding Medical Expenses and Permanent Improvements.*

(See 3d Biennial Report pp. 224-225.)

COUNTIES.	Daily average number of In-mates.	Current expenses for the Year.	Sales of produce from Poor Farm.	Net current expenses of Poor-house.	Average annual cost per Inmate.	Average weekly cost per Inmate.
Anoka.....	4.3	a\$930	.....	\$930	\$216	\$4.13
Becker.....	4.8	a1,325	.....	1,325	276	5.25
Blue Earth.....	10.6	2,153	\$122	2,031	191	3.66
Chippewa.....	.8	a101	.....	101	125	2.40
Chisago.....	4.4	a750	.....	750	170	3.26
Cottonwood.....	4.4	1,612	448	b1,164	264	5.08
Crow Wing.....	5.5	1,351	110	b1,241	226	4.33
Dakota.....	12.8	2,218	.....	b2,218	173	3.80
Dodge.....	6.0	1,164	.....	1,164	194	3.70
Fillmore.....	7.3	2,096	1,129	967	132	2.55
Freeborn.....	2.1	248	.....	248	118	2.26
Goodhue.....	17.1	a2,917	.....	2,917	170	3.28
Hennepin.....	53.8	6,962	.....	b6,962	129	2.48
Houston.....	8.7	867	.....	b867	100	1.92
Lac qui Parle d.....	7	411	.....	411	.....	.....
Lyon.....	4.5	a844	.....	844	187	3.59
Morrison e.....	3.0	875	.....	875	292	5.60
Mower.....	4.6	1,297	245	1,052	229	4.40
Nicollet.....	11.0	1,195	436	759	69	1.32
Olmsted.....	8.4	1,464	8	1,456	173	3.35
Otter Tail.....	14.0	2,501	136	2,365	168	3.23
Ramsey.....	49.7	9,038	700	8,338	167	3.20
Redwood.....	1.5	165	.....	165	110	2.11
Rice.....	11.8	2,213	803	b1,610	136	2.61
St. Louis.....	17.1	3,479	252	b3,227	188	3.60
Steele.....	9.6	1,578	107	1,471	153	2.96
Wabasha.....	12.0	a1,364	.....	1,364	114	2.18
Washington.....	14.7	2,430	645	b1,785	121	2.33
Winona.....	20.5	2,711	.....	2,711	132	2.53
Yellow Medicine.....	4.6	a648	.....	648	141	2.71
Totals.....	330.3	\$56,907	\$4,941	\$51,966	\$157	\$3.01

aThe overseer is paid for boarding paupers by the week. bAs per overseer's report. cPoorhouse opened in May, 1889. dPoorhouse opened in 1889. ePoorhouse closed October, 1889.

TABLE "QQ."  
*Showing Movement of Population in County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1888.*  
 (See 3d Biennial Report pp. 224-227.)

COUNTIES.	Number in the poorhouse Jan. 1, 1888.			Number received during the year.			No. born in poorhouse during the year.			Total population during the year.			Number discharged during the year.			No. bound out or adopted during the year.			No. ran away during the year.			No. died during the year.			Total loss of population during the year.			Number in poorhouse Dec. 31, 1888.		
	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l	M.	F.	Tot'l
	4	2	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	6	3	9	6	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	5	9	4	2
Anoka.....	3	3	6	10	2	12	1	1	2	14	8	22	6	5	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	2	10	6	3	9	1	1	2
Becker <i>a</i> .....	3	6	9	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Blue Earth.....	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Chippewa.....	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Chisago.....	14	4	18	9	3	12	3	3	6	23	3	26	11	4	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	4	16	11	3	14	1	1	2
Cottonwood <i>b</i> .....	4	2	6	6	4	10	6	6	12	10	4	14	7	4	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	4	11	11	3	14	1	1	2
Crow Wing <i>c</i> .....	5	4	9	5	5	10	6	6	12	10	4	14	7	4	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	4	11	11	3	14	1	1	2
Dakota.....	4	2	6	6	4	10	6	6	12	10	4	14	7	4	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	4	11	11	3	14	1	1	2
Dodge <i>a</i> .....	5	4	9	5	5	10	6	6	12	10	4	14	7	4	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	4	11	11	3	14	1	1	2
Fillmore.....	14	3	17	14	1	15	1	1	2	28	4	32	8	3	11	3	3	6	1	1	2	10	5	15	19	1	20	1	1	2
Goodhue.....	56	6	62	122	15	137	137	137	274	178	21	199	99	4	103	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	5	15	19	1	20	1	1	2
Hennepin.....	6	1	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	8	3	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8
Houston.....	2	1	3	4	3	7	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	8	4	4	8	4	4	8
Lyon.....	2	1	3	4	3	7	1	1	2	6	1	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Morrison.....	1	1	2	4	3	7	1	1	2	11	3	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Mower.....	8	3	11	10	3	13	1	1	2	12	7	19	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Nicollet.....	7	7	14	10	4	14	3	3	6	11	3	14	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Olmsted.....	13	6	19	15	8	23	1	1	2	29	14	43	14	9	23	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	11	25	15	3	18	1	1	2
Other Tall.....	39	6	45	49	6	55	12	12	24	88	12	100	33	5	38	1	1	2	1	1	2	45	6	51	43	6	49	1	1	2
Ramsey.....	11	2	13	2	2	4	1	1	2	13	3	16	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	6	5	1	6	1	1	2
Rice <i>a</i> .....	12	12	24	52	9	61	9	9	18	64	9	73	50	2	52	1	1	2	1	1	2	51	2	53	13	7	20	1	1	2
St. Louis.....	5	5	10	6	4	10	2	2	4	17	9	26	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	3	13	7	2	9	1	1	2
Steele <i>a</i> .....	13	7	20	13	6	19	3	3	6	17	9	26	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	3	13	7	2	9	1	1	2
Wabasha.....	9	9	18	13	11	24	2	2	4	22	2	24	15	8	23	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	3	13	7	2	9	1	1	2
Washington.....	14	5	19	14	11	25	16	16	32	20	16	36	15	8	23	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	3	13	7	2	9	1	1	2
Winona.....	9	9	18	13	11	24	2	2	4	22	2	24	15	8	23	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	3	13	7	2	9	1	1	2
Yellow Medicine <i>d</i> .....	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8
Totals.....	245	61	306	393	84	477	146	146	292	614	146	760	291	53	344	5	4	9	3	1	4	333	64	397	281	82	363	1	1	2

*a* Population partly estimated. *b* Poorhouse opened in September, 1888. *c* Poorhouse opened in December, 1888. *d* Poorhouse opened in July, 1888.

TABLE "RR."  
Showing Movement of Population in County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the Year Ending December 31, 1889.  
(See 3d Biennial Report pp. 224-227.)

COUNTIES.	Number in the Poorhouse Jan. 1, 1889.		Number received During the Year.		No. born in Poor-house During the Year.		Total Population During the Year.		Number discharged During the Year.		No. bound out of, or adopted, During the Year.		No. ran away During the Year.		No. died During the Year.		Total loss of population During the Year.		Number in poorhouse Dec. 31, 1889.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l	Tot'l
Anoka.....	4	2	3	5	1	1	7	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	5
Becker.....	6	3	11	17	1	1	11	16	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	2	5
Blue Earth.....	1	1	4	6	1	1	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	3	13
Chippewa.....	3	1	4	5	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	8
Chicago.....	3	1	4	5	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4
Cottonwood.....	11	2	9	14	1	1	7	10	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	5
Crow Wing.....	3	3	4	5	1	1	7	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	3
Dakota.....	11	11	9	15	1	1	20	21	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	14
Dodge.....	5	4	8	12	1	1	12	14	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	11
Fillmore.....	5	4	8	12	1	1	12	14	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	8
Freeborn.....	19	1	7	12	1	1	26	24	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	15
Goodhue.....	73	16	44	33	1	1	117	19	56	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	52	52	60
Hennepin.....	4	3	6	3	1	1	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	9
Houston.....	4	3	6	3	1	1	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2
Lac qui Parle.....	4	3	6	3	1	1	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	10
Lyon.....	4	3	6	3	1	1	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	6
Morrison a.....	3	3	3	4	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4
Mower.....	4	3	3	4	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	10
Nicollet.....	8	2	7	5	1	1	12	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	11
Olmsted.....	7	2	9	8	1	1	15	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	12
Other Tail.....	15	3	18	11	1	1	26	11	27	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	36	36	53
Ramsey.....	43	6	49	28	13	13	71	19	22	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	23	11	45	6
Redwood.....	4	2	4	4	2	2	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	11
Rice.....	8	2	10	4	2	2	12	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	25
St. Louis.....	13	7	20	75	1	1	88	16	68	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	11	27	33
Steele.....	7	2	9	3	1	1	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	12
Taylor.....	7	2	9	12	1	1	19	11	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	10
Wabasha.....	12	2	14	11	1	1	23	8	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	16
Washington.....	11	2	13	17	1	1	23	13	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	13	25
Winona.....	4	3	7	2	1	1	7	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	6
Yellow Medicine.....	281	82	317	103	1	6	599	191	270	89	1	4	4	4	4	4	315	98	284	93
Totals.....	363	82	599	103	1	6	790	191	270	89	1	4	4	4	4	4	413	98	377	377

a Poorhouse closed.

TABLE "SS."

*Showing the ages of Inmates of the County Poorhouses of Minnesota, also the Causes or supposed Causes of Pauperism, for four years ending December 31, 1889.*

AGES.	Year 1886.	Year 1887.	Year 1888.	Year 1889.
Number of inmates under five years.....	27	32	22	42
Number of inmates from five to sixteen.....	35	26	35	47
Number of inmates from sixteen to sixty.....	445	413	422	437
Number of inmates over sixty.....	220	208	281	264
Totals.....	727	679	760	790
CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.				
Insanity.....	8	11	11	12
Idiocy.....	11	17	15	15
Old age.....	160	138	132	149
Disease or sickness.....	184	215	265	268
Loss of limbs.....	15	20	10	5
Deformity.....	40	15	45	69
Blindness.....	14	16	20	32
Lying-in cases.....	12	9	9	10
Not disabled physically.....	264	238	253	210
Totals (as above).....	727	679	760	790

TABLE "TT."

*Showing Number of Native and Foreign Born Inmates of County Poorhouses in Minnesota, by Counties.*

COUNTIES.	Year 1880.		Year 1886.		Year 1887.		Year 1888.	
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.
Anoka.....	3	6	3	6	7	7	4	8
Becker.....	5	11	2	4	2	6	5	4
Blue Earth.....	6	20	10	12	17	12	24	14
Chippewa.....	6	5	3	2	4	4	3	3
Chisago.....	...	5	...	5	2	5	2	3
Cottonwood.....	6	4	5	1	...	...	...	...
Crow Wing.....	12	4	4	2	...	...	...	...
Dakota.....	1	20	5	22	3	25	7	17
Dodge.....	12	4	12	4	10	5	18	10
Fillmore.....	5	9	3	11	2	8	1	18
Freeborn.....	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goodhue.....	8	22	6	26	10	21	5	23
Hennepin.....	20	116	19	180	24	138	18	135
Houston.....	1	12	1	10	...	15	5	6
Lac qui Parle.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyon.....	12	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
Morrison.....	4	6	5	6	3	6	...	...
Mower.....	7	2	4	3	1	4	2	3
Nicollet.....	8	11	2	12	2	14	3	13
Olmsted.....	12	8	11	8	10	5	12	7
Otter Tail.....	13	24	16	27	18	13	20	20
Ramsey.....	5	85	6	94	9	88	35	67
Redwood.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice.....	5	12	4	12	14	14	21	21
Rock.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
St. Louis.....	19	85	15	58	5	31	5	18
Scott.....	...	...	...	...	3	7	5	12
Steele.....	7	5	7	5	6	6	6	6
Wabasha.....	18	12	5	21	11	28	15	25
Washington.....	10	21	8	16	4	9	6	16
Winona.....	23	18	20	25	6	31	9	39
Yellow Medicine.....	6	8	3	5	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	240	550	182	578	174	505	233	494

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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### PART V.

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#### Private Charitable Institutions and Societies.

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In my last two biennial reports, I have given such facts as were obtainable with reference to the private charitable institutions throughout the state, but I have been unable heretofore to tabulate this information. With the increase in the number of these institutions, it has become necessary to condense the description of them and the fuller reports now received afford the means for tabular information which is presented in the tables which follow.

Most of these institutions are maintained by private beneficence, for convenience, however, I have included the city and county hospitals in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Red Wing which are maintained from the public treasury.

The list comprises 21 hospitals for the sick; 11 homes for aged persons and young women: 16 orphan asylums, day nurseries and homes for children; 15 industrial schools, free kindergartens, etc.; 5 institutions for reclaiming women, and 24 miscellaneous agencies and societies, making a total of 90 organizations (2 being duplicates). The list does not include a few hospitals maintained as business enterprises in the lumbering regions of the state, and it does not include the benevolent organizations connected with such orders as the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the United Workmen, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, etc., which are supposed to exist for the benefit chiefly of members of those organizations, neither does it include societies connected with the several churches of the state except those which do charitable work outside of their own immediate congregations.

A few organizations such as the King's Daughters have been omitted because no information could be obtained or because their work is of such a sort as does not admit of detailed information.

#### A NEW CHARITY NEEDED.

An examination of these statistical tables will show that nearly every form of charity is well represented in the institutions of our state. There is, however, a field for the establishment of one or more institutions for the care of incurables. There are many sad cases of persons who have been completely disabled from disease or accident and who need more tender and kindly care than can be provided in the alms-houses of the state. Such persons are not suitable inmates for hospitals which are intended for the cure of the sick, and it is well worth the consideration of the benevolent whether such institutions should not be established.



## IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

In the reports of this board for 1886 and 1888 will be found full descriptions of the various charitable institutions and agencies in the state. In this report, I shall only note the changes which have been made during the past two years.

St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, was opened October 3, 1889. The hospital is built of brick with stone trimmings; is three stories high, and will accommodate about 60 patients. The building is supplied with an elevator large enough to carry cots from floor to floor. It is lighted with gas; heated with steam; and supplied throughout with water and with a bath room on each floor.

A new hospital has been established in connection with the Lutheran Deaconess' institute in Minneapolis. The institution owns no buildings, but its friends hope to erect buildings in the future.

St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis, has opened a fine new wing. It is three stories in height and constructed of Milwaukee brick. The building has a capacity of about 100 patients. The first floor is for women and the second and third floors for men. Each floor is supplied with bath rooms, electric lights, water, and electric bells. The building is heated by hot water. The operating, consulting, and smoking rooms are located in the third story. The building is beautifully located and well adapted to its purpose.

The Washburn Home, at Minneapolis, is nearly filled with children. It is the practice of the institution to retain children until they reach the age of fifteen years. I am of the opinion that it would be wise for the board of trustees to adopt the plan of placing the children, as rapidly as possible, in good homes. This plan has been pursued with success by the state public school of Michigan for many years, and by the Minnesota state public school for three years past. This system has been very successful in the protestant orphan asylum at Cleveland, Ohio, which, with a capacity of about 80 children, places in homes about 100 children per year, and the results are reported to be thoroughly satisfactory.

If children enter the Washburn Home at the average age of 9 years and are retained until 15 years of age the average stay will be 6 years; which with a capacity of 90 children would allow of the discharge of 15 children per year, whereas if the other plan were adopted the institution could find pleasant homes for from 50 to 100 children per year. In the course of 6 years under the present plan the institution would take care of 180 children; whereas under the plan suggested, in 6 years it could take care of over 500 different children.

Another reason for the adoption of the proposed change of policy is found in the fact that children brought up in institutions are placed at a disadvantage when they go out into the world as compared with children brought up in suitable homes. Bishop Geo. D. Gillespie of Michigan, has pointed out very forcibly the danger of "institutionalizing" children from too long retention in the artificial life of institutions.

In the careful visitation of 30 children placed out from the State School for Dependent Children at Owatonna, mostly among farmers, I was surprised to discover that although the children seemed to feel kindly toward the state school and its officers, they expressed the desire, without exception, to remain in their new homes rather than return to the institution.

This subject is worthy of the careful consideration of the Board of Trustees of the Washburn Home.

The Newsboys' Home at St. Paul, has been closed, partly from lack of adequate support and partly from the fact that the number of boys in need of such a home was found to be very small, and was composed largely of roving and vagrant boys who could be provided for in some other way. The energies of the newsboys home association are now centered upon a newsboys club room which reaches a large number of boys who did not come under the influence of the home.

The work of the day nurseries which care for the children of working women during working hours is carried on efficiently in St. Paul and

Minneapolis. This is a valuable form of charity since it sets women free for self-support who must either refrain from labor or neglect their children but for the kindly aid of the day nursery.

The free kindergarten work has been carried on successfully in both St. Paul and Minneapolis, four free kindergartens being reported from each city. The success of the work in St. Paul has largely been due to the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Carl Ludwig, who has, however, been obliged to relinquish the work owing to her removal from St. Paul.

The Young Women's Friendly Association of St. Paul is doing excellent work in providing sitting rooms for working and shop girls and girls employed as clerks. Tea and coffee are furnished at nominal rates; cheerful rooms supplied with reading matter are furnished for their use in the busiest part of the city. This institution has been largely patronized.

The women's work exchange has suspended operations in Minneapolis and Winona, the exchange in Winona having been previously abandoned. The St. Paul work exchange continues its operations with success. The difficulty with this plan seemed to be that while it is nominally a business enterprise it has seemed impracticable thus far to establish it on a business basis. The ten per cent. commission charged to those whose wares are sold, serves to defray only a portion of the expense of running the institution and the remainder has to be made up by liberal contributions from those interested in the work.

TABLE "UU."

Directory of Private Charitable Institutions and Societies—(For details see Third Biennial Report, pp. 233-261.)

INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	SUPERINTENDENT, OR MATRON.	SECRETARY.
<b>I.—HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK.</b>				
1 City Hospital a.....	Minneapolis, 720 Eleventh av. S.	H. W. Brazie, M. D.	O. A. Chase, M. D.	O. L. Snyder.
2 Homeopathic Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 246 Fourth av. S.	Mrs. N. K. Chase.	Miss E. Wallace.	Mrs. E. Godley.
3 Lutheran Deaconess Institute.....	Minneapolis, 231 Hennepin av.	Prof. Geo. Sverdrup.	Elizabeth Tedde.	Jno. J. Hove.
4 Maternity Hospital.....	Minneapolis, Fourth av. S.	Mrs. R. S. Smith.	Miss Emily Paddock.	Mrs. W. M. Lawrence.
5 Northwestern Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 227 Chicago av.	Mrs. T. B. Walker.	Miss Kate Arkland.	Mrs. Wm. Woolford.
6 St. Anthony Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 717 Second av. S.	C. H. Hunter, M. D.	G. E. Smith, M. D.	L. E. Robertson.
7 St. Barnabas Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 901 Sixth St. S.	Jno. I. Black.	Mrs. Alice Pew.	
8 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Minneapolis, 246 Sixth St. S.	M. E. Pendergast.	Superiorless Ignatius.	
9 City and County Hospital a.....	St. Paul, Richmond St.	Hon. Wm. R. Marshall.	A. B. Ancker, M. D.	O. J. Tong.
10 Homeopathic Hospital.....	St. Paul, 800 Agate St.	Archbishop Ireland.	W. S. Briggs.	W. S. Briggs.
11 St. Joseph's Hospital.....	St. Paul, 9th and Exchange Sts.	Mrs. O. Dalrymple.	Mother Bernardine.	Mrs. A. G. Gillette.
12 St. Luke's Hospital.....	St. Paul, 105 Eighth St.	Rev. W. M. Barker.	Mrs. M. A. Bradbury.	Thomas Cullyford.
13 St. Luke's Hospital.....	Duluth		Miss M. E. Scott.	
14 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Duluth		Sister Jane Francis.	
15 St. John's Hospital.....	Winona.		Miss S. F. Scott.	
16 City and County Hospital.....	Stillwater.	Mrs. F. Pennington.	Mrs. S. E. Funk.	County Auditor.
17 City and County Hospital a.....	Red Wing.	F. Seebach.	W. Courtney, M. D.	H. W. Knauff.
18 Brainerd.....	Brainerd.	W. S. Mellen.	Sisters of St. Francis.	
19 Northern Pacific Sanitarium.....	Rochester, Zumbrota St.	Sister Placide.	Mother Aloysia Bath.	Sister Anselma.
20 St. Mary's Hospital.....	St. Cloud, East Side.			
21 St. Raphael's Hospital.....	New Ulm.	Sister M. Ralngardis.		
a. Maintained by public funds.				
<b>II.—"HOMES."</b>				
1 Home for the Aged.....	Minneapolis 1001 Second St.	(See Institutions for De-	Mother Monique Joseph.	Sister Joseph de St. Adele.
2 Home for Children and Aged.....	Minneapolis.	pendent Children.)		
3 Jones Harrison Home.....	Minneapolis, Cedar Lake.	Mrs. E. S. Jones.	Mrs. Moon.	Mrs. S. F. Hance.
4 Woman's Boarding Home b.....	Minneapolis, 409 Sixth St. S.	Mrs. A. H. Lindley.	Miss S. J. Hall.	Mrs. J. M. Heard.
5 Woman's Branch Home b.....	Minneapolis, 817 Nicollet av.	Mrs. A. T. Hale.	Mrs. Hanna.	Mrs. J. B. Crooker.
6 Home for the Aged.....	St. Paul, 19 Wilkin St.	Sister Patrick.	Sister Marie Christiana.	Sister Agate de St. Jean.
7 Home for the Friendless.....	St. Paul, 469 Collins St.	Mrs. Pascal Smith.	Mrs. Lewis.	Mrs. J. W. Cooper.
8 Mitford House.....	St. Paul, 677 St. Peter St.	Mrs. F. B. Clark.	Mrs. E. M. Drew.	Mrs. G. R. Metcalf.
9 St. Mary's Home.....	St. Paul, 318 Somerset St.		Miss E. Nardin.	Miss A. Perronno.
10 Young Girls' Home.....	St. Paul, 620 St. Peter St.		Miss Annie Anderson.	Miss Annie Anderson.
11 Home for Aged Women.....	Farbault			Mrs. Kate D. Cole.
b. Conducted by the Woman's Christian Association.....	Christian Association.			

TABLE "UU."—Continued.

INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	SUPERINTENDENT. OR MATRON.	SECRETARY.
<b>III.—INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.</b>				
1 Catholic Orphan Asylum (boys).....	Minneapolis, 46th St. & Chicago av.	Rev. P. Kenny.....	Sister M. Xavier.....	Thos. G. Sinnott.....
2 Home for Children & Babies.....	Minneapolis, 3339 Chicago av.	Mrs. J. S. Pillsbury.....	Sister Annette Reif.....	Sister Annette Reif.....
3 Church for Children & Aged Women.....	Minneapolis, 32d St. and Stevens av.	N. F. Griswold.....	Miss Kimberley.....	L. E. Jepson.....
4 Newboys' Home.....	Minneapolis, 1201 First av. S.	Mrs. A. E. Kingman.....	Mrs. McCreedy.....	Miss A. Wetherbee.....
5 Plymouth Day Nursery.....	Minneapolis, 1416 Second St. S.	Mrs. T. H. Pitts.....	Mrs. Shepard.....	Mrs. A. E. Wetherbee.....
6 Sheltering Arms.....	Minneapolis, 12th St. and 27th av. N.	Hon. W. D. Washburn.....	H. W. Briggs.....	O. J. Martin.....
7 Washburn Home.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. W. D. Cornish.....	.....	Mrs. M. E. Vinton.....
8 Babies Home.....	St. Paul, 846 Lincoln av.	Archbishop Ireland.....	Mother Benedicta.....	Judge Twohy.....
9 Catholic Orphan Asylum (Girls).....	St. Paul, Marshall av.	Archbishop Ireland.....	Mrs. Eastman.....	Mrs. J. B. Beals.....
10 Catholic Orphan Asylum (German).....	St. Paul, 199 W. Ninth St.	Rev. E. C. Mitchell.....	Mrs. M. J. Bingham.....	.....
11 Day Nursery.....	St. Paul, 141 E. Ninth St.	Mrs. Geo. B. Young.....	Rev. M. McDonell.....	.....
12 Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	St. Paul, Marshall av.	.....	Mother Aloysia Bath.....	.....
13 Catholic Industrial School.....	Clontarf.....	.....	Louis Mellin.....	.....
14 Home of Sacred Heart (Boys).....	Iona.....	.....	.....	.....
15 St. Benedict's Orphan Asylum.....	St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Swedish Orphans' Home.....	Vasa.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>IV.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, FREE KINDERGARTENS, ETC.</b>				
1 Hope Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. Geo. H. Miller.....	Mrs. E. F. Poemroy.....	Mrs. W. A. Miller.....
2 Plymouth Bethel Industrial School.....	Minneapolis, 1416 Seventh St. S.	Mrs. A. E. Kingman.....	Miss A. E. Chapman.....	Miss A. Wetherbee.....
3 Plymouth Branch Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. Geo. H. Miller.....	Mrs. A. T. Pabody.....	Miss A. Wetherbee.....
4 Riverside Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. Geo. H. Miller.....	Mrs. Wooley.....	Mrs. W. A. Miller.....
5 Hope Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis, Fourteenth av.	Mrs. F. M. Fairbank.....	.....	Frank Lauderdale.....
6 Pilgrim Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis, 1416 Second St. S.	Mrs. A. E. Kingman.....	.....	Miss A. Wetherbee.....
7 Riverside Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. Geo. H. Miller.....	Mrs. Susan K. Morse.....	Miss A. Wetherbee.....
8 Bohemian Kindergarten.....	St. Paul, Erie St.	Rev. E. C. Mitchell.....	Miss Gertrude Berry.....	Mrs. J. D. Estabrook.....
9 Relief Society Kindergarten.....	St. Paul, 141 E. Ninth St.	Rev. E. C. Mitchell.....	Miss Mary S. Clarke.....	Mrs. J. D. Estabrook.....
10 Swede Hollow Kindergarten.....	St. Paul, 624 E. Seventh St.	Rev. E. C. Mitchell.....	Miss Alice C. McOray.....	Mrs. J. D. Estabrook.....
11 West Side Kindergarten.....	St. Paul, Stryker av.	Rev. E. C. Mitchell.....	Miss Susan Greene.....	Mrs. J. D. Estabrook.....
12 Plymouth Industrial School.....	St. Paul, Plymouth Church.....	.....	Mrs. J. P. Gribben.....	Mrs. J. D. Estabrook.....
13 Relief Society Industrial School.....	St. Paul, 141 E. Ninth St.	.....	Mrs. H. C. Burbank.....	Miss A. Peronno.....
14 Institute for Deaf Mutes.....	St. Paul, 536 Mississippi St.	.....	Miss E. Nardin.....	.....
15 Conducted by the ladies of Westminister Presbyterian Church.	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>V.—INSTITUTIONS FOR RECLAIMING WOMEN.</b>				
1 Bethany Home.....	Minneapolis, Bryant av. S.	Mrs. C. Van Cleve.....	Miss C. A. Rhoades.....	Mrs. T. B. Walker.....
2 House of the Good Shepherd.....	Minneapolis, Bloomington av.	.....	Mother M. Incarnation.....	.....
3 Maternity Hospital.....	Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	.....
4 House of the Good Shepherd.....	St. Paul, Blair and Victoria.....	.....	Mother W. Bernard.....	Sister M. Des Anges.....
5 Woman's Christian Home.....	St. Paul, 551 John St.	.....	Mrs. N. M. Rogers.....	Mrs. G. S. Smith.....
6 Maintained by the Minnesota Magdalen Society.	.....	Mrs. H. D. Gates.....	.....	.....

TABLE "UU."—Continued.  
*Directory of Miscellaneous Charitable Agencies and Societies.*

VI.—NAME OF SOCIETY OR AGENCY.	LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	SUP'T. OR AGENT.	SECRETARY.
1. Associated Charities.....	Minneapolis, 23 4th st S.	Geo. A. Brackett	George D. Holt.....	George D. Holt.
2. Eighth Ward Relief Association.....	Minneapolis.....	G. F. Backus.....	.....	John H. Robertson.
3. Free Dispensary (homeopathic).....	Minneapolis, 916 6th st S.	Wm. E. Leonard, M. D.	.....	J. W. Bell.
4. Free Dispensary (university).....	Minneapolis, Medical Dept. Univ.	A. W. Abbot, M. D.	.....	W. H. Foss.
5. Humane Society.....	Minneapolis, 612 Wright Block	Wm. Cheeney	W. W. Tatro.....	Mrs. L. J. Michaels.
6. Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. Harpman	.....	Frank Winan.
7. Newsboys & Bootblacks Club.....	Minneapolis, Nicollet av.	Mrs. Sarah Farr	.....	Wm. W. Mullen.
8. St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	Minneapolis, 3d st and 3d av N.	Anthony Kelly	.....	Mrs. O. Bredesen.
9. Tabitha Relief Society.....	Minneapolis.....	Mrs. W. A. Miller	.....	Mrs. G. A. Wheaton.
10. Woman's Christian Association.....	Minneapolis, 409 6th st S.	.....	Lorenzo J. Markoe.	Joseph Roupf.
11. Catholic Central Bureau.....	St. Paul, 6th and St. Peter st.	Cyrus Northrup, L. L. D.	E. P. Savage	J. P. Dysart.
12. Childrens Aid Society.....	St. Paul, N. Y. Life Ins. Bldg.	Mrs. Julius Austrian.	.....	H. L. Williams.
13. Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society	St. Paul, 10th and Minnesota.	E. W. Haas.....	.....	Mrs. Julius Abel.
14. Hebrew Relief Society.....	St. Paul, 138 E. 4th st.	Hon. Alex. Ramsey.	Miss Grace Johnston.	W. E. Howard.
15. Newsboys Home Association.....	St. Paul, 141 E. 9th st.	M. J. O'Connor	M. L. Hutchins.	Rev. R. Hall.
16. Society for Relief of the Poor.....	St. Paul, 141 E. Ninth st.	T. A. Abbott	M. L. Hutchins.	J. W. Crosson.
17. St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	St. Paul, Foot of Sibley st.	R. Blakely	Rev. E. R. Pierce.	M. L. Hutchins.
18. Society for Prevention of Cruelty	St. Paul, 204 W. 9th st.	Mrs. H. C. Burbank.	.....	J. I. Jellott.
19. Western Seamans Friend Society	St. Paul, Endicott Arcade	.....	.....	Ansel Oppenheim.
20. Woman's Free Dispensary.....	St. Paul, 70 E. 7th st.	Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert.	J. M. Lichtenberger	J. M. Lichtenberger
21. Woman's Work Exchange.....	Winona.....	M. G. Morton.	Edward Lees.	Edward Lees.
22. Young Woman's Friendly Assoc'n.	.....	Mrs. J. Engle.	Mrs. L. L. Bennett.	Mrs. L. L. Bennett.
23. Margaret Simpson Home.....	Owatonna.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Owatonna Benevolent Society.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE "VV,"  
Statistics of Private Charitable Institutions and Societies in Minnesota.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Location.	When Organized.	Classes Cared for.	Report for year ending	Total No. Cared for.	Average No. Cared for.	Current Expense for year.	Value of Property.
<b>I.—HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK:</b>								
1 City Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1887	"City patients".....	Dec. 31, 1889..	575	44	\$11,949	.....
2 Homeopathic Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1881	"Private and charity patients".....	May 31, 1890..	175	15	6,731	\$84,000
3 Lutheran Deaconess Institute.....	Minneapolis.	1886	"Pay and charity patients".....	Sept., 1890....	63	7	2,402	.....
4 Maternity Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1889	"Poor women and unfortunate girls".....	No report.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 N. W. Hospital for Women & Children	Minneapolis.	1882	Women and children.....	Nov. 1, 1889...	250	225	8,516	65,000
6 St. Anthony Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1884	"All classes".....	June 11, 1890...	444	20	10,621	30,000
7 St. Barnabas Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	1887	"All classes".....	Apr. 21, 1890...	400	230	28,000	100,000
8 St. Mary's Hospital.....	St. Paul.	1873	"City and county patients".....	Dec. 31, 1890...	848	65	20,802	105,000
9 City and County Hospital.....	St. Paul.	1887	"All classes".....	June 30, 1890...	91	27	4,000	18,000
10 Homeopathic Hospital.....	St. Paul.	1874	"All classes".....	Dec. 31, 1890...	601	57	16,000	127,000
11 St. Joseph's Hospital.....	St. Paul.	1873	"All classes".....	Dec. 28, 1890...	253	12	5,718	55,000
12 St. Luke's Hospital.....	St. Paul.	1881	Private, county and marine patients	Apr. 30, 1890...	220	16	5,890	45,000
13 St. Luke's Hospital.....	Duluth.	1888	"All classes".....	1890.....	700	.....	15,000	37,500
14 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Whitona.	1888	"All classes".....	Nov. 1888....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 St. John's Hospital.....	Stillwater.	1879	Private, charity and county patients	Nov. 1890....	78	212	3,000	.....
16 City and County Hospital.....	Red Wing.	1884	County patients.....	Dec. 31, 1890...	450	47	1,714	22,560
17 N. P. Sanitarium.....	Brainerd.	1890	N. P. railroad employees only.....	June 30, 1890...	1,431	46	22,424	40,000
18 St. Mary's Hospital.....	Rochester.	1885	"All classes".....	Aug. 31, 1890...	400	225	6,000	30,000
19 St. Raphael's Hospital.....	St. Cloud.	1885	"All classes".....	Dec. 31, 1890...	93	215	3,337	20,000
20 St. Alexander's Hospital.....	New Ulm.	1883	"All classes".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>II.—HOMES:</b>								
1 Home for the Aged.....	Minneapolis.	1890	Aged poor people.....	Oct. 31, 1890...	127	40	.....	1,000
2 Home for Children and Aged Women	Minneapolis.	1888	(See Inst. for dependent children.....	Feb. 25, 1890...	4	3	6,100	100,000
3 Jones Harrison Home.....	Minneapolis.	1888	Aged women and aged ministers.....	Feb. 25, 1890...	158	60	2,000	32,000
4 Woman's Boarding Home.....	Minneapolis.	1885	Young working women.....	Feb. 25, 1890...	479	250	22,000	.....
5 Branch Boarding Home b.....	Minneapolis.	1883	Young working women.....	June 30, 1890...	70	47	4,500	119,000
6 Home for the Aged.....	St. Paul.	1887	Aged poor people.....	Jan. 1890....	200	25	25,000	30,000
7 Home for the Friendless.....	St. Paul.	1884	Destitute women and children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Milford House.....	St. Paul.	1884	Working women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 St. Mary's Home.....	St. Paul.	1884	Working girls and shop girls.....	Dec. 31, 1889...	2100	225	24,500	.....
10 Young Girls' Home.....	St. Paul.	1887	Aged and infirm women.....	.....	800	30	3,340	17,000
11 Home for Aged and Infirm Women.....	F. Ibault.	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b Conducted by the Woman's Christian Association. c Estimated.



# SECRETARY'S REPORT—PRIVACY OF CHARITIES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION, SOCIETY OR AGENCY.	Location.	When organized.	Classes Cared for.	Report for Year ending.	Total No. cared for.	Average No. cared for.	Current expense for Year.	Value of Property.
<b>III—INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.</b>								
1. Catholic Orphan Asylum (boys).....	Minneapolis.	1885	Orphans and destitute children.....	Dec. 1890.....	110	90	\$7,500	\$60,000
2. Church Home for Babies.....	Minneapolis.	1885	Infants.....	May 4, 1890.....	45	12	.....	5,000
3. Home for Orphan and Aged Women.....	Minneapolis.	1885	Orph's, & friend's old ladies.....	Oct. 31, 1889.....	113	60	6,635	50,000
4. Newboys' Home.....	Minneapolis.	1888	Homeless boys.....	Aug. 31, 1890.....	30	12	1,000	300
5. Plymouth Day Nursery.....	Minneapolis.	1886	Babies of working women.....	.....	52	38	4,000	300
6. Sheltering Arms.....	Minneapolis.	1883	Orphans and destitute children.....	Dec. 31, 1889.....	50	35	3,156	8,000
7. Washburn Home.....	Minneapolis.	1886	Orphans, & orphans & dest to childr'n.....	Dec. 31, 1890.....	74	55	7,575	145,000
8. Babies Home.....	St. Paul.	1890	Babies of poor working women.....	Aug. 1890.....	57	45	2,323	52,000
9. Catholic Orphan Asylum (girls).....	St. Paul.	1876	Orphans and destitute girls.....	July 1890.....	75	65	3,400	18,000
10. Catholic Orphan Asylum (German).....	St. Paul.	.....	Children without means of support.....	.....	60	45	63,000	.....
11. Day Nursery.....	St. Paul.	.....	Babies of working women.....	May 1890.....	73	54	5,242	.....
12. Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	St. Paul.	1865	Orphans and destitute children.....	.....	60	45	.....	.....
13. Catholic Industrial School.....	Clontarf.	.....	Homeless boys and Indian children.....	1888.....	24	.....	4,200	61,850
14. Home of Sacred Heart (boys).....	Iona.....	1884	Homeless and destitute orphans.....	May 11, 1891.....	76	56	3,350	.....
15. St. Benedict's Orphan Asylum.....	St. Joseph.....	.....	All classes.....	Jan. 2, 1891.....	36	36	1,800	12,500
16. Swedish Orphans Home.....	Vasa.....	1865	All classes except the vicious.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>IV—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, FREE KINDERGARTENS, ETC.</b>								
1. dWestminster Home Indust'l School.....	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	May 1890.....	189	103	.....	.....
2. cPlymouth Bethel Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	.....	250	150	650	.....
3. cPlymouth Branch Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	May 1890.....	140	96	.....	.....
4. dRiverside Industrial School.....	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	May 1890.....	135	50	300	.....
5. dHope Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	June 6, 1890.....	37	73	61,200	.....
6. Pilgrim Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	April 29, 1890.....	100	60	.....	.....
7. cPlymouth Kindergarten.....	Minneapolis.	.....	Poor children.....	May 1890.....	40	.....	6500	.....
8. dRiverside Kindergarten.....	St. Paul.	.....	Poor children.....	1890.....	40	.....	6500	.....
9. /Bohemian Kindergarten.....	St. Paul.	.....	Poor children.....	1890.....	40	.....	6500	.....
10. /Relief Society Kindergarten.....	St. Paul.	.....	Poor children.....	1890.....	50	.....	6500	.....
11. /Swede Hollow Kindergarten.....	St. Paul.	.....	Poor children.....	1890.....	40	.....	6500	.....
12. /West Side Kindergarten.....	St. Paul.	.....	Poor children.....	1890.....	209	140	6100	.....
13. Plymouth Church Industrial School.....	St. Paul.	.....	Poor children.....	July 1890.....	40	40	2,400	500
14. Relief Society Industrial School.....	St. Paul.	.....	Deaf mutes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Institute for Deaf Mutes.....	St. Paul.	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>V—INSTITUTIONS FOR RECLAIMING WOMEN.</b>								
1. Bethany Home.....	Minneapolis.	1875	Tempted and fallen women.....	Sept. 1890.....	6300	120	65,000	30,000
2. House of the Good Shepherd.....	Minneapolis.	1888	Wayward girls and their children.....	Dec. 1889.....	75	40	65,000	50,000
3. Maternity Hospital.....	Minneapolis.	.....	(See hospitals for the sick).....	.....	180	140	20,000	163,000
4. House of the Good Shepherd.....	St. Paul.	.....	Wayward girls and their children.....	Dec. 1889.....	55	15	1,004	7,700
5. gWoman's Christian Home.....	St. Paul.	1873	Fallen women and their children.....	Oct. 1, 1889.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

cMaintained by the Plymouth Kindergarten and Industrial Association. dUnder charge of ladies of Westminster church. eEstimated. fMaintained by the St. Paul Kindergarten Association. gMaintained by the Minnesota Magdalen Society.

TABLE VV—Continued.  
Statistics of Miscellaneous Charitable Agencies and Societies.

NAME OF SOCIETY OR AGENCY.	Location.	Organ- ized or estab- lished.	Objects and plans.	Report for year Ending	Total No. Cared for.	Am't expen- ded.	Value of Prop- erty.
VI. MISCELLANEOUS.							
1. Associated Charities	Minneapolis	1884	Co-operation in helping poor	Sept. 22, 1890	1,502	\$3,832	.....
2. Eighth Ward Relief Association	Minneapolis	.....	"Aid the poor of the ward"	May 5, 1890	200	519	.....
3. Free Dispensary, Homoeopathic	Minneapolis	1888	Free medical relief	Sept. 1, 1890	1,500	60	.....
4. Free Dispensary, University	Minneapolis	1879	Free medical relief	July 1, 1890	2,054	319	\$1,500
5. Humane Society	Minneapolis	.....	Protect children and animals	Sept., 1890	.....	.....	.....
6. Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society	Minneapolis	.....	Aid the Jewish poor	Sept., 1890	400	317	.....
7. Newsboys and Bootblacks Club	Minneapolis	.....	Newsboys and bootblacks	May, 1890	96	158	.....
8. St. Vincent de Paul Society	Minneapolis	.....	"Charitable relief"	.....	120	403	.....
9. Tabitha Relief Society	Minneapolis	.....	"Relieves Danes and Norwegians"	Dec. 31, 1890	1,478	2,000	.....
10. Woman's Christian Association	Minneapolis	.....	Relief and religious care	Dec., 1890	691	.....	.....
11. Catholic Central Bureau	St. Paul	1888	"Aid deserving poor," etc.	June 10, 1890	175	3,039	.....
12. Children's Aid Society	St. Paul	1880	"Place homeless children in Christ'n fam."	June, 1890	175	1,247	.....
13. Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society	St. Paul	.....	"Aid the Jewish poor"	June, 1890	127	660	.....
14. Hebrew Relief Society	St. Paul	.....	"Assist needy Hebrews"	Sept., 1890	200	2,900	.....
15. Newsboys Home Association	St. Paul	1887	Aid homeless boys and newsboys	Sept. 14, 1890	2,620	46,080	.....
16. Society for Relief of the Poor	St. Paul	.....	"Relief of poor and destitute"	Dec. 31, 1890	748	2,038	.....
17. St. Vincent de Paul Society	St. Paul	.....	Protection of children and animals	Dec. 31, 1890	50	2,000	.....
18. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty	St. Paul	1870	Aiding river and railroad men	May 31, 1890	2,821	2,470	.....
19. Western Seaman's Friend Society	St. Paul	.....	Free medical relief	Oct 31, 1890	.....	2,300	.....
20. Woman's Free Dispensary	St. Paul	1888	Help women support themselves	Apr. 30, 1890	75	171	.....
21. Woman's Work Exchange	St. Paul	.....	Benefit young women	Apr. 30, 1890	125	43	.....
22. Young Women's Friendly Association	St. Paul	1888	Administer private charities systematically	Apr. 30, 1890	.....	.....	.....
23. Margaret Simpson Home	Winona	.....	Help the poor	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Owatonna Benevolent Society	Owatonna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Under the auspices of the St. Paul de Vincent Society. <sup>†</sup> Includes \$2,200 donations of clothing, etc. <sup>j</sup> Animals 144; children 60.

<sup>\*</sup> <sup>k</sup> Sales of goods etc..... \$10,131.00  
Commission on sales..... \$1,013.00  
Profit on lunches..... 1,066.00

Total..... \$18,781.00



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## SUPPLEMENTS

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- I. *Special Report of the Secretary on Children Placed in Homes from the State Public School.*
  - II. *Statistics Relating to Attendants in Hospitals for Insane, by R. M. Phelps, M. D., Assistant Physician at the Rochester Asylum.*
  - III. *Report of a Special Committee Appointed to Investigate Certain Matters Connected with the St. Peter Hospital for Insane.*
  - IV. *Report of a Special Committee Appointed to Investigate Certain Matters Connected with the Rochester Hospital for Insane.*
  - V. *Detailed Account of the Expenses of the Board.*
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## SUPPLEMENT I.

### *Special Report of the Secretary on Children Placed in Homes From the State Public School.*

ST. PAUL, March 12, 1890.

For some time past, I have desired to inform myself, by personal examination as to the character of the work done in placing children in homes from the state public school. Accordingly, in the month of February, I visited all of the children placed in "Western Steele county," eleven in number, and all of the children placed in homes in Waseca county, except one, (sixteen in number), making a total of twenty-seven children. It was believed that, by visiting all of the children placed in one or two counties a good deal could be learned of the character of the homes, the amount of discrimination used in choosing them, and the kind of supervision subsequently exercised.

At the present time, the state public school has about one hundred and ninety children in homes. These children are located in twenty counties, several counties however, having only one or two children each.

Applications are received by the superintendent, or by the state agent, Mr. H. W. Lewis. It is required that all applicants for children shall apply in writing, and that they shall furnish proper proofs of good character, and their ability to support a child.

All children are placed out on an indenture, which is a contract between the board of control, and the person taking the child. The board "reserving the right to cancel the contract and require the child to be returned to the school whenever, in the opinion of said board, the conditions of the agreements are not faithfully executed, or when otherwise the interests of said child requires it. The party receiving the child, reserves the right to cancel the agreement at any time within sixty days from the date of the same, by returning the child free of all charges to the school." He also agrees to keep the child until the expiration of its minority, "maintaining, educating and treating it properly and kindly as a member of his household. That he will provide the child with suitable and sufficient clothing for week days, and for attending public and religious worship, and with suitable food and other necessities in health and sickness. That he will have it taught the occupation of ——— and the branches usually taught in the common schools, causing it to attend the public school where it resides, at least ——— months in each year, until eighteen years of age. That at the expiration of said time, he will furnish said child with two suits of clothes, and will pay said board, the sum of ——— dollars and pro rata of that amount for the time it remains in his family, if not for the full term of the indenture;" also "that whenever requested by said agent or superintendent, the said second party agrees to report to him in writing, such facts in regard to said child as he shall request; and that he will furnish said child with material and opportunity to correspond with said agent or superintendent."

The visits were made by the secretary of this board, with Mr. H. W. Lewis, agent of the state public school. All of the children visited with one exception, are placed with farmers. The plan of visitation was, taking a team, to drive from farm to farm. Most of the children were in school, and we followed the plan of going direct to the school houses, called out the child and questioned him carefully, as to his treatment, the amount of time that he had been in school, the work which he was required to do, etc. In many cases we made inquiry also of the teacher, as to the children's progress and conduct; and also in some cases as to his treatment in the home.

The home itself was then visited; the farmer was questioned carefully as to the conduct, disposition and treatment of the child, and personal observation made as to the cleanliness, good house-keeping, etc. Inquiry was made as to newspapers taken and books provided for the family reading; also as to the opportunities given the children for attending public worship.

It did not appear that these children had been taken from motives of pure benevolence; in nearly every case the farmer evidently expected that in the long run, the child would prove a remunerative investment. And in case of some of the older children, they are undoubtedly more than paying their way. Yet in most cases, there is evidently a kindly interest in the welfare of the child; and in many cases a quite warm affection is manifested. In one case, a boy had been carefully nursed through a severe illness soon after coming into the family, and was wearing clothing which formerly belonged to a deceased child, and had been treasured up by the mother for several years.

In most cases the children were as comfortably clothed as the other members of the family. There were no complaints of over work; although one or two cases were observed, where it appeared possible too much work was required. As a rule, however, the children were doing only such work in kind and quantity, as would be reasonably exacted by parents from their own children. To my surprise, I found that the children, without exception, expressed a decided preference to remain where they were, rather than to return to the state public school. Agent Lewis states that this was almost an invariable experience, notwithstanding that the children were contented while at the school. The larger freedom of family life and the identification with it, seem to be much more pleasing to the ordinary child.

Most of the homes can be pronounced satisfactory. The children are placed with industrious people, of good character, and are being taught habits of morality and industry. In several cases the home showed considerable refinement. In three or four cases the homes were open to considerable criticism. One such case was that of a girl. The house was dirty and foul-smelling; and it would seem impossible for a girl to acquire such a knowledge of house-keeping, as would fit her to go into a decent home. On the other hand this girl had been first placed in an excellent home, where she had good care and training, but her conduct was such that it was impossible to keep her there; while in the present home she is contented and reasonably tractable. She is treated with such kindness and care, as would be given to a daughter of the same household. I do not think, however, that the fact that dirt and general slackness are agreeable to the girl, is sufficient reason for leaving her in such a home. Another case is that of a boy, who is placed with a young German farmer. The house is very meagerly furnished, and is deficient in cleanliness. The farmer is a hard working man, who would probably exact severe labor from the boy. On the other hand the boy is an exceedingly tough, unmanageable one. It would probably be impossible to keep him in a first-rate home. The young farmer holds him to obedience, and industry, and gives him proper school advantage. Notwithstanding the deficiency of the home, it is probably the best that can be done for the boy, and I should not recommend that he be removed.

The third case is that of a boy who is placed with a farmer, without any means, other than a team, and a very meager supply of furniture, living on a rented farm, in a dirty and ill-kept house. The boy is an unusually bright and nice boy. The probability is that this young farmer will buy a farm on credit, and pay for it by the severest labor and self-denial, which must of necessity be shared by the boy. At the present time the farmer is without means to enable him to carry out his contract, in case of any misfortune. I am of the opinion, that the interests of the boy require that he should be taken from this place, and be placed with some one having more resources, and less temptation to overwork the boy.

The following is a brief abstract of the observations made:

The first home visited contains three children from the state school.

- (1.) A colored girl, sixteen years of age; this was a hard girl to place, but

is doing nicely in this home. She is doing a servant's work, and will soon be fitted to earn her own living. (2.) A white girl twelve years of age, who is in school doing well, and has had nine months' schooling during the year. (3.) A white boy fourteen years of age, has had six months' schooling during the year; all three of these children go to Sunday school. The family has a library of good standard works. Mr. S. and his wife are people of unusual intelligence, and take pride and interest in the progress of the children. This is an excellent home. (4.) A boy twelve years old, with Mr. H., has been five months in his place; herded cattle in the fall. The boy was at school, comfortably clad, and well contented. The teacher said that he was doing well, and that Mr. H. had been at the school twice, to inquire about him. The boy goes to Sunday school, and to occasional preaching, but he said, "We don't go to church." Mr. H. is a prosperous farmer, and has a very comfortable home. The boy is apparently well cared for, and well trained.

(5.) A boy of thirteen with Mr. W——. The boy appeared well-clad and cared for and contented. The teacher reported him doing well at school. Mr. W—— has a dairy farm, and raises fine Jersey cattle. The boy is becoming interested in stock; Mr. W—— lives in a large comfortable house, well furnished.

(6.) A girl of thirteen with Mr. B——; has been with him three months, she has attended school two months, and is to go again in the spring. She does cooking, chamber work, etc., Mrs. B—— has two children of her own; the home is pleasant and comfortable; there were a few good books. The girl was comfortably dressed, and appeared to be pretty well contented; Mr. and Mrs. B—— appeared to be sensible and wholesome people. The girl says, "they don't go to church."

(7.) A boy of fourteen; has been with Mr. H—— eighteen months. He appeared to be well cared for and was well contented. Mr. and Mrs. H—— give him an excellent character, as a good worker, obedient, and well behaved. The school teacher says that he does well in school.

(8.) In the same family with the boy previously mentioned is a girl of sixteen. She has been there seventeen months. This is her second place; she is not doing well; is intractable, disobedient, neglecting her work; lacks interest in it; sometimes she takes a temporary start, but soon back-slides. Her teacher says she is a good girl in school, and does well there. She made a similar record in the previous place. This family takes two farm papers, and one country paper. They have very few books; the Bible, Moody's Sermons, History of the United States, the Mammoth Encyclopedia, Border Wars. On the whole this is a satisfactory home.

(9.) A boy of ten with Mr. M——; has been there two months. Joe is a bright smart city boy; he was comfortably dressed, and appeared cheerful and contented. He feeds the chickens and pigs, and brings in wood. The teacher reports him somewhat mischievous, but well advanced and interested in his studies. Mr. M—— takes the Youths Companion, a St. Paul paper, a county paper, and a farmers paper. The family have no church privileges in winter, but will attend church and Sunday school in summer. The library of the family consists of a Bible, Bible History, Bible Dictionary, and Holidays at Home. This is a first-class home for such a boy.

(10.) This boy is with Mr. H——. He is a rather dull, unprepossessing boy; came from a farm, and likes the farm. The boy has a lame hip, but is a good boy to work. He brings his books home and studies evenings. Mr. H—— thinks he will make quite a man. The house is comfortable, well furnished, and cheerful; the atmosphere home-like. Mr. H—— is an intelligent farmer. The boy has been at church only once.

(11.) A girl with Mr. B——. This girl, nine years old, has been with Mr. B—— about a year; has had five months schooling, being detained from school part of the time by sickness. She was neatly and comfortably dressed, and seemed an active, healthful child. She has not been to church or Sunday school, but expects to go in summer. Mr. and Mrs.

B—— are of German parentage, and speak German in the family. They take a county paper and a farm paper. They gave the girl a pretty Christmas book. This girl has a comfortable home, but less refinement than some others.

(12.) Sam has been with Mr. R—— for nearly a year. Sam is rather a hard case; he makes considerable trouble in school, and has been somewhat unruly at home. On one occasion he hid himself for twenty-four hours, and was found in a straw-stack. At first he did not work well, and was intractable, but Mr. R—— reports him now as doing well. Mr. R—— is a young German, living with his sister in an old, meagrely furnished house, with rough not very clean floors, but there are some attempts at ornamentation, and a cheerful atmosphere prevails. These young people are prospering, through economy and hard work. The boy seems to be adapted to his surroundings, and likes the place very well; he has not been at church or Sunday school. This would not be a good place for some children, but it seems to be as good a place as could well be secured for such a boy as Sam.

(13.) This girl thirteen years old, is with Mr. R——. This girl has had three places. She was first placed with an excellent family, but did not do well, chafing under restraint. Mrs. B—— is an elderly woman, not very clean, or orderly, but the girl is quite contented, and is reported as doing well. The family are Catholics, but the girl attends Protestant services. This does not seem to be a suitable place for such a girl; she needs to be taught cleanliness, order and obedience, none of which are likely to thrive in her present place; I think that she ought to be transferred.

(14.) This boy nine years old, has been with Mr. W—— for about eight months. The boy is doing well in school, and appears to be an unusually pleasant, intelligent and tractable boy. Mr. W—— is an active young German farmer, living on a rented farm; the house is small, cramped, and very meagrely furnished; not very clean, but an atmosphere of cheerfulness prevails. The boy goes to German Sunday school and church. Mr. W—— takes a German paper; no English books or papers were seen. I do not think that Mr. W—— ought to have a boy. At present he has very little property; should he acquire property, it must be by long and painful economy, in which an indentured boy is likely to have more than his share. I think the boy ought to be transferred.

(15.) This boy is with Mr. R——. Mr. R—— reports him as doing well. He does chores and helps take care of the children; his teacher says he is doing well in school, and has a good home. Mr. R—— has built a comfortable new house; it seems to be a good home.

(16.) This boy nine years old, is with Mr. K——; the boy was in school. His clothing appeared to be somewhat neglected, though he appeared to be cheerful and contented.

Mr. K—— is a young unmarried man; his sister who has been keeping house for him, has married and gone. The house was neglected, and the boy likewise. Mr. K—— is about to be married, and the fitness of the place for the boy will depend upon the character of the wife. Unless she should prove an unusually competent young woman, the boy should be transferred to a place where he can have more efficient oversight.

(17 and 18.) Two boys are located with two brothers, named W——. These men are substantial farmers, who seem to take a lively interest in the boys, who are doing well as far as can be ascertained.

(19.) This girl fourteen years old, has been with Mr. A—— more than two years. This is her second place; for a time she was very troublesome, and very unruly, but she has done much better of late, and is now reported as doing well in school. Mr. A—— is a well-to-do farmer; the house is comfortable and well furnished, and is supplied with good books, papers, magazines, pictures, and a cabinet organ. Mr. and Mrs. A—— are people of good character and standing; Mrs. A—— is a capable housekeeper; it is an ideal home for such a girl.

(20.) This girl sixteen years old, is located in a village with one of the best families in the place. Her antecedents in Minneapolis were such that she was likely to become a bad woman. Her mother's influence over her was very unfavorable. The people in whose home she is, take the kindest interest in her; she is nicely clothed, and her duties are not severe. She is treated as one of the family, and they have expressed a desire to adopt her. There is good reason to expect that she will become a useful and attractive woman.

(21.) This boy ten years old, has been with Mr. G—— for about a year. He is rather a dull boy, and is not attractive in his person or manners. He comes of bad stock. His mother has made strenuous efforts to obtain possession of him, but superintendent Merrill has very properly refused to give her any information as to his whereabouts, because of her previous character. Mr. G—— is a prosperous farmer, owning 400 or 500 acres of land. The boy is clothed in clothing which formerly belonged to a son who died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. G—— take a lively interest in the boy, and nursed him through a severe illness, soon after he came to them. The boy attends church and Sunday school, and is well cared for in all respects. There are several children in the family. The family take a St. Paul Weekly, a county paper, a religious paper, a farmers paper, and the Youths Companion, and have several good books on historical and general literature. It would not be easy to imagine a better home for such a boy.

(22.) This girl twelve years old, is with Mr. B——. She was a very unprepossessing and trying child, would lie and steal, and appeared to be incorrigible; she has not entirely stopped these practices, and is very troublesome, but Mr. B—— has borne with her very patiently. The girl has had four months' schooling. She does fairly in school; has been whipped in school once, this winter, and has been whipped once or twice by Mr. B——. She is contented and does not want to go back to the state public school. She attends a German Methodist Church; the girl is of German parentage, and fits well into this German family. Mr. B—— is a well-to-do farmer, living in a comfortable house, quite well furnished; the house is not very clean and the house-keeping not first class, but on the whole, it is quite as good a home as could be found for such a girl.

(23.) This boy has been with Mr. B—— for several months. He was comfortably dressed, and appeared to be fairly contented; he has been in school about four months this winter. Mr. B—— lives in a small house meagerly furnished, dirty and neglected at the time of the visit, owing partly to the fact that Mrs. B—— had been away from home for several days. Mr. B—— takes a St. Paul paper, a county paper, and two farm papers. This home did not make a favorable impression; there seemed to be a lack of refinement, cleanliness and personal interest in the boy.

(24.) This girl twelve years old, has been with Mr. S—— for a year; she has attended school six months, and does moderately well in school. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mrs. S—— is a kindly German woman, who seems to take a warm interest in the child. Mr. S—— is a thriving German farmer, with 200 acres of land, and a commodious, comfortably furnished brick house. He keeps a good deal of live stock; this seems to be a very good home, and the girl is apparently well cared for.

(25 and 26). A boy of eleven and a girl of twelve are located with Mr. B——. This boy is one-fourth Indian; he was not an easy boy to place, but is doing well at Mr. B's. The boy has been to school over two months out of three. He does farm chores; he has a good place and promises to do well. The girl has been in two previous homes; having been changed through no fault of her own. She is a quiet child with an air of refinement; she is well contented; she has been irregular in school this winter owing to sickness and cold, but is to attend in summer. She has 58 cents in money which she earned sewing carpet rags; a fact which indicates the kindly interest on the part of the family. These two children are in a good home and bid fair to turn out well.

(27). This boy eleven years old has been with Mr. S—— about six months. He is a very nervous boy, and has required very careful handling. Mrs. S. reports the boy doing well in all respects. He has attended school between two and three months, and is to go to school in summer. Mr. S. is a thrifty young farmer; he has 160 acres with good buildings and valuable live stock. The house is new, snug and nicely furnished. Mrs. S. is a bright and lively woman. They take a local paper, a farm paper and family religious paper. The books in the house are all German books; the family attend the German Methodist church.

(28). This boy is with Mr. M——. The boy was at work doing chores and appeared to be cheerful and contented. Mrs. M.— was suffering from a broken arm, and had insufficient help; consequently the house was in an untidy, neglected condition. From Mrs. M——'s manner and appearance, one is led to infer that the condition of the house would not be materially different if she were able to take charge in person. The aspect of the home is not prepossessing, and I think that it should be carefully watched, in order to discover whether the interests of the boy called for a change.

On the whole I think that the work of placing these twenty-seven children has been done conscientiously, and the few failures have been due, I think, to the fact that part of these children have been placed without personal investigation of the home beforehand.

I think that the work of the state agent can be improved in some particulars, first:

I think that the rule should be established that no child shall be placed in a home until the home has been personally investigated by the agent or superintendent of the school. Variations from this rule should be few, and should be marked as exceptional.

Second. Nearly two hundred children have been placed in twenty counties, and in most of these counties, an equal number additional can be placed with very little difficulty. Out of the eighty counties of the state, there may be twenty, in which for one reason or another, it is not best to place children; leaving forty counties still untouched. I have no doubt that four hundred additional children can be placed as fast as the homes can be thoroughly investigated, if a very little effort were made to make the work known in the counties. This should be done by the publication of suitable articles in the county papers of the state, and if necessary by a little advertising for applicants. There would be a decided advantage in having a considerable number of applications on file, as it would enable the officers of the school to reject doubtful applications without giving offense; as some difficulty is now experienced in refusing applications, where there is no very tangible reason for refusal, but where the general impression of the officers was that the child should not be placed.

Third—I think that the time has come when the state agent should be relieved of routine clerical work. The state agent now acts as a clerk of the institution, as well as state agent; by employing a young lady as clerk at a small salary, to work under the supervision of the state agent, it would be possible to keep him on the road, almost all of the time. This would increase very largely the number of children placed out. As the average cost of keeping each child is about \$200 a year, the economy of such an arrangement, is manifest; the more so, if the school is not to become overcrowded, since there has been quite a rapid increase of late in the number of commitments to the school, necessitating the rapid placing of children.

I understand that it is the intention of the Board of Directors to build a wing to the main building, for the accommodation of about fifty children; also to build an additional cottage, for the accommodation of about thirty children. This will give a total capacity of about one hundred and seventy children which ought to be sufficient for the needs of the school for at least ten years to come.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. H. HART, Secretary.

NOTE—Since making the foregoing report, I have been informed that in every case where unfavorable comment was made the homes have since been repeatedly visited by the state agent and the children have either been removed or such improvement made as makes the home now satisfactory. A clerk has been employed also, to relieve the state agent of routine clerical work.

The number in homes under care of the school Dec. 31, 1890, was 261.

## SUPPLEMENT II.

Comparison of the ratio of attendants to patients and the rates of wages paid to attendants in hospitals for the insane in the United States, collected by correspondence in the months of July, August and September, 1889, by R. M. Phelps, M. D., Assistant Physician at the Rochester Hospital for Insane:

PROPORTION OF ATTENDANTS TO PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS  
FOR INSANE IN U. S.

## CENTRAL AND WESTERN HOSPITALS.

Ohio, Columbus.....	Attendants 1 to 7	patients on violent wards.
Cleveland .....	" 1 to 13	"
Carthage .....	" 1 to 15.7	"
Athens .....	" 1 to 15.5	"
Toledo.....	" 1 to 15	"
Michigan, Pontiac.....	" 1 to 9	" male side, 1 to 8 female side.
Traverse City.....	" 1 to 8	"
Indiana, Indianapolis....	" 1 to 10	" male side, 1 to 12 female side.
Illinois, Anna .....	" 1 to 10	"
Jacksonville.....	" 1 to 12 or 13	"
Wisconsin, Oshkosh.....	" 1 to 9.5	"
Mendota .....	" 1 to 8	" female side, 1 to 10 male side.
Minnesota, St. Peter.....	" 1 to 16.2	"
Rochester.....	" 1 to 15.8	"
Dakota, Yankton.....	" 1 to 15	"
Nebraska, Norfolk.....	" 1 to 8	"
Lincoln.....	" 1 to 14	"
Iowa, Independence.....	" 1 to 14	" male side, 1 to 10 female side.
Missouri, St. Louis.....	" 1 to 15	"
St. Joseph.....	" 1 to 8 or 1 to 10	patients in disturbed wards.
" .....	" 1 to 25	patients among "chronics."
Fulton.....	" 1 to 11	"
Nevada.....	" 1 to 15.7	"
Kansas, Topeka.....	" 1 to 12	"
Ossawatimie .....	" 1 to 13	"
Arkansas, Little Rock....	" 1 to 20	"

## EASTERN ASYLUMS.

Maine, Augusta.....	Attendants 1 to 12	patients.
Massachusetts, McLean..	" 1 to 2 or 3	"
Danvers .....	" 1 to 12	"
Westborough.....	" 1 to 11	"
Taunton.....	" 1 to 13	"
Boston, L. A.....	" 1 to 10	"
Worcester.....	" 1 to 9½	"
Northampton .....	" 1 to 12	"
Connecticut, Middleton..	" 1 to 13 or 14	"
Hartford.....	" 1 to 3 or 6	"
New York, Buffalo.....	" 1 to 83	"
Ward's Island.....	" 1 to 10	"
Auburn Island.....	" 1 to 10 or 11	"
Utica.....	" 1 to 7	"
Willard .....	" 1 to 10	"
Flatbush.....	" 1 to 10.6	"
New Jersey, Trenton....	" 1 to 8 or 10	" in worst wards, 1 to 15 in best.
Morris Plains.....	" 1 to 12	"
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg	" 1 to 10	"
Danville.....	" 1 to 10	"
Warren.....	" 1 to 10	"
Norristown .....	" 1 to 12	"
Dixmont.....	" 1 to 9	"
District of Columbia,		
Washington.....	" 1 to 9	"



SUPPLEMENT—ATTENDANTS IN HOSPITALS FOR INSANE. 245

PROPORTION OF ATTENDANTS TO PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS  
FOR INSANE IN U. S.—Continued.

SOUTHERN ASYLUMS.

Virginia, Staunton.....	Attendants	1 to 12	patients.
Peterburg.....	"	1 to 15	"
Marion.....	"	1 to 10	"
Williamsburg.....	"	1 to 12.5	"
West Virginia, Weston...	"	1 to 18	"
North Carolina, Raleigh..	"	1 to 12	"
Goldsborough.....	"	1 to 12	"
Georgia Asylum.....	"	1 to 12 or 15	"
Alabama, Tuscaloosa ....	"	1 to 12	"
Mississippi, Jackson.....	"	1 to 12	"
Meriden.....	"	1 to 22	"
Louisiana, Jackson.....	"	1 to 25	"
Texas, Austin.....	"	1 to 12.5	" female best wards.
" .....	"	1 to 8.5	" " worst "
" .....	"	1 to 17	" male wards.
Terrell.....	"	1 to 12.5	"
Kentucky, Lexington....	"	1 to 17.2	"
Hopkinsville.....	"	1 to 20.2	"
Lakeland.....	"	1 to 20	"
Tennessee, Knoxville....	"	1 to 14	"
Nashville.....	"	1 to 15	"

EXTREME WESTERN ASYLUMS.

Washington, Stellacoom	Attendants	1 to 20 or 25	patients,
California, Napa.....	"	1 to 15	"
Nevada, Reno.....	"	1 to 19	"
Approximate average proportion for 23 Eastern Hospitals, attendants 1 to 9.5 patients.			
"	"	25 Western	" 1 to 12.6 "
"	"	18 Southern	" 1 to 15.2 "
"	"	3 Pacific	" 1 to 18.8 "
<hr/> 69 Asylums.			<hr/> 1 to 12.6

NOTE—The above proportions are only approximated but are probably nearly correct. Night watches and supervisors are excluded as far as possible from the estimate. The proportion of attendants in the Minnesota hospitals has been raised to one for every 14 patients.

# STATISTICS CONCERNING WAGES OF ATTENDANTS IN HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

## CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

Hospital Location.	Males.	Females.	Remarks About Methods.
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Columbus.....	\$24.00-\$30.00	.....	\$27.00, "front" wards; \$30.00 "back;" \$3.00 less for 3 trial months.
"	.....	\$16.00-\$20.00	\$16.00 "front" wards, \$20.00 "back," \$2.00 less for 3 trial months.
Cleveland.....	26.00-27.50	.....	On two worst wards get \$27.50.
Carthage.....	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00	Highest wages on worst wards.
Athens.....	22.00-30.00	.....	Front wards, \$22 for first six months; \$25 for second six months, \$27 after that; "back" wards, \$25 for six months; \$27 for second six months, \$30 after that.
"	.....	15.00-21.00	In similar manner, \$15 and \$18; \$16 and \$19; \$18 and 21.
Toledo.....	25.00-30.00	17.00-22.00	Three months' trial at lowest sums, then paid according to kind of wards.
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Pontiac.....	20.00-30.00	14.00-22.00	Attendants rank as "attendant," "assistant attendant," and "dining room attendant," and the pay varies according to difficulty of service on different wards, after one year's service, \$28 is the lowest rate for men.
Kalamazoo.....	22.00-34.00	15.00-25.00	
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	20.00-22.00	.....	\$20 for two years, then \$22.
"	.....	14.00-20.00	\$14 for three months, \$18 to two yrs; after two years, \$20.
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Kankakee.....	24.00-35.00	.....	Average \$26 to \$28 and \$30.
"	.....	14.00-26.00	Average, \$16, \$18 and \$20.
Anna.....	18.00-27.00	11.00-17.00	Increase from minimum, \$1 per month to the pay of the hall; best pay on worst halls.
Jacksonville.....	24.00-26.00	16.00-19.00	
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Oshkosh.....	18.00-30.00	12.00-16.00	After first month, \$22 on "front" and \$24 on "back" wards.
Mendota.....	20.00-24.00	.....	
"	.....	14.00-17.00	After first month, \$16 on "front" and \$17 on "back."
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Rochester.....	18.00-27.00	12.00-20.00	Reach \$25 in six months of probation and stay there; head attendants only get \$27 and \$20.
St. Peter.....	18.00-27.00	12.00-20.00	Same as Rochester.
<b>DAKOTA.</b>			
Jamestown.....	18.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Lincoln.....	20.00-30.00	15.00-25.00	
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Independence.....	18.00-27.00	12.00-20.00	Begin at lowest sums and increase \$1 per month.
Mount Pleasant.	24.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	\$1 is added each year indefinitely; highest pay on worst wards.
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
St. Joseph.....	20.00-25.00	18.00-22.50	Same to both sexes.
Fulton.....	24.00-.....	19.00-.....	
Nevada.....	25.00-.....	25.00-.....	
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	22.50-25.00	22.50-25.00	Attendants \$25, ass'ts \$22.50, for both sexes.
Ossawatimie.....	25.00-.....	25.00-.....	Same to both sexes.
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	26.00-25.00	17.50-22.50	"According to position, responsibility and amount of work."

STATISTICS CONCERNING WAGES OF ATTENDANTS IN HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.—*Continued.*

## EASTERN STATES.

Hospital Location.	Males.	Females.	Remarks About Methods.
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Augusta.....	\$20.00—\$26.00	.....	Begin at \$20; get \$26 in two years.
".....	.....	\$12.00—\$18.00	\$12 and \$14 on good wards, and \$14 and \$18 on violent wards.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	20.00—25.00	.....	While in training school two years.
".....	.....	12.00	To graduates.
".....	.....	20.00—25.00	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
McLean Asylum.	23.00—30.00	23.00—25.00	Training school graduates get the highest wages.
Danvers.....	18.00—40.00	13.00—20.00	Average wages at first are from \$23 to \$24 and \$17 to \$19; from \$25 to \$40 is paid to "head attendants."
Westborough....	20.00—30.00	14.00—20.00	\$25 and \$18 are the usual wages after first six months.
Taunton ..	20.00—25.00	14.00—20.00	
Roston L. A. ....	20.00—25.00	14.00—18.00	
Worcester .....	23.00—25.00	14.00—18.00	
Northampton ...	23.00—30.00	14.00—18.00	Men reach \$30 in one year.
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Middletown....	20.00—25.00	14.00—17.00	At end of first year reach \$23 and \$16.
Hartford.....	20.00—30.00	12.00—17.00	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Middletown .....	18.00—36.00	12.00—31.00	Highest wages paid to head attendants.
Buffalo .....	22.00—30.00	13.00—20.00	System of promotion.
			\$22 and \$13 for three months. \$23 and \$14 up to one year. \$26 and \$16 after that. \$30 and \$20 to graduates passing examination after two years.
Wards Island....	25.00—35.00	.....	Begin at \$25. Head attendants \$35.
Auburn.....	18.00—30.00	15.00—25.00	\$18 first month. \$20 six months.
Utica .....	20.00—28.00	.....	\$22 one year; then \$24. "Charge attendants" \$26 and \$28.
".....	.....	12.00—20.00	Same method, \$12, \$13 and \$14, and "charge attendants" \$16, \$18 and \$20.
Willard.....	18.00—35.00	10.00—22.00	
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Trenton .....	20.00—25.00	15.00—17.00	
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Harrisburg.....	14.00—30.00	11.00—16.00	The \$30 paid for long service.
Danville.....	18.00—25.00	.....	\$22 in eighteen months. to \$25 as merited.
".....	.....	14.00—16.00	\$14 for six month, \$15 to one year, \$16 after that.
Warren.....	16.00—22.00	12.00—18.00	Increase for fidelity and length of service.
Norriston.....	18.00—25.00	15.00—20.00	Will try 12 hours per day.
Dixmont.....	20.00—25.00	14.00—18.00	Wages according to wards.
<b>DIST. OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	18.00—35.00	14.00—30.00	
".....	20.00.....	16.00.....	Second six months.
".....	25.00.....	20.00.....	After one year.
".....	30.00.....	25.00.....	After two years on merit.
".....	35.00.....	30.00.....	Special grade on merit.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WAGES OF ATTENDANTS IN HOSPITALS FOR INSANE—*Continued.*

## SOUTHERN STATES.

Hospital Location.	Males.	Females.	Remarks About Method.
VIRGINIA.			
Staunton.....	\$18.00—\$20.00	12.00—15.00	\$18 on best wards, \$20 on worst wards.
“			\$12 on easy wards, \$15 on bad wards.
Petersburg.....	18.00—	10.00—	
Marion.....	18.00—	14.00—	
Williamsburg....	18.00—	15.00—	
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Weston.....	25.00—	15.00—	
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Raleigh.....	16.00—25.00	14.00—18.00	
Goldsboro.....	10.00—14.00	7.00—10.00	Colored people.
GEORGIA.			
State Asylum....	12.50—25.00	12.50—16.50	
ALABAMA.			
Tuskaloosa.....	20.00—22.00	12.00—	
MISSISSIPPI.			
Jackson.....	22.50—	15.00—20.00	Highest on refractory wards.
Meriden.....	22.50—	15.00—20.00	Highest on worst wards.
LOUISIANA.			
Jackson.....	20.00—	15.00—	Field attendants get \$10.
TEXAS.			
Austin.....	20.00—	15.00—20.00	Two attendants get \$25.
“			\$15 first month, \$17.50 second month, \$20 third month.
Terrell.....	20.00—	20.00—	
KENTUCKY.			
Lexington.....	20.00—25.00	16.00—20.00	
Hopkinsville.....	25.00—	20.00—	Charge attendants \$24 and \$28.
Lakeland.....	22.50—	20.00—	
TENNESSEE.			
Knoxville.....	20.00—	20.00—	
Nashville.....	25.00—	25.00—	

## THREE EXTREME WESTERN ASYLUMS.

NEVADA.			
Reno.....	\$50.00—	\$40.00—	Have 179 patients.
CALIFORNIA.			
Napa.....	35.00—45.00	35.00—45.00	Head attendants, \$45; assistant attendants, \$35.
WASHINGTON.			
Ft. Steilacoom....	45.00—	45.00—	No variations.

## AVERAGE WAGES OF ATTENDANTS.

		Minimum.	Maximum.
In 25 central and western hospitals..	{ men.....	\$21.38	\$27.06
	{ women.....	16.04	21.56
In 24 eastern hospitals.....	{ men.....	16.60	28.76
	{ women.....	13.79	20.29
In 19 southern hospitals.....	{ men.....	19.60	21.44
	{ women.....	15.36	17.10
In 3 extreme western hospitals.....	{ men.....	43.33	46.63
	{ women.....	40.00	45.33
Totals in 71 hospitals .....	{ men.....	\$21.30	\$27.57
	{ women.....	16.28	21.15
In Minnesota.....	{ men.....	\$18.00	\$27.00
	{ women.....	12.00	20.00

## SUMMARY.

Out of 71 asylums in U. S.—	
Number paying male and female attendants alike.....	8
Number paying most in the worst wards.....	14
Number having no variations or gradations in pay.....	15
Number graded by length of service alone.....	10
Number graded by length of service and merit also.....	13
Number having only two grades, attendants and assistant attendants.....	6
Number having graded wages, but manner not stated.....	14
Number mentioning training school system.....	4

NOTE.—These statistics are not exact, but as close approximations as can be obtained.

## COMMENTS.

The preceding statistics give no clear indication toward any method of gradation of wages. There is a lack of similarity, and indeed a lack of method.

Twenty-five asylums seem to pay without regard to the grade of merit of the individual, or the difficulty or responsibility of the ward. The best and the poorest that can hang to the service get the same.

Fourteen give the most to the wards where are met the violence, the dirtiness, and the uncomfortable living.

The model plan would seem to be to make the wages vary according to, first, the difficulty or responsibility of the ward; second, the difficulty or responsibility of the position on each ward; third, the merit of the individual; fourth, somewhat, but not necessarily, according to length of service, and lastly, there should be a considerable difference between the minimum and the maximum of wages.

To secure these elements, there is needed simply a *fixed schedule* of wages for each ward, and for each position on each ward.

The easier and less responsible places to get the least wages, and to be assigned to beginners.

From these positions the attendants can be picked according to their particular merits, and promoted to the wards to which they are best suited; some of the strongest, healthiest and most reliable to the more violent wards; some of those having the most tact, and pleasing manners to the convalescent wards.

Each of those can get higher wages as they are promoted, but the best wages are most fully earned on the lowest wards. This furnishes picked attendants for all the more responsible wards, and all the promotions will come under the consideration of the Supervisors, the Assistant Physician and the Superintendent, and will thus be most thoroughly considered. If not deserving, they get no promotion. It also secures an incentive to good work attendant from the start.

As regards the amount of the wages:—

The Southern States pay the lowest wages, and with little variation in the amount.

The Eastern States have the widest variation in their scale of wages.

The Central States pay about average wages with a medium amount of variation.

The Pacific Coast States pay much the highest wages.

The lowest amount paid to female attendants is \$7, the highest \$45. Lowest to male attendants \$10—highest, \$50.

The gradation seems equally important with the amount of the wages. Wages should be high enough to easily secure (not educated) but faithful and good-tempered attendants; to hold inducement toward good work, and to furnish foundation to a good strong discipline.

A strong point is that the most violent wards from which most of the bad repute of an asylum comes, and upon which attendants stand in constant liability to injury: certainty of rough usage and exhausting encounters, noise, and dirtiness, strongly need the most reliable attendants, and (though it may not appear at first sight) the most intelligent; for ignorance and inexperience tend surely to violence. To secure such services for these wards decidedly higher wages should be paid.

## SUPPLEMENT III.

## REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, TO INVESTIGATE CERTAIN MATTERS  
CONNECTED WITH THE ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, APRIL 1889

*To Hon. William R. Merriam, Governor of the State of Minnesota:*

SIR:—Upon receiving your commission dated March 29th A. D. 1889, appointing the undersigned a committee of the State Board of Charities to investigate and report upon the condition and management of the State Hospital for the Insane, which is located at the city of St. Peter in this state, we proceeded to make a careful and systematic investigation in the premises. We have now the honor of making our report.

As regards the general management of the institution, we find it excellent and commendable. The testimony shows almost without dispute that C. K. Bartlett M. D., the superintendent, in addition to possessing the scientific and professional attainments of a physician, is a gentleman of integrity and good business capacity, is attentive to the duties of his position and is prudent and economical in all financial transactions relating to his official position.

Dr. Bartlett is assisted in his professional duties by J. H. James, M. D. who ranks as first assistant and by Arthur F. Kilbourne, M. D. who ranks as second assistant. These gentlemen are amiable and pleasant in their manners and seem duly attentive to the discharge of their official functions; their competency is unquestioned. In the financial and economical management of the hospital the superintendent is assisted by Mr. C. F. Brown, the steward; this gentleman is, in our judgement, a conscientious and efficient officer, and has succeeded in making ample and satisfactory provision for the food and other supplies required for the patients under treatment in the hospital and for those employed in the care of patients.

We find that the food supplied to the patients is ample in quantity, is of proper variety and fairly well cooked. The coffee given out to the patients is generally weak, but may be and is held by many to be, quite proper for people like the insane who are affected by nervous disabilities. The bread is good and wholesome. Vegetables in abundance are supplied. The patients of good alimentary condition (and most of them are in such condition) are in full flesh and apparently well fed.

In any comments upon the steward's department, it must be borne in mind that the actual weekly cost of maintaining the patients in this hospital is quite low—is less, in fact, than in most institutions of a similar character, being only the sum of \$3.15 per week. This cost is more proportioned to the status of an almshouse than of a first class hospital.

The books and accounts of the steward were carefully examined and were compared with numerous vouchers selected at hap-hazard. No errors were discovered. We regard the system of book-keeping and store-keeping in use at the hospital as quite defective.

The account books are kept upon the antiquated and imperfect system known as "single entry." We would recommend the employment of a competent "double entry" book-keeper and the adoption of that system of accounts.

We would also recommend that the duties of storekeeper should be confined to one person who should be placed under a bond in the sum of at least ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars.

The clothing supplied to the patients is *per capita* in excess of the quantity required by the statute and is of fair quality. As far as practicable, it is neat; and, considering the expenditure made on that count, is quite satisfactory.

The law regarding the correspondence of patients has not in all respects been duly observed, and we do not discover on the part of the superintendent and his assistants such sympathy with the purpose and spirit

the "correspondence act" as could be desired. The superintendent claims that the law has been complied with as far as practicable and there is some testimony sustaining his position. The excitable condition of many patients renders any attempt at correspondence on their part quite ill-advised. In any event, large discretion as to correspondence should be vested in the physicians charged with the management of the hospital.

Some testimony was adduced to the effect that the superintendent of the hospital and his family had, at various periods prior to the date of our investigation, occupied exclusively and to the detriment of hospital treatment for insane patients, certain apartments which had cost the state the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000.00) dollars.

We find the testimony to be quite mistaken. The superintendent and his family have never occupied more than one-sixth of the space in the central portion of the hospital and the total cost of such central portion approximated the sum of sixty thousand (\$60,000.00) dollars.

It was also charged and some testimony was adduced in support of the charge, in view of the wealth of material afforded by the hospital, pathological inquiry was not properly prosecuted, and that post mortem examinations were not made in all cases where death among the patients had resulted from peculiar and interesting forms of mental or nervous disorder.

We concur in this view and so find from the testimony. The hospital is an inviting and fertile field for scientific investigation. We do not, however, find that any blame attaches to the superintendent or his assistants in this connection. The Legislature has made no provision for the appointment of a pathologist, although such appointment should be made, and has been urgently recommended in the second biennial report of the State Board of Corrections and Charities (vide p 252 report), such recommendation being due to the suggestion of G. Vivian, M. D., a member of the board. We quote from the report made to the board by Dr. Vivian:

"It does not seem that sufficient use, as a general rule, is made of the opportunity presented by the great number of deaths annually occurring in asylums, to study the morbid anatomy and pathology of insanity. It would be a small matter, as far as the expense is concerned, if every state should employ a pathologist at a liberal salary, who should fully occupy himself in making post mortem examinations, gross and microscopical, and carefully noting and tabulating the results. By so doing, in the course of a few years an immense amount of material would have accumulated, and perhaps discoveries made whose value would prove incalculable. This cannot be done by the medical officers of asylums, as they have enough to do as it is. The pathologists should be required to do nothing else and need not be confined to any institution.

"Very respectfully submitted,

G. VIVIAN."

We respectfully recommend in this connection, the appointment of an additional assistant physician at the hospital, and a State pathologist, who shall give his entire time and attention to the duties of his office.

We do not find any authority in the statutes of this State for making a post mortem examination of the remains of a patient dying in a State hospital for the insane, and are advised that no legal authority for such an examination exists, unless consented to by the personal representatives of the deceased.

#### SANITARY ETC.

In regard to the condition of grounds and surroundings, we can report that they appeared neat and well kept, the naturally beautiful situation being rendered more attractive by good taste and care. Order and cleanliness prevails everywhere.

Internally, the wards were clean and fresh and, generally speaking, free from odor; not entirely so, that being nearly or quite impossible, in some wards, where so many patients are filthy in their habits, necessitating bathing and clean garments several times daily. It must also be borne in mind that the hospital is very much over-crowded.

There were more decorations on the walls and more mats and carpets on the floor than formerly.

Ventilation, on this occasion was good, and we are informed from various sources, that it is usually so,—not always.

When there is no wind and the weather is damp, it is insufficient. That this has had little perceptible effect on the health of the patients, is apparent, from the exceptionally good health; a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever never having occurred among the patients. One or two of the attendants suffered from typhoid contracted outside of the hospital, which, however, did not spread. To be more definite concerning the ventilation, it may be stated that every room takes its air from outside, through the cold air corridor in the basement, passing over coils heated by steam at low pressure in winter. Every room has a register for hot air and a ventilator at top and bottom, the top one being closed in winter and open in summer. Every room has a window with movable sash, the lower rising, and the upper falling. Every ventilating flue is carried through the roof and some feet above in a chimney. In the matter of ventilation, every floor is independent of every other. The foul air of one ward, therefore, cannot be carried to the other, but must pass out through its own flues to the chimney. All water closets are ventilated by a pipe carried through the roof, or by a chimney, and in the chimneys there are gas jets burning night and day, when the temperature of the house is below the outer air, to secure, at all times, an upward current.

Nevertheless, the ventilation is not highly perfect.

The hospital in this respect should have no bad days. Some plan of forced ventilation should be added, perhaps a fan, properly located, and of sufficient size, would meet the requirements.

The situation of the hospital on elevated ground sloping towards the river makes drainage easy and it is good.

Patients are usually received by the superintendent, their condition inquired into and then they are assigned to their proper places. We do not find that they have any difficulty in obtaining interviews with the superintendent, and they are changed from one ward to the other as they improve or otherwise.

We inquired very particularly as to the use of narcotics and hypnotics, soothing, sleep producing or stupefying drugs and find that they are used only when ordered by the physician, and only to a limited extent; always solely for the purpose of benefitting the patient, and never as a means of so-called "chemical restraint." Non-restraint is the rule. Very rarely a patient is put in a crib bed, or wears a camisole or other mechanical appliance. The records show only about one per cent of such cases. If more attendants were employed, the percentage would be still lower.

We are satisfied that the physicians, all of them, are competent, able and endeavor to conscientiously perform their duty. They are, however, overworked, as the force is too small. The attendants, male and female, are as good and efficient as are usually found in such hospitals. We cannot reasonably expect to find a very superior class of persons for the compensation they receive. The inmates are generally well treated. When we consider the character of many of the patients just insane enough to be mischievous or aggravating, some of them dangerous, often attempting to assault each other or the attendants, we cannot feel much surprised to learn that they are sometimes hurt while being brought to order, or even struck or otherwise ill treated. Nothing but omniscience and omnipresence on the part of the superintendent and assistant physicians could entirely prevent such occurrences. We believe them, however, to be rare, and find that attendants so offending are severely reprimanded or promptly dismissed. In this connection, we would respectfully call attention to former reports made by this Board of Corrections and Charities and the secretary and would quote from the report of the Board of Corrections and Charities, 1884, '85, p 23 and p 252.

"In our hospitals, the female attendants begin at ten dollars a month and work up to fourteen dollars. The males begin at sixteen and work up to twenty-five dollars. These are the wages of servant girls and farm hands.

"Supervisoressees receive twenty dollars per month and supervisors thirty-five. There is no more arduous and exacting employment. The atten-



dants are on duty day and night, sleeping in the wards and liable to night calls. When they go out, it is to accompany patients for work or exercise. They have half of every Sunday and one day in every fortnight. The rest of the time they are at their post. They must perform the most menial tasks without shrinking; bear with the vagaries of their charges with unflinching patience, endure insults and abuse without retaliation."

P. 252. "No superintendent and staff, however conscientious, can do the patient or himself justice with underpaid, insufficient help. When we consider how much patience, good temper and tact are required, to say nothing of the physical qualities, strength or endurance, it is surprising that so many possessing these qualities can be obtained for the remuneration offered."

It should be remarked, in this connection, that the board of trustees since the above report was made has authorized the payment of a maximum rate of sixteen dollars per month to female attendants after two years experience.

Ample facilities for bathing are furnished at all times to those desiring to avail themselves of them, and those who do not, are compelled to once a week. The water is always used warm and careful inquiry failed to show that the same water was used for more than one patient.

In concluding this part of the report, we would state that the percentage of recoveries from this hospital compares favorably with that of similar institutions elsewhere, which is of itself good evidence of the general good care and treatment patients receive.

The charge that persons who are sane are received into the hospital or are retained after recovery, is one that has been made so often that your committee would feel surprised not to hear it in connection with any such institution. One member, at least, has been many times member of a jury to examine and decide on the sanity or insanity of persons against whom complaint has been made, and can state that it is often very difficult indeed to come to a decision in some cases. When such a person is sent to the hospital a history of his or her case is handed to the superintendent and for a time at least he must be guided by the information furnished and can only decide for himself upon further acquaintance.

Patients are sometimes permitted to leave the hospital who appear sane, but are very shortly after sent back by their friends, and still others who have no dangerous delusion but who are not of sound mind are permitted to go out a good deal. These sometimes return to their friends without being discharged. These two classes furnish most of the complaints.

We have carefully examined into the charge that certain sane persons have been heretofore and now are confined in this hospital, and we find the charge unfounded. Patients are not admitted to the hospital except pursuant to a judgment of a Probate Court, and are invariably discharged when cured and as soon as sanity has been restored.

In prosecuting this branch of our inquiry, we examined at length, and under oath, Mr. H. H. Velie and Mr. W. R. Livingston, who were formerly patients in the hospital, and heard individual statements from patients now confined in the hospital.

Certain other former patients were summoned to appear before the committee, but did not appear.

The case of Mr. H. H. Velie has acquired considerable notoriety. He claims that he was always sane and that he was maltreated while he was a patient in this hospital. We find that Mr. Velie was rightfully committed to the hospital and that his charges against the management of the hospital are not sustained. In so saying, we do not desire to impeach or reflect upon the sincerity and good faith of Mr. Velie. Both his own evidence and that of many other witnesses examined before us, clearly show that he was laboring under various delusions while in the hospital.

The committee communicated with every person suggested from any responsible source as a witness, offering such persons fees for attendance and the rate of mileage prescribed by statute for witnesses testifying in the district court. Every facility and encouragement was offered to persons making complaints against the management of the hospital, to sustain their charges. Dr. Vivian was appointed a committee to interview

Merton E. Fancher and certain other patients, and his report with reference to them is hereto appended marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this report.

Samples of the flour used for making the bread of the patients in the institution were obtained by the committee. These were selected at will by the secretary of the committee from the stores of the hospital and taken from the original packages. These samples were, by the authority of the committee, sent to Mr. D. N. Harper, State chemist, being kindly handed to him by Prof. W. S. Eberman, at our request. Mr. Harper made a chemical analysis of the flour and furnished us the report of such analysis. The report is here appended, marked "Exhibit B," and made a part of our report.

After the taking of oral testimony had been completed the committee received an explanatory letter from Dr. J. H. James, which is marked "Exhibit C," and is hereto appended.

The charges which Your Excellency has mentioned in the commission under which we have acted are found by us to be contrary to the facts.

A complete report of the oral testimony and all the documents introduced as evidence before us are appended hereto and herewith returned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. G. SMITH,  
G. VIVIAN,  
J. W. WILLIS,  
Committee.

#### EXHIBIT A.

ST. PETER, MINN., April 5th, 1889.

*Rev. S. G. Smith, Chairman Committee:*

SIR:—I beg leave to report that in accordance with instructions I visited the hospital for insane at this city to interrogate such patients as were known to me prior to their commitment, concerning their treatment by the superintendent on their arrival, their means of communication with their friends outside, their treatment by the attendants, and lastly their board.

The first seen was a Mrs. Gutzman, of Carlos, Douglas county, Minn., who seemed to be in good general condition, but too much demented to intelligently reply to my questions.

The second, C. Johnson, of Garfield, Douglas county. This patient has been sent to the hospital two or three times. While there he is ordinarily peaceable and rational, but when at home is subject to delusions more or less dangerous. He was looking better than when I saw him before, and when I told him so he said, "I ought to get fat, for I have plenty to eat and nothing to do." He said further in reply to questions, that the food was good and plenty of it; that they were all kind to him and that he had nothing to complain of except that they still kept him there after he was quite well and wanted to go home.

The next (3rd), Wm. L. McKinzie, of Holmes City, Douglas county, has been there but a few weeks, and is an old friend. Except when much excited he is perfectly sane. He said that he was examined by the doctors as soon as he got there and placed in one of the lower wards: that after a few days he was examined again and placed in the best ward in the hospital, so he had been informed, that he had written and received letter several times, that he had a good room and good board, that the doctors and attendants treated him first-rate. If he "felt that he could" that opportunities were afforded him to amuse himself—billiards, books, etc., that his health was improving and that he hoped to be able to go home soon. He said finally that he had nothing to complain of except the deprivation of liberty.

I also saw a Mr. Merton Fancher, a young man I had heard something about, but had no previous acquaintance. I was introduced by Dr. Kilbourne, who almost immediately retired. Mr. F. was apparently busily engaged in reading a book. I tried to cultivate his acquaintance, but he seemed much indisposed to talk, was apathetic and listless, replied to my questions with a simple yes or no. Once he said that he had nothing else to do here than read, that he should like to go home, and asked me my name. He then became silent and appeared to regard me with suspicion. Earlier he remarked that he was stronger than when he came.

As these conversations are given so nearly in full, no comment seems necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

G. VIVIAN,  
Sub. Com.

**EXHIBIT B.**

*H. H. Hart, Sec. State Board of Charities, St. Paul, Minn.:*

**MY DEAR SIR:—**The samples of flour handed me on the 11th inst. by Prof. Eberman to be analyzed for you have been examined and I make the following report:

**LABORATORY No. 371.—GRAHAM FLOUR.**

	Per Cent.
Water.....	10.95
Ash.....	1.87
Ether Extract (fat, etc.).....	2.16
Protein.....	24.75
Nitrogen.....	2.86
Gluten (by washing out) { fresh.....	12.03
dry.....	11.23

LABORATORY No. 372.—WHITE FLOUR.

	Per Cent.
Water.....	12.24
Ash.....	.74
Ether Extract.....	1.30
Protein.....	14.21
Nitrogen.....	2.27
Gluten.....	
{ fresh.....	40.84
{ dry.....	14.07

**Replying to your questions:**

1st. As to the grade. There are no well established grades of flour that are at all comparable in this state, so that it cannot be said definitely to be of any particular grade. No. 371 is evidently graham flour from good wheat, as the high amount of protein indicates. No. 372 is, in my opinion, a mixture of patent and bakers' flours. It is better than any of the bakers' flours that have come into my hands.

2nd. The nutritious qualities depend chiefly upon the gluten which is present in quantities above the average in both samples.

3rd. As to wholesomeness. There has been discovered no harmful or deleterious substance and no adulterants in any shape. I should therefore pronounce both perfectly wholesome flours.

I trust this may prove sufficient for your purpose and satisfactory. Any further service I may be able to render you I shall be pleased to.

Very truly yours,

D. N. HARPER.

## EXHIBIT C.

ST. PETER, April 12, 1889.

*H. H. Hart, Secretary State Board of Charities;*

DEAR SIR:—I accidentally found today in referring to figures made some time ago that I made a mistake when before the committee in regard to single rooms. I should have said 28 instead of 18. There are 28 in all, 18 of which are on convalescing halls. This may be immaterial, but I would rather go on record accurate if possible and it is not too late.

Cordially,

J. H. JAMES.

## SUPPLEMENT IV.

### REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR TO INVESTIGATE CERTAIN MATTERS  
AT THE ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, JUNE 7, 1889.

*To His Excellency W. R. Merriam, Governor of the State of Minnesota:*

The undersigned, the Committee named in your letter of appointment and instructions of June 7, 1889, a copy of which is hereto attached, would respectfully report:

That in pursuance of the instructions in said letter contained, we met on the eleventh day of June, 1889, at the Asylum for the Insane at Rochester in this State; that sessions of the Committee were held at that place on June eleventh and twelfth, July second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth; and at the Capitol in the city of St. Paul on June twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth, and July twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first. Of such meetings notice was given through the newspapers of the State, and full opportunity afforded any and all persons to present charges against any of the officers, attendants or employees of that asylum. The investigation was conducted on the liberal plan suggested by your Excellency in such letter of instructions; that the Committee should hear the statement of any person who desired to make to them any statement, upon any matter, in any manner, connected with the management of that institution. In such investigation one hundred and thirty-eight witnesses have appeared before, and been examined by, the Committee. In conducting such investigation the Committee did not restrict themselves to the reception only of evidence competent under well established rules relating to that subject, but have heard and given due consideration to every statement made before them. In such investigation we have been ably assisted by the Attorney General of this State and his assistant, Mr. Childs, the officers of the Asylum being represented by Senator Davis and Mr. F. B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, and Mr. Eaton, of Rochester. By reason of the mass and character of the testimony taken, it was necessary for an intelligent understanding and analysis thereof, that your committee in the preparation of their report have before them the stenographer's transcript of such testimony; such transcript was not fully furnished us until the second inst. This fact is the cause for any apparent delay on our part in the filing of this report. We return herewith the testimony taken, and the minutes of the secretary of the Committee.

In the matter of the death of Taylor Combs: The committee find and report the following as the facts: That said Combs died at the second hospital for the insane, at Rochester, Minnesota, on the first day of April, 1889; that the immediate cause of his death was injuries received by him at the hands of August Beckman and Edward Peterson, then attendants in said hospital; that he died between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and three o'clock p. m. of that day; that his death was reported to Dr. Collins, the first assistant physician of the asylum, about the latter hour, Dr. Bowers, the superintendent, then being temporarily out of the asylum and in the city of Rochester. That immediately upon such death being reported to Dr. Collins, he with Dr. Randall visited the room in which Combs died and in which his body then was, and proceeded to examine the body, upon which examination they found a fracture of the sternum

and a slight scalp wound; that Dr. Collins then questioned said attendants as to the cause of the injury of Combs and was informed by them, that in the forenoon of that day, Combs, with other patients, had been employed in washing the ceilings of the rooms of the ward preparatory to painting them; that in doing such work he was standing upon a plank, the ends of which rested upon step ladders, and that in some manner unknown to them he had fallen from such plank, which was about five feet from the floor, and in the fall had received the injury. They claimed that they did not see Combs fall, but that he told them that he fell and hurt himself. (In the room was at the time a wardrobe with a projection therefrom at the height of about two feet from the floor.) This was all the explanation that Dr. Collins could get from the attendants in regard to the cause of the injury received by Combs. About three and one half o'clock P. M. of the same day Dr. Bowers returned to the asylum, when the fact of Combs' death was communicated to him. He at once with Drs. Collins and Randall proceeded to the room where Combs died and where his body then was, where he then questioned the attendants Beckman and Peterson as to the cause of the injury received by Combs, and received from them the same explanation previously given by them to Dr. Collins and nothing additional. At the same time Dr. Bowers attempted to get some information from patients upon that ward as to the cause of Combs' injury, but could elicit nothing from them; nearly or quite all of such patients were too much demented to give any intelligible account of that or any other transaction. On the same day Dr. Bowers notified the coroner of Olmsted county of the death, and arrangements were made that the coroner should on the next day visit the asylum and investigate the cause of such death. April 2, 1889, at about nine o'clock A. M., the coroner arrived at the asylum, visited and examined the room where the injury to Combs was reported to have been received, examined the attendants Beckman and Peterson, as to the cause of the injury, who made to the coroner the same statements previously made by them to Drs. Collins and Bowers. The coroner also attempted to get some information as to the cause of the injury to Combs from patients upon the ward, but could find no one with sufficient intelligence to give an account thereof. After making such inquiries the coroner, with the assistance of the several physicians connected with the asylum, proceeded to and did hold an autopsy of the body of Combs, and upon such autopsy decided that the cause of Combs' death was internal hemorrhage caused by the fracture of his sternum. The conclusion reached by the coroner being, that, upon the theory that Combs fell from that plank, in falling he had struck his head on the corner of the wardrobe, which would account for the cut in the scalp, and that by the violent bending forward of his head, by the chin striking against the sternum it had been fractured, and that the shock from the fracture and the hemorrhage beneath the sternum were the cause of his death. The coroner decided that it was not necessary to hold a formal inquest. That in this investigation made by Dr. Bowers and the coroner as to the manner of Combs' death they believed the statements made to them by the attendants Beckman and Peterson, and that at that time were justified in entertaining such belief. That in the afternoon of April 2d, 1889, and after the coroner had left the asylum, Dr. Bowers received an intimation from Dr. Collins that one John Date, a young man employed at times at the asylum in the capacity of a painter, had some knowledge of the manner in which Combs met his death. That upon receiving such intimation he had an interview with Date in which he informed the doctor that he was a personal witness to acts of inhuman treatment of the patient Combs by the attendants Beckman and Peterson, consisting in the kicking of the patient and his beating with a heavy cane and a mop stick; that the statement of Date convinced Dr. Bowers that Combs met his death at the hands of the attendants, and by the means detailed by Date. At this time the body of Combs was at the asylum, and remained there until April 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M. when it was removed by an undertaker from St. Paul, who visited Rochester for that purpose. April 1st, 1889, Dr. Bowers caused a letter, of which the following is a copy, to be written and mailed to Mrs. Adelina Combs, mother of Taylor Combs, at St. Paul, Minn.

ROCHESTER, April 1st, 1889.

*Mrs. Adelina Combs:*

DEAR MADAM:—It is my painful duty to inform you that your son Taylor died suddenly this afternoon. Will you kindly inform us at once whether or not you will remove the remains. In case you remove them it will be necessary for some one to come for the body.

Yours resp'y,

J. E. BOWERS, Supt.

Per H. C.

That on April 4th, 1889, the attendants Beckman and Peterson were discharged by Dr. Bowers, the alleged cause of such discharge being the brutal treatment of Combs by them. That Dr. Collins, the assistant physician, and A. H. Kerr, the steward of the asylum, were present at the time of the discharge of Beckman and Peterson. That about April 10th, 1889, Dr. Bowers received by mail from Rev. R. T. Hickman of St. Paul, a postal card in substance inquiring the cause of the death of Taylor Combs, to which the Doctor on April 10th replied by letter, of which the following is a copy:

ROCHESTER, April 10, 1889.

*Rev. R. T. Hickman, St. Paul, Minn.:*

DEAR SIR:—Your card of the 8th asking about our late patient, Taylor Combs, came duly to hand. In answer to your inquiries I can only say that if you mean to ask whether he had recovered from his insanity, or whether he had any rational moments prior to his death or prior to the accident which resulted in his death, I can only say that he was always incoherent and irrational in his talk. He was also inclined to make a great many threats, and talk about using butcher knives, pistols, etc., etc. As a general thing he was rather amiable and good natured, laughing in a silly way a good deal; but occasionally he was ugly and inclined to fight, or get into trouble with the attendants or other patients. If you mean to ask whether he was conscious just a few moments before he died, I can only say that he was conscious and talking just a short time before he died, but he did not realize that he was going to die. He said he was not much hurt and did not need any doctor. The attendants explain that he fell from a high step-ladder while he was helping at house cleaning. He did not seem to be much hurt, but he died from internal hemorrhage.

Yours truly,

J. E. BOWERS, Supt.

That May 8th, 1889, the Board of Trustees of the asylum met in regular quarterly meeting at the asylum. At this meeting, all of the deaths of patients in the asylum during the preceding quarter, including that of Taylor Combs, were by Dr. Bowers reported in writing to the board, but no information was given by him to the board of the circumstances attending, or cause of the death of Combs, the only report of the matter being in the report of such deaths, "Taylor Combs, April 1st, of fracture of the sternum and internal hemorrhage," which was read to the board. At this time the facts and circumstances attending the death of Combs must have been in the mind of Dr. Bowers, for in his testimony before the committee in regard to this death, he testified as follows: "And when it comes to the case of Taylor Combs, 'Taylor Combs, April 1st, of fracture of the sternum and internal hemorrhage,' and that was read to the board and I put considerable stress on this so as to attract their attention hoping that some member of the board would call a halt and ask for an explanation, but they did not, and I read down to the end of the mortuary list, and then went on reading the balance of my report, some three or four pages of type writing." And again in response to the following question: "Why didn't you inform the board of this at the time you made the report to them?" he says: "I will go back and explain, that

when I made my notes for my quarterly report, I made the headings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 down to 9 or 10 or more headings, and among these headings I had the Taylor Combs case, which I intended to write out in extenso, when it came to that heading, but in writing up my report when I came to that heading I thought it over and determined in my own mind that I would report it verbally instead of putting it in writing, as it was a lengthy report of several pages, and fully determined to report it verbally, but when the occasion occurred for reading this mortuary list I thought I would open up the matter after I had read my complete report, but I was so reluctant, hesitated so much, and put it off, and put it off, from the reluctance that I had to open up the subject, principally because the evidence in my mind was so slender, so small, that I had a great deal of doubt in my mind, whether it was possible to convict them on no other evidence except just the statement of this boy John Date; at this time I believed that they (Beckman and Peterson) had contributed to his death. "My great hesitation was on account of the smallness of the evidence and the feeling of pride in the institution that I had built up, knowing that if the case was opened, and they failed to make a conviction and punish these fellows, that the institution would have got the odium and disgrace, and consequently without accomplishing anything, and that the distress and anxiety that would be caused to the friends who had patients here, would be so great as to lose confidence in this institution, and on that account I could not bring myself to open the matter up." In answer to the question, "Do you believe now that it would have been better if you had?" he answered: "Yes, I am convinced now." That more than one month after the death of Combs, and after rumors were in circulation in Rochester that Combs' death was caused by illtreatment received by him at the hands of the attendant, Beckman and Peterson, Dr. Bowers then communicated the facts in his knowledge relating to such treatment, to the County Attorney of Olmsted county, and caused proceeding to be instituted for the arrest and trial of Beckman and Peterson on the charge of having murdered Combs. During the sitting of the Committee at Rochester and on June 12, 1889, we visited Beckman and Peterson who were then confined in the county jail of Olmsted county, awaiting their trial upon an indictment charging them with the murder of Taylor Combs; this visit was made for the purpose of obtaining any testimony or statement which either of them might wish to give or make in regard to the death of Combs; each of them declined to say anything in regard to the matter, and the Committee had no power to compel either of them to testify. As a matter of fact Beckman and Peterson have each been convicted of a lesser offense than that charged in the indictment, and as a punishment for the offence of which convicted have been sentenced to, and are now serving terms in the state prison of this state.

Upon the other matters submitted to us we find and report:

That the superintendent and the assistant physicians have as a rule endeavored to faithfully perform their respective duties, with the exception that the superintendent has not given or caused to be given to the attendants that thorough instruction in reference to their duties, in the care and management of patients, which in our judgment should have been given, and except further, that a few cases of accidents happening to patients have come to the knowledge of the Committee, which accidents would not have happened, had there been taken all precautions which might have been taken, to prevent the possibility of the happening of such accidents, and the further exceptions hereafter mentioned. That the supervisors and attendants have been grossly negligent in the matter of reporting to the superintendent, or any of the assistant physicians, cases of ill treatment of patients by the attendants. This neglect arises largely from the fact, that there is, and has been an unspoken agreement among the attendants that none of them should make report of any wrongful acts committed by an associate. The rules of the asylum required that in all cases of injury to or ill treatment of a patient, the attendant causing, or having knowledge of any such injury or ill treatment, should forthwith report the same to the superintendent, some one of the assistant physicians, or the supervisor. This rule has been more honored



in the breach, than the observance. The immediate supervision of the attendants in the performance of their daily duties in the care and management of the patients, has been intrusted to a supervisor and his assistant, whose duties have been to be upon the wards as much of the time as possible, observe the manner in which attendants performed their duties, correct such errors and irregularities as might come to his knowledge, and could be remedied by him, and to make report to the superintendent of any misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of attendants. In addition to such duties other labors in connection with the care of clothing of the patients were required of him. This supervising force has never been sufficient. Upon the efficiency and integrity of the immediate supervising force, the superintendent must necessarily largely depend for information in regard to the conduct of attendants, and the force must be such in numbers that frequent visits to each ward can be made; the more frequent such visits, the less the opportunities for, or the probability of, the commission or concealment by attendants of violations of the rules relating to the treatment of patients of the asylum. That the discipline of the attendants has not been as strict as should have been enforced by the Superintendent, and that there has not been that amount of immediate supervision by the Supervisor as might have been performed by him. That there have been cases of abusive and inhuman treatment of patients by attendants. The number of such cases of alleged ill treatment brought to the attention of, and investigated by, the committee was ninety; of which we find that twenty are sustained by evidence. The committee can conceive of no public good to be accomplished by the publication of the names of the patients who in our judgment have been thus ill treated, and therefore do not specify the same in this report. A list of the names is herewith furnished your Excellency. In the course of the investigation, the charge that at the asylum improper relations existed between the sexes was incidentally made; the committee investigated such charges, and find and report that there is no foundation thereto.

As a part of the instructions given by your Excellency to the committee is the following: "It will also be the duty of the committee to inquire into the personal character of the attendants employed, and whether they are fitted by nature and training for their peculiar and trying duties. If the compensation paid attendants and employes is insufficient to secure the required class of help, such facts should be noted and proper recommendations made.

To the first proposition contained in that instruction the Committee report, that no evidence was introduced, reflecting upon, and the Committee have no knowledge of anything that would in any manner impeach the good character of such attendants, except in so far as the ill treatment by certain attendants of patients, might be construed as evidence of bad character on the part of the persons guilty of such abuse. To the second proposition the Committee are fully convinced that but few men and women are by nature fitted for the complete and satisfactory performance of all the duties devolving upon the immediate attendants of insane patients. Training for the proper performance of such duties consists of two kinds. First, theoretical; second, practical. In our judgment there has not been enough of the first. The second, as the term implies, can only be had by long practice and experience in the actual discharge of the required duties. In the judgment of the Committee the compensation paid is not sufficient to secure the services of thoroughly competent attendants, and that no rate of compensation which the state would pay, would be sufficient to secure the services of a class of attendants who would at all times accord to the patients under their charge, such humane care as is by law contemplated. Few persons have a correct understanding of the peculiar and trying duties of such attendants. In every case of abuse by an attendant of a patient, which has come to the knowledge of the Committee, and of which abuse it was shown that the Superintendent had notice, any recurrence of similar acts by the same attendants was prevented by, in most instances, the prompt discharge of the attendant.

The committee find that all parts of the hospital have been kept scrupulously neat and clean, that the clothing, bedding and food furnished the patients has been ample in quantity—proper and suitable in quality; that the several halls or wards, in which the patients spend a large part of their time, have been, and are kept in a manner intended to be pleasant and cheerful to the patients; that the patients, in cases of sickness, have received competent medical attendance; that the officers have endeavored to provide for the comfort of the patients, and that all routine duties have been properly performed by the attendants. By the term "routine duties," we wish to be understood as meaning, those duties the performance of which is required daily, and which in their nature might be termed mechanical, and not such as require the exercise of any particular tact, judgment or skill. The hospital has been necessarily required to accommodate a larger number of patients than could in all respects be properly cared for in the quarters provided. There appears to have been a practice on the part of the superintendent, of performing certain duties not legitimately devolving upon him as such officer. Such duties have been performed, partly at the request of the board of trustees of the insane hospitals of this state, and partly of his own motion. The time required for the performance of such duties has necessarily interfered with the proper and full performance of those legitimately devolving upon him as superintendent. While the superintendent should be in fact, what the name implies, the head of the institution, its directing force, responsible for its management and success, yet his primary principal duties are the supervision of the care, management, treatment and attempted improvement of that unfortunate class committed to his charge, and he should not be required or permitted to perform any duties which will in any manner interfere with such primary, principal ones, or which will in any manner tend or prevent full notice and knowledge on his part of the manner in which those immediately in charge of his patients are performing their duties. For the proper performance of such duties he should be held strictly accountable. For the proper performance of the duties of every other department, the chief of that department should be held to a like accountability. The superintendent should have a general knowledge of the manner in which such departmental duties are performed, but should not be required or expected to master the details.

In the judgment of your committee no plan can be devised which will entirely prevent occasional abuses by attendants of insane persons in their immediate charge. If we are right in this proposition, then the only question to be determined is, how can such abuses be minimized. In the attempted solution of that problem, the committee not being experts in the care or management of the insane, feel great diffidence in suggesting remedies for the acknowledged evil, and our recommendations should be considered only as the suggestions of business men, based upon the testimony introduced during the investigation and bearing upon that subject, together with that knowledge of human nature, and of the motives that usually influence the action of the average man or woman, possessed by every business man. Attendants must necessarily be men and women, having the passions, weaknesses and infirmities incident to human nature. We can easily designate the peculiar qualifications which in our judgment would characterize our conception of the ideal attendant; we are well aware that our ideal cannot be found among mortals. Assuming that, for at least some considerable future time, attendants must be drawn from the same class, and be in all respects the same average men and women as those now employed, what measures can be taken to improve their efficiency as attendants, and thereby reduce the probabilities and opportunities for the ill treatment by them of those entrusted to their immediate care? The majority of mankind, even admitting that they will conscientiously endeavor to perform a duty, in such performance are to a certain extent influenced by the hope of reward to follow the faithful performance, or the fear of punishment for the neglect of such duties. Such hope of reward may consist in the satisfaction which comes to every one in the consciousness that a duty has been satisfactorily per-

formed, in the belief that one has as nearly as possible perfected himself in his calling, in an ambition to excel in such calling, and if employed in a public institution, a pride in the institution, a desire that it shall rank among the first of its kind; or he may be influenced by the lower, but powerful incentive of hope of promotion, or of an increase of pay for services rendered.

If a class of attendants can be procured who, in the performance of their duties, would be guided wholly by the higher incentive, they would very nearly approach the standard, the measure of qualification of the ideal attendant; we do not believe that such a class can be found, and therefore submit in outline a plan for promoting the efficiency of attendants, and minimizing the acknowledged abuses.

The committee would recommend—

First.—An increase in the number of assistant physicians, and that one of the physicians upon the woman's side of the asylum be a woman.

Second.—An increase on the non-medical supervising force; the duty of such additional supervisors to be that of constantly patrolling the several wards, observing and reporting the manner in which the several attendants perform their respective duties—to see that all rules of the asylum are observed, to report any and all violations of any such rules to the superintendent or some one of his assistants—to keep a record of his observations and reports, and of every unusual occurrence—all such reports to be in writing.

Third.—The establishment at the hospital of a school of instruction in which instruction shall be given by the superintendent and his assistants to the attendants, relating to the duties of their position.

Fourth.—That no male person less than twenty-one, and no female person less than eighteen years of age be employed as an attendant, or as a supervisor, or assistant supervisor.

Fifth.—That a system of merit and demerit marks be established for attendants.

Sixth.—Attendants to be divided into four classes, to be designated as first, second, third and fourth class. Upon entering the service the attendant to be classed as an attendant of the fourth class; at the end of three months' service, if no more than a given number of demerit marks appear against him, he shall be promoted to the third class, and so on at like intervals, and subject to the same conditions, to the second class, and first class, upon each promotion to receive the pay of the class to which promoted, which should be larger than that of the class below. Also, that whenever an attendant of the first class has proved himself exceptionally well qualified for his duties, the superintendent may at his discretion, increase his pay to such sum as may have in such cases been determined by the board of trustees.

Seventh.—That all appointments to the position of assistant supervisor be made from attendants of the first class.

Eighth.—That no person be employed as an attendant until after he shall have served in that capacity for one month on trial. If at the expiration of that time his work proves satisfactory he may be employed as an attendant of the fourth class. If so employed, at the expiration of three months' service from the time of such appointment, he shall receive for his services during such trial month the pay of the fourth class. If at the expiration of such trial month his work proves unsatisfactory, or if he elects not to enter the employ of the asylum, then he shall receive no compensation for the service rendered.

Ninth.—That an attendant of the first-class who shall have served as an attendant in the asylum for not less than one year, shall, upon his honorable discharge from such service, receive from the superintendent a certificate of his qualifications as such attendant, and also of the term of his service in the asylum.

Tenth.—That the superintendent, or such of his assistants as may be designated by him, shall promptly investigate all alleged violation of rules, and whenever an attendant is found guilty of ill-treating a patient

such attendant be promptly discharged and forfeit all arrears of pay; the superintendent to keep a record of all such investigations.

Eleventh.—That in all cases where, by reason of ill-treatment of a patient by an attendant, the discharge of the latter is required, the superintendent shall, before such discharge is actually made, notify the county attorney of the facts constituting such alleged ill-treatment; in order that such officer may, if he deem necessary, institute legal proceedings for the punishment of the offender for a violation of the criminal law of the state.

Twelfth.—That an attendant discharged for ill-treatment of a patient shall not be re-employed in that capacity in any hospital for the insane in this state. The superintendents of each hospital to notify the other superintendents of any such discharge.

For the protection of the hospital and its officers and employes the committee recommend, that a thorough physical examination be made of each patient upon his admission to the hospital, and that a record of such examination be made and kept.

The committee would further recommend:

That provision be made at the asylum for the entire separation of the inebriate from the insane patients. The influence of each class upon the other is not beneficial to either.

That provision also be made for a hospital for sick patients.

From the testimony produced before the committee we are of the opinion that the number of patients at the Rochester asylum is too large for one institution.

A complaint was filed with the secretary of the board of corrections and charities by a discharged patient of the asylum, in which Dr. Bowers was charged with having kept a gold watch and a sum of money (amount not stated) belonging to the patient. The committee investigated that charge, heard the testimony pro and con, and find the charge not true.

In the management of the steward's office, while the committee find nothing in any manner reflecting upon the integrity of that officer, yet, in the judgment of the committee, the methods pursued, particularly in the care and issue of supplies, are entirely too loose and unbusinesslike.

We would recommend that a more systematic method be adopted for the issuance of supplies, and to that end, that there be a storekeeper appointed, whose duty it shall be to receive, keep and issue all supplies, and that all issues be upon requisitions made by the steward and approved by the superintendent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated September 16th, 1889.

W. C. WILLISTON,  
THOMAS SIMPSON,  
C. AMUNDSON,  
Committee.

## MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE.

### FIRST DAY.

SECOND MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, }  
ROCHESTER, Minn., June 11, 1889. }

A committee of the Minnesota State Board of Corrections and Charities, consisting of Hon. W. C. Williston, chairman, Hon. Thomas Simpson and Hon. Christopher Amundson, with H. H. Hart, as secretary of the committee, met at the hospital on Tuesday, June 11, 1889, at 10 A. M., under the following letter of instructions:

"STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
 "ST. PAUL, June 7, 1889. }

"Hon. W. C. Williston, Red Wing, Minn.,

"DEAR SIR: I do hereby appoint you a member of a Special Committee of the State Board of Corrections and Charities for the purpose of making a thorough and exhaustive investigation in regard to all matters pertaining to the administration of the Rochester Hospital for insane.

"The gentlemen who will serve with you as members of this Committee are the Hon. C. Amundson, of St. Paul, and Hon. Thomas Simpson, of Winona.

"In the discharge of the duties so imposed, this committee is earnestly requested and fully empowered to make a most searching inquiry as to the manner in which the officials of the institution have discharged the duties required of them, and to ascertain whether such humane care of, and provision for the inmates, as is contemplated under the law, has been accorded.

"It is also desired that full and accurate information be obtained as to the manner in which the routine duties have been performed by subordinates, and as to the discipline and supervision to which they have been subjected by the officers of the institution.

"Especially and particularly do I desire that the committee thoroughly investigate the matter of the death of the patient Taylor Combs, of Ramsey county, and that it become fully advised as to the conduct and responsibility of the superintendent and other officers of the institution as relating thereto. In this connection it will be its duty to ask for, receive and investigate, so far as possible, through such channels as can be made available, information as to any alleged ill-treatment of patients by attendants and employes, and what, if any, action has been taken by officials in cases where such ill-treatment may be proven.

"It will also be the duty of the committee to inquire into the personal character of the attendants employed, and whether they are fitted by nature and training for their peculiar and trying duties. If the compensation paid attendants and employes is insufficient to secure the required class of help, such facts should be noted, and proper recommendations made.

"I sincerely hope that the investigation will not only thoroughly ventilate and probe any and all alleged abuses of the past, but that it will embody such recommendations for the future as shall absolutely prevent abuses of any nature, and place the management of the asylum beyond criticism.

"This committee will afford all persons who desire to do so, an opportunity to present charges against the officers, attendants or employes of the institution, will hear all complaints, and, so far as practicable, ascertain the truth in each and every case preferred.

"If arrangements can be made to do so, I would suggest that the investigation commence at the asylum at Rochester, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and would recommend that it be conducted publicly and with open doors.

"After the committee has completed such work as may present itself, and as far as possible, finished its labors, I would suggest an adjournment until July 2d, proximo, in order that an opportunity may be afforded for the filing of any further charges. You will understand that your committee is fully authorized to send for and demand the appearance before it of persons, the production of books and papers as may be required, and is authorized to administer oaths and affirmations as provided for by section two, chapter twenty-seven, general laws of 1883.

"The secretary of the state board of corrections and charities will act as secretary of your committee.

"I desire that the report of your committee, with the testimony taken before it, be submitted to me at the earliest date possible.

"Respectfully,

"W. R. MERRIAM,  
 "Governor."

Mr. J. F. Devlin was appointed as official stenographer and subscribed to the following oath of office:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }  
COUNTY OF OLMTED. } ss.

"I, J. F. Devlin, having been duly appointed as stenographer for the commission by the governor of the said state on the 7th day of June, 1889, appointed to investigate certain alleged irregularities in the management of the second hospital for the insane in said state, do swear that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of my said appointment according to law and the best of my skill and understanding.

J. F. DEVLIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1889.

W. C. WILLISTON,

"Chairman of said Commission."

Attorney General Moses E. Clapp appeared in behalf of the state.

The committee proceeded to examine witnesses under oath touching the death of an inmate of the hospital named Taylor Combs of Ramsey county.

The following named witnesses were examined: Superintendent Jacob E. Bowers, First Assistant Physician Homer Collins, Second Assistant Physician R. M. Phelps, Third Assistant Physician R. H. Randall, Steward A. H. Kerr.

The committee adjourned.

#### SECOND DAY..

WEDNESDAY, June 12th, 1889.

The committee met at 9:15 A. M.

Superintendent Bowers was recalled. Steward Kerr was recalled. The following named witnesses were examined: John H. Date, an employe of the hospital, Coroner F. R. Moss, S. H. Date, an employe at the hospital, Supervisor John Howe, Druggist J. R. Eby, Attendant W. F. Patrick, Attendant M. P. Rasmusson.

The committee took a recess until 2 P. M.

At 2 P. M. the committee considered a complaint against attendant M. T. Rasmusson with reference to the injury of a patient April 22d, 1889. The following named persons were called and questioned regarding the case: Gust. Anderson, a patient, third assistant physician Randall, attendant W. F. Gardiner and attendant M. P. Rasmusson.

The following minute was adopted by the committee:

"That we respectfully request secretary Hart to forward to Dr. Bowers copies of all charges filed with him under the governor's call for complaints and charges to be filed for examination by this committee, and that such copies be sent Dr. Bowers as soon as original charges are filed."

The committee adjourned to meet July 2d, 1889.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the committee, at the suggestion of the governor, a meeting of the committee was called at the state capitol June 28th, 1889, to hear the testimony of witnesses from that vicinity.

#### THIRD DAY.

STATE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, June 28, 1889.

The committee met, in accordance with public notice given, to hear complaints and take testimony.

Assistant Attorney General Childs represented the state. The following named witnesses were examined under oath with reference to the administration of the hospital and the treatment of patients: Mrs. Eliza Luc Mrs. M. Downing, Mrs. Sophronia Sharp, an ex-patient, Gordon S. Hasstine, an ex-patient.

The committee took a recess until 2 p. m.

The examination of Gordon S. Haseltine was resumed.

The following named witnesses were examined:

A. G. Sexton, an ex-patient, Charles H. Cullen, an ex-patient, Thomas Joy, Mrs. Joy and John W. Steel, an ex-patient.

The committee took a recess until Saturday, June 29, 1889.

#### FOURTH DAY.

STATE CAPITOL, June 29, 1889

The committee convened at 9:15 a. m. The following named witnesses were examined under oath: J. B. Trogdon, an ex-patient, Mrs. Eva Bartlett, an ex-attendant, and H. C. Michaelson, an ex-patient.

The committee adjourned until 2 p. m.

In the afternoon the following named witnesses were examined: John S. Vandiver, an ex-patient, and Mrs. Patience S. White.

The committee adjourned to meet at Rochester, July 2, 1889.

#### FIFTH DAY.

SECOND MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE. }  
ROCHESTER, July 2, 1889. }

The committee appointed to investigate the Rochester hospital for insane met according to adjournment. Hon. Thomas Simpson was excused, being necessarily absent.

The investigation was continued by Messrs. Williston and Amundson. Attorney General Clapp appeared on behalf of the state.

The following named witnesses were examined under oath: Miss Jane Cary, an ex-patient, Attendants Maggie Urban and May Head, Gordon S. Haseltine, an ex-patient, S. H. Date and John Date, employes of the hospital, Attendant Hans Nelson, Superintendent J. E. Bowers, Assistant Physician Collins and Robert Eby, hospital apothecary.

The committee took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

In the afternoon the following named witnesses were examined: Dr. E. S. Kelly and Dr. M. Quimby, Miss Dora Hofacre, an employe, Mrs. John Martin of Rochester, and Miss Amanda Magnuson, ex-patients, Kate Marum and Kate Brogan, employes of the hospital, Ida Leffler, an attendant, Mary Welch, Rosa Sage, an attendant, Mary Gibbons, an employe, Henry Moll. Attendant Hans Nelson was recalled.

The committee adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

#### SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1889.

The committee met at 9 a. m.

The following named witnesses were examined: Mrs. J. Q. Beardsley, Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Ole Jurgensen, an ex-attendant, Assistant Physician Phelps; Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Assistant Physician Phelps (recalled), Dr. W. W. Mayo, Horace E. Horton, Annie Nelson, acting supervisor, Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Daniel Fellan, Salem, Olmsted county, Thomas McGovern, of Salem, Olmsted county, John Fitzpatrick, Rochester township.

The committee took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

The following witnesses were examined: Marvin Eggleston, of Wyckoff, Joseph Monahan, of Chatfield, ex-patients: Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Dr. W. W. Mayo (recalled), James Conley, Superintendent J. E. Bowers (re-called), Attendant Charles Carroll, Mrs. Mary Hastings, of Mantorville, Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Ira Lamb, an ex-attendant.

## SEVENTH DAY.

ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE. }  
THURSDAY, July 4th, 1899. }

The following named witnesses were examined: Attendant Louis Cote, Benjamin Vail an ex-attendant; Miss Eva Downing, of South Saint Paul; Frank Witty, an ex-attendant; Benjamin Vail (recalled); Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled).

The committee took a recess until 2:30 P. M.

At the afternoon session, the following named witnesses were examined: Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled); James Fitzpatrick of Rochester Mark Richardson of Rochester, Thomas Joy of Minneapolis, attendant Ole Jergenson (recalled); night watchman V. B. Harris, superintendent J. E. Bowers, (recalled); Dr. P. N. Kelly, Richard Russell of Rochester, Thomas Hennessy of Rochester and B. S. Cook.

The committee adjourned until Friday morning, July 5th, 1899.

## EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY, July 5th, 1899.

The committee met at 9 A. M.

The following named witnesses were examined: Assistant physician Homer Collins, (recalled); supervisor John Howe, (recalled); Mrs. Mark Richardson, Dr. E. W. Cross, and Dr. J. M. Williams of Rochester, superintendent J. E. Bowers, (recalled); attendant Victor Carlson, coroner F. R. Mosse, Mrs. Imogene Tolbert, Dr. Lincoln, Miss Amelia Schroeder, an ex-attendant.

The committee then took a recess until 2:30 P. M.

At the afternoon session the following named witnesses were examined: Ross Sage, of High Forest; T. L. Lilly. John Daly, an ex-attendant, John Doian, an ex-patient, F. Chute, an ex-attendant, Mary Norton and H. Loomis, all of Rochester; Granville Woodworth, Henry Haskins, Mathew Markham, all of Rochester; John E. Flood, an ex-patient; E. K. Bell, an ex-attendant; George W. Bloomhart, an ex-patient; city marshal Henry Kalb, Superintendent J. E. Bowers, (recalled); Rev. Father William Riordan.

The committee adjourned until Saturday morning.

## NINTH DAY.

SATURDAY Morning, July 6, 1899.

The committee met at 9 a. m.

Charles Dreher was examined. Dr. Mayo and Dr. W. T. Adams of Elgin, were examined.

The committee adjourned to meet at the hospital Wednesday, July 10, at 9 a. m.

## TENTH DAY.

The committee met according to adjournment, Mr. Simpson being absent. The following named witnesses were examined under oath: Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Mrs. Martin Donohue, an attendant, Mrs. Ida Leffler, an attendant, (recalled), William Pierce, Mrs. Howe supervisor, (recalled).

The committee took a recess until 2:15 p. m. The following named witnesses testified: Mrs. Alice Hayden, an ex-attendant, Rosa Kent, an attendant, Mrs. Pauline Hamshrod, Mrs. Ada Holmberg, an ex-attendant, John T. Rogers, an ex-attendant, Nellie Leffler, an attendant, Maggie Scholer, an attendant, Ruth Bingham, an attendant.

The committee adjourned until Thursday morning.



ELEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY July 11, 1889.

The committee met at 9:15 a. m. Mr. Simpson was absent.

The following named witnesses testified: Ira Stuckman, an ex-attendant, Assistant Physician R. M. Phelps (recalled), Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Rev. W. H. McLaughlin, of Rochester, Rev. A. H. Kerr, Louis Hauschild, Attendant Benjamin Ware and Attendant Mary Head.

The committee took a recess.

At the afternoon session the following named persons were examined: Assistant Physician H. Collins (recalled), Valentine B. Harris, night watchman; Assistant Physician H. Collins (recalled), Hans Nelson, an ex-attendant, (recalled), Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Assistant Physician H. Collins (recalled), Third Assistant Physician H. R. Randall (recalled).

The committee adjourned until Friday morning, July 12, 1889.

TWELFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, July 12, 1889.

The committee met at 9:15 a. m. Mr. Simpson was absent.

The following witnesses testified: Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Assistant Physician H. Collins (recalled), Assistant Physician R. M. Phelps (recalled), Assistant Physician H. Collins (recalled), ex-attendant Benjamin Ware, Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled). John Larson, a patient, was questioned informally as to injuries received by him.

The following witnesses testified: Gordon S. Haseltine, Druggist R. J. Eby (recalled), John Malmstrom, hospital shoemaker.

The committee took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

At the afternoon session the following named witnesses testified: Supervisor John Howe (recalled), John Malmstrom (recalled), Victor Carlson, ex-attendant (recalled), Supervisor John Howe (recalled), Superintendent J. E. Bowers (recalled), Superintendent A. F. Kilbourne.

The committee adjourned to meet at the State Capitol, Monday, July 29, 1889, at 11 a. m.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

STATE CAPITOL, July 29th, 1889.

The committee met according to adjournment at 9 o'clock A. M. The members of the committee, Messrs Williston, Amundson and Simpson, with the secretary of the committee were present. Attorney General Moses E. Clapp appeared on behalf of the state.

The following named witnesses were examined: Dr. William Wilson, Capt. D. Heaney, James Turner, an ex-patient.

The committee took a recess until 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session James Turner continued his testimony. The following named witnesses testified: Mrs. Bridget Hiltz, an ex-patient, J. S. Vandiver, (recalled); Wm. H. Conley an ex-attendant; W. W. Wraaman an ex-patient and Mrs. Mary L. Knette.

The committee took a recess until Tuesday morning.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 30TH, 1889.

The committee met at 9 A M.

Hon. M. R. Tyler, a member of the board of trustees and Hon. A. L. Sackett, secretary of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Hospital for Insane; A. B. Easton, Charles Staples, an ex-patient, Hon. H. B. Strait, a member of the board of trustees, and C. A. Bennett.

The committee took a recess until 2 P. M. At the afternoon session the following named witnesses testified: S. W. Case, Mrs. Nellie Mack,

Joseph C Holt, Burr Deuel, a member of the board of trustees; Superintendent J. E. Bowers, (recalled); Gordon S. Haseltine, (recalled).

The committee adjourned until Wednesday morning.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

July 31st, 1889.

The committee met at 9 a. m.

The following named witnesses were examined: Dr. P. H. Millard, ex-member of the state lunacy commission; William H. Mack, an ex-patient; Hon. A. Barto, a member of the board of trustees; H. W. Brazie, M. D., a member of the state lunacy commission; C. N. Hewitt, M. D, secretary of the state board of health.

A recess was taken until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session, W. A. Jones, M. D., Hon. W. W. Braden, State Auditor and Superintendent, J. E. Bowers (recalled), testified.

The chairman made a statement with reference to a complaint filed by Rev. D. L. Babcock, and the secretary was instructed to make this statement, together with the correspondence with Mr. Babcock, part of the record.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

H. H. HART, Secretary.

ST. PAUL, July 31, 1889.

## SUPPLEMENT V.

# DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE BOARD FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

### TRAVELING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.

#### TRAVELING EXPENSES OF C. AMUNDSON.

1889.			
March	St. Paul.....	\$8.85	
April	St. Paul.....	8.10	
May	St. Paul (special meeting).....	6.97	
May	Owatonna and Rochester.....	3.66	
May	Zumbrota and Red Wing.....	3.27	
May	St. Paul.....	4.30	
Oct.	St. Paul.....	6.85	
Oct. 15.	St. Paul.....	7.60	
1890.			
Jan.	St. Paul.....	7.65	
April	St. Paul.....	6.10	
March 7.	St. Peter and Mankato.....	3.95	
14.	New Ulm.....	4.24	
15.	Marshall (Lyon County).....	8.01	
			\$79.55

#### TRAVELING EXPENSES OF D. C. BELL.

1888.			
Sept.	Owatonna.....	\$4.05	
			\$4.05

#### TRAVELING EXPENSES OF S. G. SMITH.

1889.			
April	St. Peter.....	\$6.85	
	Rochester.....	6.90	
July	St. Cloud.....	4.60	
	St. Peter.....	4.50	
			\$22.85

#### TRAVELING EXPENSES OF G. VIVIAN.

1888.			
Aug.	St. Paul.....	\$14.90	
1889.			
Jan.	St. Paul.....	16.00	
April	St. Paul.....	16.00	
May	St. Paul, special meeting.....	16.00	
	Red Wing.....	4.00	
	Rochester.....	4.76	
Aug.	St. Paul.....	18.20	
Sept.	San Francisco National Conference Charities.....	204.75	
Oct. 15.	St. Paul.....	12.90	
1890.			
Jan.	St. Paul.....	15.00	
April	St. Paul.....	15.00	
			337.51

#### TRAVELING EXPENSES OF H. R. WELLS.

1888.			
Aug.	St. Paul.....	\$8.50	
Oct.	St. Paul.....	10.00	
Jan.	St. Paul.....	9.25	
			27.75

## BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

## TRAVELING EXPENSES OF J. W. WILLIS.

1888.			
Oct.	Faribault.....	\$5.24	
1889.			
March	St Peter.....	6.85	
Aug.	St. Peter.....	5.20	
1890.			
May	Baltimore, National Conference Charities.....	113.10	130.39

## TRAVELING EXPENSES OF W. C. WILLISTON.

1889.			
May	St. Paul, special meeting.....	\$15.40	
1890.			
Jan.	St. Paul.....	3.96	19.36

## SECRETARY'S TRAVELING EXPENSES.

1888.			
April	5. Chicago.....	\$ .50	
	9. Mansfield, Ohio.....	3.00	
	10. Pittsburgh, Pa.....	13.25	
	13. Columbus, Ohio.....	9.40	
	17. Chicago, Ill.....	12.35	
	30. Minneapolis.....	.50	
May	9. Owatonna.....	4.29	
	24. Minneapolis.....	1.00	
	28. Minneapolis.....	1.00	
	31. Owatonna.....	4.30	
	31. Faribault.....	2.03	
June	5. Faribault.....	3.44	
	5. Stillwater.....	.95	
	12. Luverne.....	5.77	
	13. St. Peter.....	6.43	
	19. Princeton.....	5.09	
	22. Minneapolis.....	.50	
	22. St. Paul, (livery to alms house).....	2.00	
Aug.	9. Stillwater.....	.90	
	11. Minneapolis.....	1.50	
	21. Faribault.....	3.89	
	22. Stillwater.....	.95	
	29. St. Paul, livery to workhouse.....	4.00	
Sept.	3. St. Peter.....	5.09	
	6. Minneapolis.....	.50	
	7. St. Cloud.....	3.50	
	7. Alexandria.....	3.51	
	8. Sauk Center.....	5.25	
	10. Minneapolis.....	1.40	
	11. Hastings.....	.90	
	11. Red Wing.....	1.03	
	11. Winona.....	3.85	
	12. Wabasha.....	2.74	
	12. Hokah.....	2.54	
	13. Preston.....	3.14	
	14. Albert Lea.....	4.40	
	14. Blue Earth City.....	2.80	
	14. Fairmont.....	4.50	
	15. Windom.....	3.45	
	17. Worthington.....	4.75	
	19. Stillwater.....	1.00	
	20. Owatonna.....	2.28	
	22. Austin.....	7.01	
	28. Minneapolis.....	.50	
	28. Stillwater.....	.55	
Oct.	3. Stillwater.....	.55	
	5. St. Paul, (livery to reform school).....	4.00	
	9. Faribault.....	3.89	
	17. Minneapolis.....	1.05	
	22. St. Paul, (livery for members of Board).....	4.00	
	24. Minneapolis.....	.58	
Nov.	12. Faribault.....	6.89	
	29. Minneapolis.....	.50	
Dec.	28. Duluth.....	5.75	
1889.			
Jan.	14. Minneapolis.....	.50	
	22. Stillwater.....	1.20	
	24. Stillwater.....	.95	
	26. Minneapolis.....	.50	
	26. Stillwater.....	1.12	
	27. Minneapolis.....	.45	
	28. Minneapolis.....	1.43	
	28. Stillwater.....	1.83	
	29. Stillwater.....	.95	
	31. Minneapolis.....	1.50	
Feb.	2. River Falls, Wis.....	1.04	
	3. Minneapolis.....	.50	

## SUPPLEMENT—DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES.

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Feb.	3.	Owatonna.....	\$1.97
	3.	Faribault.....	2.22
	12.	St. Cloud.....	4.00
	13.	Sauk Centre.....	5.77
	15.	Minneapolis.....	.70
	24.	Minneapolis.....	.50
March	7.	Minneapolis.....	.50
	7.	St. Peter.....	6.15
	25.	Minneapolis.....	.80
	18.	Minneapolis.....	1.70
April	1.	Minneapolis.....	.50
	2.	Minneapolis.....	1.00
	8.	Minneapolis.....	1.00
	26.	St. Paul (livery to reform school).....	2.00
	27.	Anoka.....	1.60
May	9.	Minneapolis.....	.75
	10.	Minneapolis.....	1.00
	14.	Faribault.....	3.32
	15.	Owatonna.....	.47
	16.	Rochester.....	6.94
	20.	St. Paul (car tickets).....	1.00
	20.	Shakopee.....	.80
	20.	Chaska.....	2.00
	21.	Granite Falls.....	5.33
	21.	Montevideo.....	3.75
	22.	Glencoe.....	4.25
	22.	Hutchinson.....	1.54
	22.	Stillwater.....	1.06
	29.	St. Peter.....	5.04
June	4.	Faribault.....	2.75
	17.	Red Wing.....	3.73
	19.	Detroit.....	6.45
	19.	Wadena.....	1.96
	20.	Fergus Falls.....	8.05
	22.	Stillwater.....	.40
	25.	St. Peter.....	2.54
	25.	Minneapolis.....	.55
July	1.	Minneapolis.....	.75
	15.	Dundas.....	1.91
	19.	Minneapolis.....	.30
	19.	Luverne.....	6.07
	20.	Worthington.....	6.42
	22.	Stillwater.....	.56
	22.	St. Paul (livery to poorhouse).....	2.00
	25.	St. Paul (livery to city hospital).....	2.00
Aug.	3, 4, 5, 6.	Minneapolis.....	1.19
	7.	St. Cloud.....	2.80
	8.	St. Paul (livery hunting convict).....	2.00
	12.	Minnehaha (livery to Soldiers' Home).....	2.50
	15.	Stillwater.....	.56
	16.	St. Paul (livery to city work-house).....	1.50
	17.	Duluth.....	9.05
	22.	Minnehaha.....	.38
	26.	Red Wing.....	1.22
Sept.		San Francisco, National Conference Charities.....	194.57
Oct.	7, 8.	Ortonville.....	10.54
	22.	St. Cloud.....	3.86
	23.	Faribault.....	2.58
	25.	St. Paul (livery to work-house).....	3.50
	25.	Stillwater.....	.56
	29.	Rochester.....	3.50
Nov.	2.	Red Wing.....	1.30
	14.	Nashville.....	59.75
	27.	Sauk Centre.....	1.70
	28.	Fergus Falls.....	6.54
	29.	St. Cloud.....	3.88
Dec.	2.	Minneapolis.....	.30
	4.	Minneapolis.....	.35
	5, 6.	St. Peter.....	4.80
Nov.	28.	St. Cloud.....	.25
Dec.	2.	Minneapolis.....	.30
	4.	Minneapolis.....	.38
	6.	St. Peter.....	3.80
	26.	Stillwater.....	.67
	31.	Stillwater.....	.61
1890.			
Jan.	9.	Ortonville.....	9.95
	10.	Madison, Wis.....	12.00
	16.	Minneapolis.....	.15
	18.	Stillwater.....	3.28
	27.	Stillwater.....	.56
	28.	St. Cloud.....	7.18
	30.	Empire.....	1.40
	30.	St. Paul (livery to poor house).....	3.00
	31.	Sunrise City.....	4.12

## BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Feb.	6.	Stillwater.....	\$ .56
	6.	Minnehaha.....	.78
	6.	Red Wing.....	1.36
	6.	Rochester.....	1.62
	12.	Owatonna.....	2.85
13.	14.	Waseca.....	4.49
	15.	Stillwater.....	.61
	21.	Stillwater.....	.56
	23.	Minneapolis.....	.28
	25.	Minneapolis.....	.41
	26.	Faribault.....	3.29
	27.	Waseca.....	1.31
	28.	Alma City.....	3.25
	28.	Morrisville.....	5.46
March	8.	St. Paul (livery to city hospital).....	2.00
	6.	St. Peter.....	3.77
	7.	Mankato.....	3.37
	8.	Stillwater.....	.56
March	10.	Minneapolis.....	.30
	11.	Minneapolis.....	.38
	12.	Duluth.....	7.80
	13.	New Ulm.....	5.95
	15.	Marshall (Lyon County).....	4.88
	17.	Stillwater.....	.56
	18.	Elk River.....	1.82
	19.	Brainerd.....	8.50
	20.	Aitkin.....	3.60
	20.	Red Wing.....	2.22
	21.	Elk River.....	1.62
	24.	Ada.....	8.46
	25.	Crookston.....	1.97
	26.	Glyndon, Moorhead.....	1.14
	26.	Breckenridge.....	1.70
26.	27.	Morris.....	1.88
	28.	Benson.....	.87
	28.	Willmar.....	.95
	30.	Litchfield.....	3.63
	31.	St. Cloud.....	3.65

\$775.24

## POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.

1888.			
Sept.	1.	Stamps.....	\$22.59
	11.	Stamps.....	10.00
	12.	Telegram, Preston.....	.25
	15.	Telegram, Windom.....	.25
	19.	Stamps.....	5.00
	26.	Telegram, Rochester.....	.25
Oct.	5.	Telegrams, Preston, Alexandria and Winona.....	.90
	5.	Stamps.....	5.00
	5.	Telegram, Duluth.....	.25
	12.	Telegram, Faribault.....	.25
Nov.	12.	Stamps, quarterly financial circular.....	10.00
Dec.	1.	Stamps.....	19.00
	2.	Stamps.....	.25
	5.	Telegram, Chicago.....	.25
1889.			
Jan.	1.	Stamps, for annual collection of county statistics.....	15.00
	8.	Stamps, for annual collection of county statistics.....	15.00
	31.	Stamps.....	2.00
Feb.	9.	Stamps.....	5.00
March	5.	Stamps.....	5.00
	12.	Telegram, Alexandria.....	.40
	18.	Telegram, Des Moines.....	.77
	27.	Stamps.....	.45
	27.	Stamps.....	.65
April	1.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.40
	1.	Telegram, Faribault.....	.50
	3.	Messenger.....	.25
	6.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.20
May	4.	Telegram, St. Peter.....	.25
	13.	Stamps.....	10.00
	16.	Telegram, Winona.....	.25
	16.	Telegram, Faribault.....	.25
	16.	Telegram, Owatonna.....	.25
	16.	Telegram, St. Paul.....	.25
	16.	Stamps, quarterly financial circular.....	10.00
	18.	Stamps.....	4.00
June	6.	Stamps.....	10.00
	10.	Stamps, postage on biennial reports.....	100.00
	22.	Postal cards.....	5.00
	22.	Stamps for 900 copies biennial report.....	76.00
July	1.	Telegram.....	.25
	22.	Stamps.....	5.00
Aug.	8.	Telegram, Alexandria.....	.50
	24.	Telegrams.....	1.06

Sept. 11.	Stamps, quarterly financial circular.....	\$ 5.00
Oct. 18.	Stamps.....	5.00
19.	Stamps.....	10.00
24.	Telegram, St. Cloud.....	.40
Nov. 13.	Telegram.....	.25
22.	Telegram.....	.16
Dec. 6.	Three telegrams to St. Cloud.....	1.00
6.	Stamps.....	5.00
16.	Telegram, Owatonna.....	.25
28.	Stamps.....	46.00
1890.		
Jan. 1.	Postal cards (acknowledgments of reports).....	10.00
1.	Stamps, quarterly financial circular.....	10.00
Feb. 15.	Telegram, Stillwater.....	.25
27.	Telegram, Owatonna.....	.25
March 5.	Stamps.....	10.00
8.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	.30
June 8.	Stamps.....	8.00
2.	Stamps.....	30.00
2.	Stamps.....	.28

\$484.06

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

1888.		
Aug. 14.	City directory.....	\$5.00
14.	Brown, Treacy & Co., stationery supplies.....	7.05
14.	G. W. Putnam, for 8 copies "International Record".....	16.00
Sept. 11.	Duty on book from Australia.....	.35
11.	Expressage.....	1.90
Oct. 5.	Expressage.....	1.60
25.	Freight on books.....	.80
25.	Expressage.....	1.11
25.	Memorandum book.....	.40
25.	Expressage.....	2.35
Nov. 28.	Freight on reports from Boston.....	2.70
Dec. 28.	Expressage.....	2.05
1889.		
Feb. 2.	100 copies proceedings of National Conference of Charities, 1888.....	112.50
May 4.	Mail carrier for expressage on reports.....	4.00
6.	Electric lamp for office.....	6.98
6.	Typewriter supplies.....	4.00
Mch. 26.	Expressage on reports.....	1.15
April 30.	"Globe".....	2.55
30.	"Pioneer Press".....	2.50
May 24.	"Lend a Hand".....	2.00
29.	Fisher & Heywood, for file cases.....	4.88
June 11.	Brown, Treacy & Co., typewriter and mimeograph supplies.....	8.65
	Expressage on reports.....	1.70
	Pass books.....	1.20
	Clerk's expenses to Minneapolis.....	.75
	Papers.....	.80
	Expressage on report.....	1.95
August	City Directory.....	5.00
	W. J. Freaney, plumbing for office washstand.....	30.00
	Putnam's Sons, for "International Record".....	3.00
	Brown, Treacy & Co., stationery.....	4.85
July 22.	Expressage on reports.....	1.70
Aug. 3.	Expressage on reports.....	.60
6.	Extra clerk hire.....	1.00
8.	Expressage on reports.....	*.50
16.	Expressage on reports.....	1.30
27.	Clerk's fare to Minneapolis.....	.50
29.	Clerk's fare to Minneapolis.....	.50
30.	Expressage St. Peter and Red Wing.....	.64
Sept. 1.	Clerk's expenses to Minneapolis.....	.75
2.	Clerk's expenses to Minneapolis.....	.50
18.	Expressage on reports.....	1.00
Oct. 24.	Expressage, Duluth.....	.30
26.	Mimeograph supply.....	1.25
28.	Expressage on reports.....	1.05
Nov. 1.	Expressage on reports.....	.50
4.	Towels (4) for office.....	1.00
	Towel rack.....	.50
8.	Expressage on reports.....	3.34
21.	Expressage on reports.....	2.85
18.	Five hundred copies "Prison Sunday," for distribution.....	8.84
30.	Clerk's expenses to Duluth, examining County Jail Records.....	17.05
Dec. 2.	Expressage on reports.....	1.00
	Carpenter for altering office file case.....	3.00
	Paid for Amberg's Letter File Cabinet.....	41.20
30.	One copy "The Insane in Foreign Countries".....	4.93
	Subscription Statistical Association.....	2.09

## BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Dec.		Clerk's fare to Minneapolis.....	\$ .80
		Expressage, reports.. ..	.45
1899.			
Jan.	1.	Expressage on reports.....	.30
	4.	Washing Towels.....	1.75
	20.	Towels for office.....	1.00
Feb.	24.	Brown, Treacy & Co., typewriter supplies.....	2.75
	26.	Repairs to typewriter.....	4.70
	18.	Freight on books.....	3.03
		Railroad Guide.....	1.00
		Shade for electric lamp.....	.50
		Typewriter supplies.....	1.00
	28.	Clerk's fare to Minneapolis.....	.52
March 8.		Expressage on reports.....	.15

356.45



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